Rapacki, T. M. Page 1 of 10

From Awareness to Practice: 101 Strategies for More Culturally Responsive Mental Health Services

The purpose of this form is to help mental health practitioners to explore and evaluate strategies they may wish to use to enhance their work with diverse clients. This document is adapted from the "From Awareness to Practice" workshop¹, which is based on an extensive literature review, and grounded in the Psychotherapy Adaptation and Modification Framework². Additional information is available through the author at http://www.culturedpsychology.com/.

Practitioners are advised to employ any recommendations contained herein, only in combination with their best clinical judgment, consideration of a client's individual characteristics and preferences, as well as with in-depth knowledge of the client's specific cultural group.

Suggested citation format for this handout:

Rapacki, T. M., & McBride, D. L. (2014, June). From awareness to practice: 101 Strategies for more culturally responsive mental health services. Paper presented at the XXXVI annual symposium of the International Association for Social Work With Groups, Calgary, Canada.

For the conference presentation:

Rapacki, T. M., & McBride, D. L. (2014, June). *From awareness to practice: Bringing culture into the counselling room.* Paper presented at the XXXVI annual symposium of the International Association for Social Work With Groups, Calgary, Canada.

Please rate the following cultural competency strategies from 1 to 5 according to how well they fit with your personal helping style, with 1 being "not at all" and 5 meaning "very well".

Domain 1: Dynamic Issues & Cultural Complexities			
Section 1: Self-Esteem		1 2 3 4 5	
1. I	nclude interdependent traits ³ in self-esteem work		
2. I	nquire about group membership when assessing self-esteem		
	Ask the question "what would your mother (friend, etc.) say are your personal strengths?"		
Section 2: Acculturation and Personal Values		1 2 3 4 5	
	Use clients' level and strategy of acculturation to inform how to "size" 5,6 cultural interventions		
5. F	Personalize statements recognizing clients' cultural values without stereotyping ⁶		

Rapacki, T. M. Page 2 of 10

6.	But, discuss common cultural experiences if doing so normalizes stigmatized	
	experiences or emphasize the customization of a counselling program ⁷	
	Assess acculturation formally e.g. through the GEQ ⁸ , VIA ⁹ , AVS ¹⁰ , etc. 11,12	
8.	Assist a client with finding and employing a comfortable acculturation ¹³ strategy	
9.	Ask clients about the role of culture and context in their lives when unsure	
	of how to dynamically size interventions	
	ction 3: Minority Identity Development	1 2 3 4 5
10	. Utilize a model of minority identity development ¹⁴ to guide counselling when appropriatte	
Sec	ction 4: Personality in Context	1 2 3 4 5
	. Limit the weighting of personality assessment conclusions based on limited cultural norms	
	. Interpret personality in the context of national differences ^{15,16} in mean scores	
13	. Consider that newcomer "neuroticism" scores may simply reflect	
	acculturative stress ¹⁷	
14	. Learn about and use indigenous personality tests, such as the CPAI-2 ¹⁸	
15	. Discuss indigenous personality values and concepts with your client	
	Domain 2: Orientation to Therapy	
	ction 1: Orientation to Therapy	1 2 3 4 5
16	. Make time for a longer, more detailed orientation ^{2,6}	
17	. Educate explicitly about roles and expectations in therapy ^{2,6}	
18	. Explain the typical course of therapy ²	
19	. Build rapport by emphasizing confidentiality ¹⁹	
20	. Discuss healthy therapeutic termination to reduce dropout ²	
21	. Reduce stigma by articulating a holistic/biopsychosocial model that doesn't	
	make clients feel personally blamed for their illnesses ^{2,4}	
	ction 2: Meeting Client Expectations	1 2 3 4 5
22	. Assess if the client may prefer a more active, problem-focused, and expert approach 19-27	
23.	Discuss with clients how needing extra time to acclimatize to a foreign	
	therapeutic culture and having waited longer to seek help may slow initial	
0.4	therapeutic benefits ⁶	
24	. Offer the gift of a small solution early on as an example, and for motivation ⁵	
Sec	1 2 3 4 5	
	. Emphasize co-constructing ¹⁹ therapy	
26	. Consider establishing frequent goals and markers of treatment progress with periodic review ⁶	

