I ndicator #32: Are you receiving regular training on effectively providing care for students and families who present diverse developmental, cultural, ethnic, and personal background?

A P

Background

- 2000 Census data indicates increasing racial/ethnic diversity across the United States.
- In the year 2000, ethnic minority youth comprised almost 30% of the entire population.
- School-based staff may not be aware of how cultural competence applies to the school setting.



Background

- Schools have a history of intercultural education captured by Brown vs. the Board of Education and the Civil Rights Act.
- The "search for cultural competence" refers to the elusiveness of defining this construct.



Background

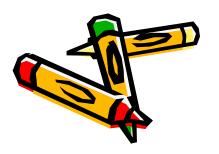
- Cultural competence can be defined as: "the belief that people should not only appreciate and recognize other cultural groups but also be able to effectively work with them" (Sue, 1998, p. 440).
- Culturally based care involves work that is done "in a manner which is culturally comprehensible and acceptable to the individuals and their families" (Kagawa-Singer & Chung, 1994, p. 200).



Menu of Suggested Activities

Flores' (2000) five-point model can be applied to school-based mental health activities:

- Normative cultural values. The school-based mental health provider needs to be familiar with the cultural values of her students.
- •Language. The school-based mental health provider needs to be aware of and sensitive to the languages spoken in the school and the ways that families communicate.



Menu of Suggested Activities

- Folk illnesses. It is critical to be aware of the folk practices that students may believe in although is it also important to not assume that all students share a particular belief.
- Student/parent beliefs. It is critical to identify the student's and parent's beliefs about mental health and their thoughts about remedies.
- School-based mental health provider practices. It is important to note any racial/ethnic disparities that may come up and intervene to respond to them.



Menu of Suggested Activities

- Brainstorm as a group about how to improve the cultural competency of your clinical interactions with families.
- Discuss as a group how your practice fits with Flores' five-point model.



- Normative cultural values. The school-based mental health provider needs to be familiar with the cultural values of her students.
 - Read current literature on the cultural values of diverse groups.
 - Consult with members in the community about cultural values.
 - Reflect upon and explore your own cultural values.
 - Be open to hearing the expression of cultural values of those with whom you work.



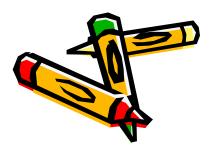
•Language. The school-based mental health provider needs to be aware of and sensitive to the languages spoken in the school and the ways that families communicate.

- Develop a base of interpreters to be present when essential communication and test taking is occurring.

- Have parent material translated into the languages spoken in your school.

- Hire staff who reflect the language capabilities of your students.
- Be aware of language issues in testing that have a negative impact on student's success.

- Be aware of language issues that have an impact on children's academic performance. Explore these rather than assume that special education is needed.



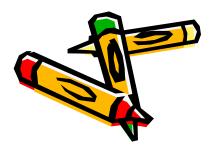
• Folk illnesses. It is critical to be aware of the folk practices that students may believe in although is it also important not to assume all students share a particular belief.

- Learn about common folk practices/illnesses in different cultures.

- Invite traditional folk healers from different cultures to present at your school and act as liaisons with school-based mental health services.

- Ask students and parents their ideas about treatment and healing.

- Develop a cultural diversity task force that includes traditional healers.



 Student/parent beliefs. It is critical to identify the student's and parent's beliefs about mental health and their thoughts about remedies.

-I dentify student and parent beliefs about treatment.

-Think about ways to integrate beliefs associated with one's culture with services offered.

-Conduct an anti-stigma workshop to further awareness about the stigma associated with mental health.



 School-based mental health provider practices. It is important to note any racial/ethnic disparities that may come up and intervene to respond to them.

- Monitor the access and utilization of school-based mental health services.

-The above can be done through constant monitoring and evaluation of who uses the service.

-Take action to reduce disparities.

-The above can involve determining why the disparity exists and then changing service delivery as needed.

-An evaluation survey can help with this process and let administrators be aware of gaps in services.



Web Resources

- Division of Social and Transcultural Psychiatry, McGill University (www.mcgill.ca/tcpsych/publications/repor t/final/training-intercultural/
- National Multicultural Institute (<u>www.nmci.org</u>)
- Intercultural Press (http://interculturalpress.com)



Background References

- American Psychological Association (2003). Guidelines on multicultural education, training, research, practice, and organizational change for psychologists. *American Psychologist*, *58*, 377-402.
- Brewer, C. A., & Suchan, T. A. (2001). *Mapping census* 2000: The geography of U.S. diversity. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Kagawa-Singer, M., & Chung, R.C. (1994). A paradigm for culturally based care in ethnic minority populations. *Journal* of Community Psychology, 22, 192-208.
- Sue, S. (1998). In search of cultural competence in psychotherapy and counseling. *American Psychologist, 53*, 440-448.

