



Presented by:
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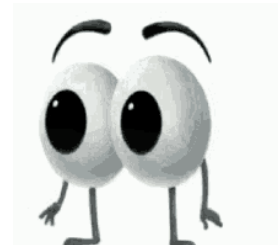
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Stepping Out of the Box: Working Together to Communicate Effectively Across Cultures

IABC Nashville's Log-In and Lunch!
Wednesday, October 21st, 2020
12 PM to 1 PM US-CST
Via Zoom

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Where Does “All This” Come From?



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Acculturation

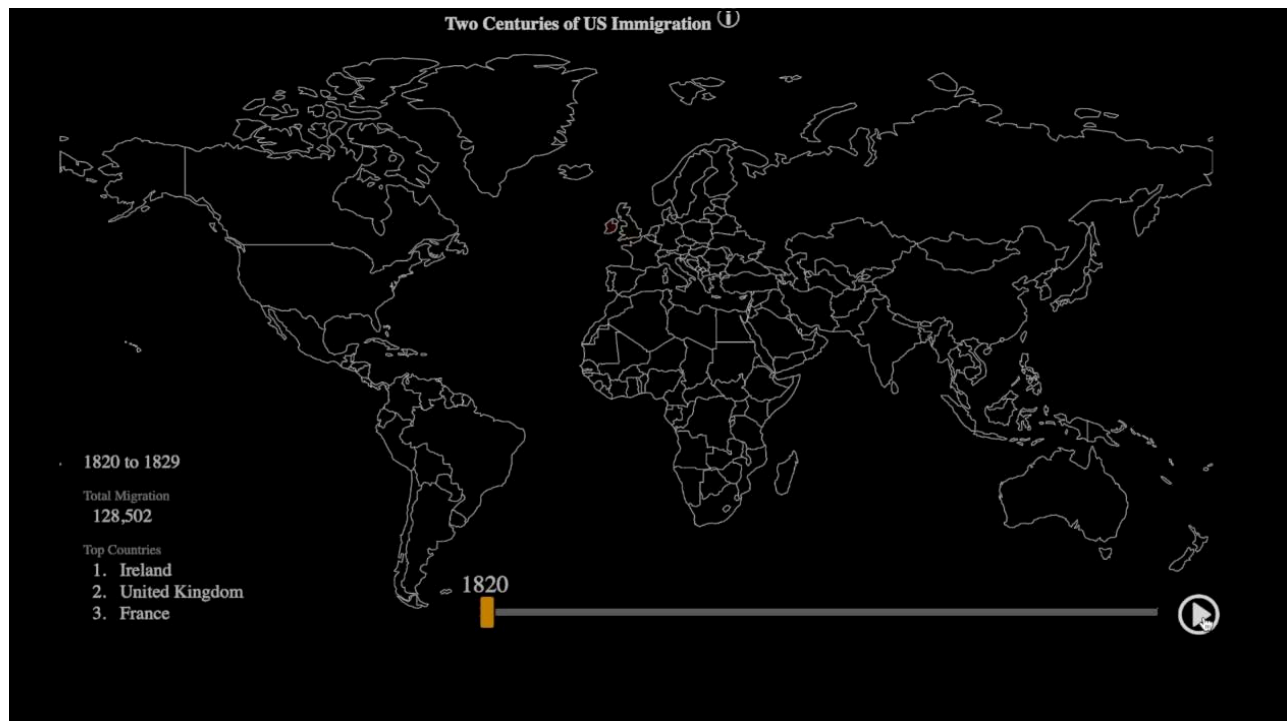
“Phenomena which result when groups of individuals of different cultures come into continuous first-hand contact with subsequent changes in the original culture patterns of either or both groups”.

Redfield, R., Linton, R., & Herskovits, M. J. (1936)