Rapacki, T. M. Page 3 of 10

Domain 3: Cultural Beliefs	
Section 1: Holistic, Psychoeducational Approach	1 2 3 4 5
27. Teach and utilize a biopsychosocial model of mental illness ²	
28. Maintain a more systemic focus ²⁸	
29. Help resolve relational/social conflicts ^{4,6}	
30. Explore the consequences of interventions for the client's family ²⁹	
31. Simplify material, reduce learning load, consolidate complex topics ⁶	
32. Consider increasing session length; teaching time for unfamiliar concepts ⁶	
Section 2: Cultural Bridging Techniques	1 2 3 4 5
33. Use a traditional wellness model from the client's culture such as Yin &	
Yang ⁷ or the Medicine Wheel ³⁰⁻³² to explain therapeutic strategies	
34. Utilize the wheel of wellness ³³	
35. Learn and make use of cultural sayings to explain therapeutic concepts ^{2,34-36}	
36. Frame interventions so as to be congruent with cultural values ^{7,36}	
Section 3: Incorporating Cultural Beliefs, Strengths, and Resources	1 2 3 4 5
37. Increase focus on resolving relational problems ⁶	
38. Assess social/familial/environmental contributions to illness and wellness ⁴	
39. Emphasize collaboration over confrontation ⁴	
40. Teach problem-solving for coping with practical environmental stressors ⁴	
41. Present skills together with cultural context within which they will be effective ⁴	
42. Refocus hierarchical, punitive cultural parenting styles on harmonious collectivist values ³⁷	
43. Reframe familial conflict as acculturation differences, offer assistance as a cultural broker ³⁸	
44. Educate about Acculturative Family Distancing and its effects on mental health ^{39,40}	
45. Reframe acculturation as bi-cultural competence	
46. Emphasize counselling as finding solutions rather than admitting failure ⁴¹	
47. Encourage culturally-congruent and inexpensive self-care activities ^{4,2}	
48. Conduct a cultural strengths/assets search4	
49. Be aware of possible differences in values such as sharing vs. individual	
achievement, non-interference ⁴² , dialectical/negotiated problem resolution ^{43,44}	
Section 4: Reducing Stigma	1 2 3 4 5
50. Increase collaboration with cultural healers, doctors, elders, religious	
leaders, and other physical/spiritual health practitioners ²	
51. Increase visibility in the cultural community ⁴⁵	
52. Distribute materials and raise awareness where clients first seek help ⁴⁵	
53. Address community misconceptions about counselling ⁴⁵	
54. Stress privacy and confidentiality ⁴⁶	

Rapacki, T. M. Page 4 of 10

55. Decrease emphasis on changing cognitions; increase positive thinking, problem solving, and behavioural activation ^{4,6}	
56. Question the helpfulness rather than rationality of a problematic beliefs,	
particularly when stressors are real ⁴	
Domain 4: Client-Therapist Relationship	
Section 1: Developing Cultural Knowledge/Self-Awareness	1 2 3 4 5
57. Read about clients' cultural backgrounds	
58. Inquire directly about cultural values and influences	
59. Expose self to different cultures	
60. Explore Hofstede's cultural dimensions for a client's culture ^{47,48}	
 Take cultural workshops, coursework, supervision, and consultation; diversify caseload⁴⁹ 	
62. Utilize a White ⁵⁰ /ethnic ¹⁴ identity model to guide own cultural development	
Section 2: Improve Joining	1 2 3 4 5
63. Utilize proper cultural etiquette in initial sessions ⁶	
64. Offer tea; show concern about client's physical comfort; increase self- disclosure ⁶	
65. Discuss/assess family and immigration history as an icebreaker ²	
66. Normalize client feelings/perceptions of stigmatization ⁶	
67. Actively provide validation, praise, emotional support, validate difficulty of sharing ⁶	
68. Convey alignment nonverbally, e.g. moving one's chair to sit alongside the client while addressing a list of current problems ⁵¹	
Section 3: Promoting Realistic Expectations	1 2 3 4 5
69. Explicitly discuss roles and expectations ^{6,2}	
70. Appear professional and be more proactive with giving advice ⁷	
71. Be aware of transference of expectations: e.g. a doctor, healer, or priest ⁵²	
72. Facilitate development of realistic expectations ²	
73. Be aware that more severe problems may be possible due to delaying treatment due to cultural stigma of mental health help-seeking ²	
74. Begin with easier tasks to inspire confidence ⁴	
75. Share anecdotes or cases that normalize help-seeking, reduce feelings of	
isolation, normalize initial difficulties ⁶	
Section 4: Allying Against Racism and Prejudice	1 2 3 4 5
76. Actively broach the topic of race and racism in sessions ⁵³	
77. Anticipate mistrust ⁴	
78. Strongly consider validating any feelings of victimization ^{4,53}	
79. Validate racial microaggressions ^{54,55} as real and hurtful	

