Latino/a American Identity Development Model

1. **Casual:** During this period, messages from the environment and/or significant others affirm, ignore, negate, or denigrate the ethnic heritage of the person. Because of the lack of full affirmation of one’s ethnic identity, the person may experience traumatic or humiliating experiences related to ethnicity. There is a failure to identify with Latino culture.

2. **Cognitive:** As a result of negative/distorted messages, three erroneous belief systems about Chicano/Latino heritage becomes incorporated into mental sets: (a) association of ethnic group membership with poverty and prejudice, (b) assimilation to White society is the only means of escape, and (c) assimilation is the only possible road to success.

3. **Consequence:** Fragmentation of ethnic identity becomes very noticeable and evident. He person feels ashamed and embarrassed by ethnic markers such as name, accent, skin color, cultural customs, and so on. The unwanted self-image leads to estrangement, and rejection of Chicano/Latino heritage. Equally strong is the pride around increasing assimilation.

4. **Working Through:** Two major dynamics distinguish this stage. First, the person becomes increasingly unable to cope with the psychological distress of ethnic identity conflict. Second, the person can no longer be a “pretender” by identifying with an alien ethnic identity. The person is propelled to reclaim and reintegrate disowned ethnic identity fragments. Ethnic consciousness increases. There is a willingness to reexamine the erroneous mental sets.

5. **Successful Resolution:** This stage is exemplified by greater acceptance of his or her culture and ethnicity. There is an improvement in self-esteem and a sense that ethnic identity represents a positive and success-promoting resource. The pride in Chicano/Latino heritage is not primarily to express rejection or anger with White society. However, there is an awareness of the power and politics surrounding White America.