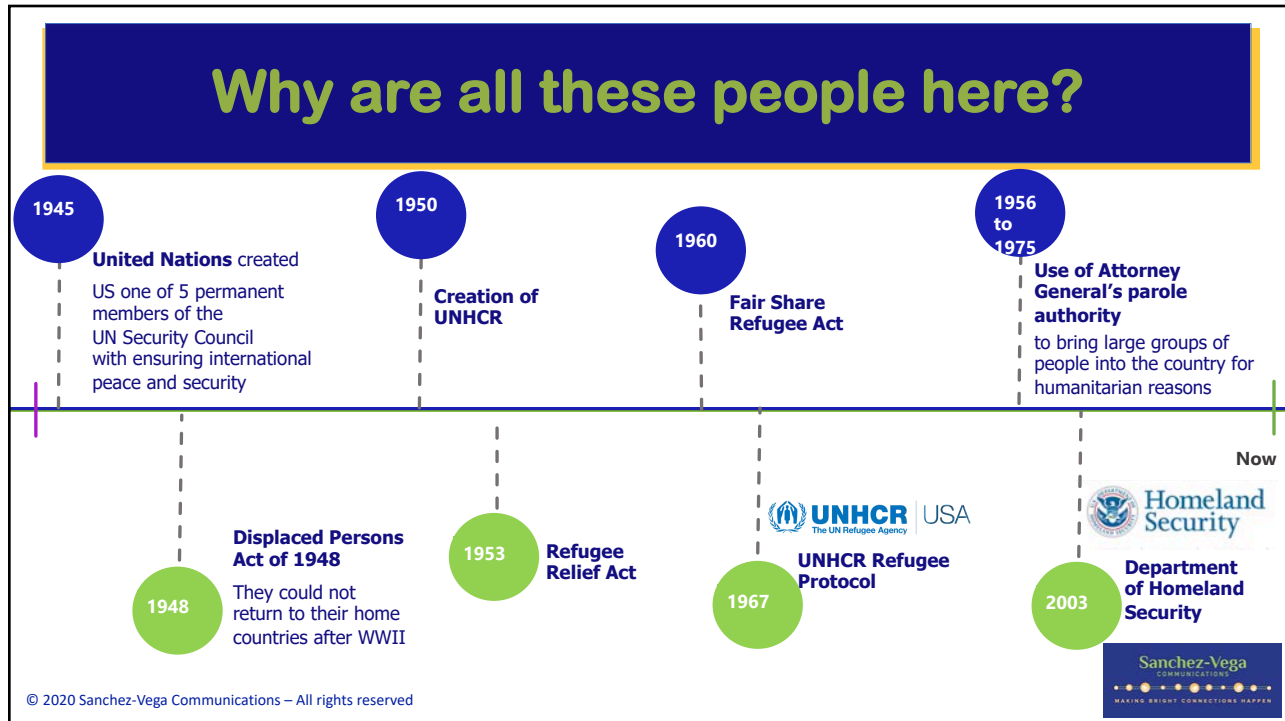
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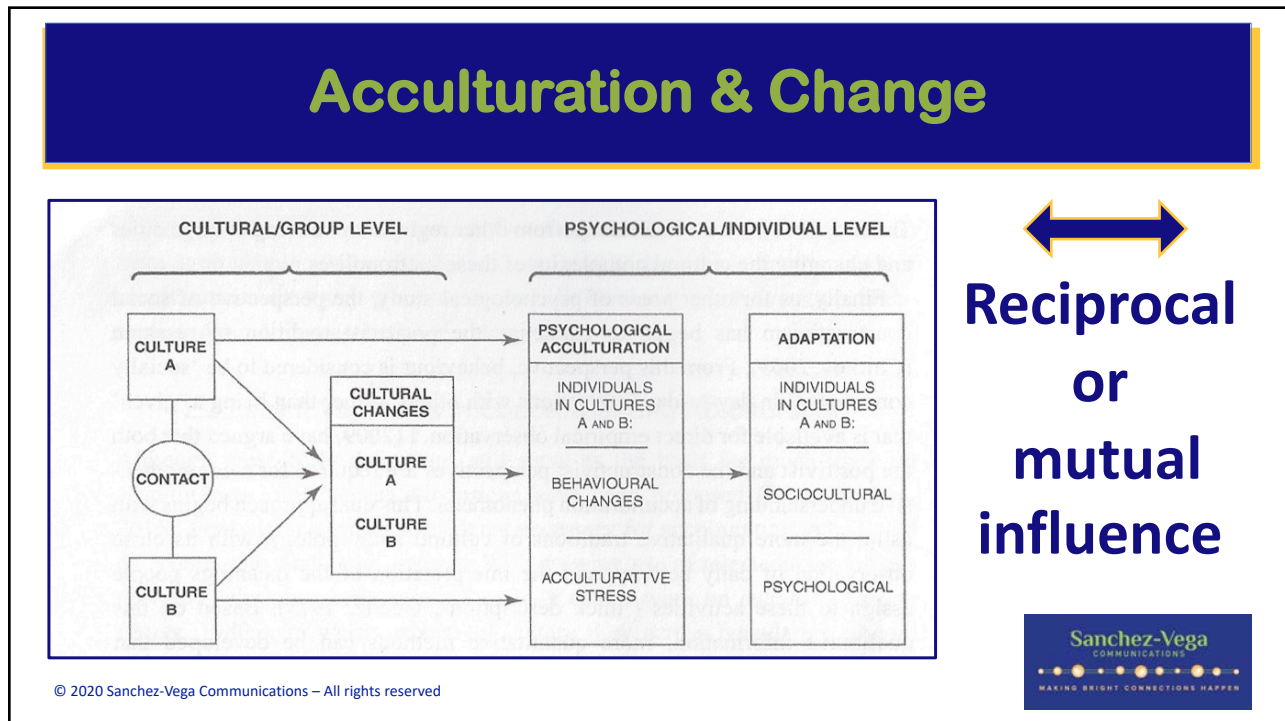
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Acculturation Strategies