Rapacki, T. M. Page 5 of 10

Section 5: Cognitive Matching	1 2 3 4 5
80. Generally avoid challenging cultural beliefs unless this is a goal of the client ⁴	
81. Use cognitive matching: match therapeutic discussions and interventions to individual, sociocultural, or universal levels by following the client's lead ⁵⁶	
Domain 5: Cultural Differences in Expression and Comm	unication
Section 1: Differences in Communication	1 2 3 4 5
82. Consider using silence to demonstrate understanding in initial sessions ⁴	
83. Avoid misinterpreting normal low-key, indirect communicative behaviour as	
passivity, avoidance, or shyness, if such communication is a cultural trait ²	
84. Allow Aboriginal persons ample time to finish speaking ⁵⁷	
85. Be aware of differences in meaning of smiles, silence, and eye contact 19.58	
86. Increase self-disclosure ^{19,58-62} , invitational body language ⁶⁴ ; invite questions ¹⁹	
87. Employ visuals, translators, supportive friends or family members, multilingual dictionaries ⁶⁴	
88. Be mindful of the ethical limitations of using child translators 19	
89. Apologize for the limitations of one's cultural helping style but express a willingness to understand the client and his or her situation ⁶⁵	
90. Utilize homework evaluation forms ⁶⁶ ; translated exit/feedback slips (i.e. SRS ⁶⁷ , ORS ⁶⁸)	
91. Discuss the cultural meaning of interpersonal distance ⁵⁸	
Section 2: Expression of Distress	1 2 3 4 5
92. Focus part of early assessment on physical symptoms ²	
93. Inquire about psychosocial symptoms indirectly: "Dealing with headaches	
and dizziness can be quite troublesome; how are these affecting your mood, relationships, etc.?"69	
94. Help clients differentiate between thoughts and feelings during treatment ⁶	
94. Help clients differentiate between thoughts and feelings during treatment ⁶ 95. Use a non-stigmatizing procedure to make a co-diagnosis with a client ⁷	
95. Use a non-stigmatizing procedure to make a co-diagnosis with a client ⁷	1 2 3 4 5
95. Use a non-stigmatizing procedure to make a co-diagnosis with a client ⁷ Domain 6: Issues of Salience	
95. Use a non-stigmatizing procedure to make a co-diagnosis with a client ⁷ Domain 6: Issues of Salience Section 1: Specific Cultural Issues 96. Take the initiative to learn about the strengths and challenges of individual	
95. Use a non-stigmatizing procedure to make a co-diagnosis with a client ⁷ Domain 6: Issues of Salience Section 1: Specific Cultural Issues 96. Take the initiative to learn about the strengths and challenges of individual cultural groups ²	1 2 3 4 5
95. Use a non-stigmatizing procedure to make a co-diagnosis with a client ⁷ Domain 6: Issues of Salience Section 1: Specific Cultural Issues 96. Take the initiative to learn about the strengths and challenges of individual cultural groups ² 97. Adopt an expanded understanding of responsibilities as a counsellor ^{70,71} 98. Assist/counsel clients on meeting practical needs, overcoming structural	1 2 3 4 5
95. Use a non-stigmatizing procedure to make a co-diagnosis with a client ⁷ Domain 6: Issues of Salience Section 1: Specific Cultural Issues 96. Take the initiative to learn about the strengths and challenges of individual cultural groups ² 97. Adopt an expanded understanding of responsibilities as a counsellor ^{70,71} 98. Assist/counsel clients on meeting practical needs, overcoming structural barriers ^{4,68-73}	1 2 3 4 5

Rapacki, T. M. Page 6 of 10

References:

