

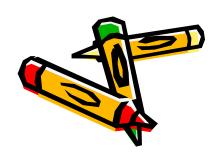
Indicator #33: Does your caseload reflect the diversity of the school population?



- The Surgeon General's supplement to the 1999 Mental Health Report, Report on Mental Health: Culture, Race, and Ethnicity, documents that minorities have less access to mental health services and are less likely to receive mental health services.
- The services that they do receive tend to be of lesser quality or are not culturally sensitive.



- ESMH providers must be conscientious of their school's demographic makeup and must make significant efforts to outreach to all groups within their school community.
- Clinicians should regularly compare their service recipients on their caseloads to the larger school population. If there is a large discrepancy, clinicians should seek support and advice on how to better outreach to that group and then put together a plan into action.



- The cultures of racial and ethnic minorities influence many aspects of mental illness, including how patients from a given culture communicate and manifest their symptoms, their style of coping, their family and community supports, and their willingness to seek treatment.
- Likewise, the cultures of the clinician and the service system influence diagnosis, treatment, and service delivery.
- Cultural and social influences are not the only determinants of mental illness and patterns of service use, but they do play important roles.



- Many mental health workers are not fully aware of the impact of culture on mental health, mental illness, and mental health services.
- The Surgeon General has recommended that all mental health professionals develop an understanding of the roles of age, gender, race, ethnicity, and culture in research and treatment.



Menu of Suggested Activities

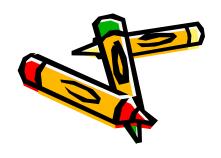
Learn about your school's diversity!

- Public school systems' websites typically list demographic information communitywide or specific to each school.
- Compare your caseload's demographics to that of the school body.
- Are you seeing a full spectrum or does it seem that you are "specializing" in treatment for a select few groups?



Menu of Suggested Activities

- Educate yourself about the diverse population/s with whom you work.
 - Web-based resources
 - Continuing education, workshops, readings



Menu of Suggested Activities

- Strategize with your group about how to better outreach to specific populations.
 - Don't underestimate the importance of forming rapport with children and families!
 - If a family with whom you work trusts you and believes you provide culturally-sensitive treatment, they will be more likely to refer community friends and family members to you.



Helpful Hints

- Ethnic Diversity is not the only kind of diversity! Assess how well you are addressing the needs of:
 - Children with disabilities or health impairments
 - Teens of diverse sexual orientations
 - Bilingual children or recent immigrants
- Do not wait for your case demographics to shift on their own! Be proactive!



Keep in Mind...

If your ethnic status is different from a large proportion of the children and families with whom you work:

- Cultural responsiveness/sensitivity results from shared attitudes between therapist and client.
- It is a better predictor of client ratings of satisfaction, empathy, unconditional regard, and therapist credibility than race.



Web Resources

- Center for Mental Health in Schools, Cultural Concerns in Addressing Barriers to Learning (http://www.smhp.psych.ucla.edu/pdfdocs/cultural/culture.p df)
- Multicultural Mental Health Evaluation (MCMHEVAL), a listserv regarding evaluation of mental health services for diverse cultural, racial, and ethnic populations. Also provides technical assistance and material development. (http://tecathsri.org/lists.asp#multi) (http://tecathsri.org/multicultural.asp)
- Multicultural Center for Research and Practice (http://www.multiculturalcenter.org)
- National Center for Cultural Competence (http://gucdc.georgetown.edu/nccc/index.html)



Web Resources

- Surgeon General's Mental Health: Culture, Race, and Ethnicity: A supplement to Mental health: A report of the Surgeon General [electronic version]. Fact sheets related to mental health for each of 4 major ethnic groups in America. (http://www.mentalhealth.org/cre/factsheet.asp)
- U.S. Census Bureau website's link to demographic information.

(http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFPeopl e? sse=on)



Background References

- Bickham, N., Pizarro, J., Warner, B., Rosenthal, B., & Weist, M. (1998). Family involvement in expanded school mental health. *Journal of School Health*, 68, 425-428.
- Cross, T.L., Bazron, B.J., Dennis, K.W., & I saacs, M.R. (1989). *Towards a culturally competent system of care: A monograph on effective services for minority children who are severely emotionally disturbed.* Washington, DC: Georgetown University Child Development Center.
- Department of Health and Human Services. (1999a). *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General—Executive Summary* [electronic version]. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Mental Health. Retrieved from http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/Library/MentalHealth/toc.html.
- Department of Health and Human Services. (1999b). *Mental Health:* Culture, Race, and Ethnicity: A supplement to Mental health: A report of the Surgeon General [electronic version]. Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services, National Institutes of

Health, National Institute of Mental Health. Retrieved from http://www.mentalhealth.org/cre/toc.asp.

Background References

- Flaherty, L. T., & Osher, D. (2003). History of school-based mental health services in the United States. In M.D. Weist, S.W. Evans, & N.A. Lever (Eds.), *Handbook of school mental health programs: Advancing practice and research.* New York, NY: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.
- Lowie, J.A., Lever, N.A., Ambrose, M.G., Tager, S.B., & Hill, S. (2003). Partnering with families in expanded school mental health programs. In M.D. Weist, S.W. Evans, & N.A. Lever (Eds.), *Handbook of school mental health programs: Advancing practice and research.* New York, NY: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.
- Resources for Cross Cultural Health Care and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Health and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. (2002). Developing a research agenda for cultural competence in health care: Racial, ethnic, and linguistic concordance (Draft research agenda--version 1.0). Retrieved September 11, 2002 from http://www.diversityrx.org/HTML/RCPROJ_A.htm
- Roizner, M. (1996). A practice guide for the assessment of cultural competence in children's mental health organizations. Boston, MA: Judge Baker Children's Center.
- Roysircar, G., & Gard, G. (in press). Research in multicultural counseling: Impact of therapist variables on process and outcome. In C. C. Lee (Ed.), *Multicultural issues in* counseling: New approaches to diversity (3rd edition). Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association.