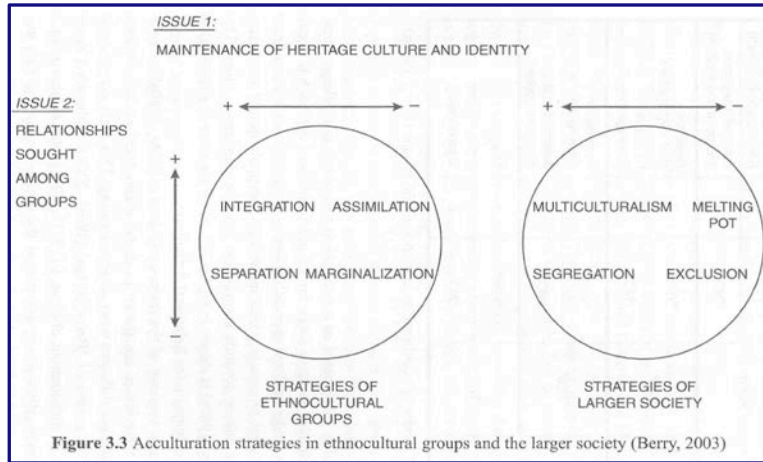


Figure 3.3 Acculturation strategies in ethnocultural groups and the larger society (Berry, 2003)

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What is Culture?

Latin cultus >> "care", and French colere >> "to till", as in "to till the ground"

Culture is a way of **"tilling" shared meanings that are expressed through traditions, customs and thoughts.**



1. Culture is a mix of age, educational level, ethnicity, geographic origin, gender, group history, language, life experiences, religion, spiritual beliefs and practices, sexual orientation, and socioeconomic class.

2. Culture is dynamic and changes with time, integrating various aspects of a person's life and providing frameworks for action.

3. Culture shapes lifestyles and beliefs, which in turn shape how we communicate with others about ourselves and about others as well

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Cultural Humility

“In a multicultural world where power imbalances exist, cultural humility is **a process of openness, self-awareness, being egoless, and incorporating self-reflection and critique after willingly interacting with diverse individuals.**

The results of achieving cultural humility are mutual empowerment, respect, partnerships, optimal care, and lifelong learning.”

Foronda, Baptiste, Reinholdt, and Ousman (2016)

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Cultural Humility vs. Cultural Competence

Attributes	Cultural Competence	Cultural Humility
View of culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group traits Group label associates group with a list of traditional traits and practices De-contextualized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unique to individuals Originates from multiple contributions from different sources
Culture definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minorities of ethnic and racial groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be fluid and change based on context Different combinations of ethnicity, race, age, income, education, sexual orientation, class, abilities, faith and more
Traditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigrants and minorities follow traditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone follows traditions
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority is the normal; other culture are the different ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power differences exist and must be recognized and minimized
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of stereotyping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of respect
Focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differences based on group identity and group boundaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual focus of not only of the other but also of the self
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A defined course or curriculum to highlight differences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ongoing life process Making bias explicit
Endpoint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competence/expertise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexibility/humility

Note. Adapted from “Cultural Humility: Essential Foundation for Clinical Researchers”, by K.A. Yeager and S. Bauer-Wu, 2013, Applied Nursing Research, 26, p. 12. Copyright 2013 by National Institutes of Health.

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