- ¹Rapacki, T. M., & McBride, D. L. (2013). From awareness to practice: An online workshop on bringing culture into the counselling room. (Master's project, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Canada). Retrieved from: https://www.uleth.ca/dspace/
- ² Hwang, W. (2006). The psychotherapy adaptation and modification framework: Application to Asian Americans. *American Psychologist*, *61*, 702–715. doi:10.1037/0003-066X.61.7.702
- ³ Sedikides, C., Toguchi, Y., & Gaertner, L. (2003). Pancultural self-enhancement. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *84*, 60–79. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.84.1.60
- ⁴ Hays, P. A. (2009). Integrating evidence-based practice, cognitive—behavior therapy, and multicultural therapy: Ten steps for culturally competent practice. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 40, 354–360. doi:10.1037/a0016250
- ⁵ Sue, S. (1998). In search of cultural competence in psychotherapy and counseling. *American Psychologist*, *53*, 440–448.
- ⁶ Hwang, W. (2009). The formative method for adapting psychotherapy (FMAP): A community-based developmental approach to culturally adapting therapy. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 40, 369–377. doi:0.1037/a0016240
- ⁷ Hwang, W. (2012). Integrating top-down and bottom-up approaches to culturally adapting psychotherapy: Application to Chinese Americans. In G. Bernal & M. M. Domenech Rodriguez (Eds.), *Cultural Adaptations: Tools for Evidence-Based Practice with Diverse Populations* (pp. 179–199). American Psychological Association Press.
- ⁸ Tsai, J. L., Ying, Y. W., & Lee, P. A. (2000). The meaning of 'being Chinese' and 'being American': Variation among Chinese American young adults. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, *31*, 302–332.
- ⁹ Ryder, A. G., Alden, L. E., & Paulhus, D. L. (2000). Is acculturation unidimensional or bidimensional? A head-to-head comparison in the prediction of personality, self-identity, and adjustment. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 79, 49–65.
- ¹⁰ Kim, B. S. K., Atkinson, D. R., & Yang, P. H. (1999). The Asian Values Scale: Development, factor analysis, validation, and reliability. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 46, 342–352.
- ¹¹ Taras, S. (2011). *Instruments for measuring acculturation* [Catalogue file]. Retrieved from: http://www.vtaras.com/Acculturation_Survey_Catalogue.pdf
- ¹² Taras, S. (2013). *Catalogue of instruments for measuring culture* [Catalogue file]. Retrieved from: http://www.vtaras.com/Acculturation Survey Catalogue.pdf
- ¹³ Flannery, W., Reise, S. P., & Yu, J. (2001). An empirical comparison of acculturation models. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 27, 1035–1045.
- ¹⁴ Sue, D. W., & Sue, D. (2008). *Counseling the culturally diverse: Theory and practice*. (pp. 242–258). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- ¹⁵ McCrae, R. R., & Terracciano, A. (2005). Universal features of personality traits from the observer's perspective: Data from 50 cultures, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 89, 547–561. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.88.3.547

Rapacki, T. M. Page 7 of 10

Schmitt, D. P., Allik, J., McCrae, R. R., & Benet-Mart nez, V. (2007). The geographic distribution of big five personality traits: Patterns and profiles of human self-description across 56 nations.
Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 38, 173–212. doi:10.1177/0022022106297299

- ¹⁷ Teng, J., Dere, J., & Ryder, A. G. (2008, June). *Personality and acculturation in Chinese immigrants to Canada: A combined etic-emic approach*. Poster presented at the 69th annual convention of the Canadian Psychological Association, Halifax, NS. Retrieved from: http://www.chp.concordia.ca/content/downloads/CPAPosterJenny.pdf
- ¹⁸ Cheung, F. M., Leung, K., Song, W. Z., & Zhang, J. X. (2001). *The Cross-Cultural (Chinese) Personality Assessment Inventory-2 (CPAI-2).* (Available from F. M. Cheung, Department of Psychology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR.)
- ¹⁹ Sue, D. W., & Sue, D. (2008). *Counseling the culturally diverse: Theory and practice*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- ²⁰ Sue, S., & Zane, N. (1987). The role of culture and cultural techniques in psychotherapy. *American Psychologist*, 42, 37–45.
- ²¹ LaFromboise, T. D., Trimble, J., & Mohatt, G. (1990). Counseling intervention and American Indian tradition: An integrative approach. *Counseling Psychologist*, *18*, 628–654.
- ²² Al-Krenawi, A., & Graham, J. R. (2000). Culturally sensitive social work practice with Arab clients in mental health settings. *Health Social Work*, 25(1), 9–22. doi:10.1093/hsw/25.1.9
- ²³ Li, L. C., & Kim, B. S. K. (2004). Effects of counseling style and client adherence to Asian cultural values on counseling process with Asian American college students. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, *51*, 158–167. doi:10.1037/0022-0167.51.2.158
- ²⁴ Kim, B. S. K., Li, L. C., & Liang, C. T. H. (2002). Effects of Asian American client adherence to Asian cultural values, session goal, and counselor emphasis of client expression on career counselling process. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 49, 342–354. doi:10.1037/0022-0167.49.3.342
- ²⁵ Rossello, J., Bernal, G., & Rivera-Medina, C. (2008). Individual and group CBT and IPT for Puerto Rican adolescents with depressive symptoms. *Cultural Diversity & Ethnic Minority Psychology*, *14*, 234–245. doi:10.1037/1099-9809.14.3.234.
- ²⁶ Scholl, M. B. (2006). Native American identity development and counseling preferences: A study of Lumbee undergraduates. *Journal of College Counseling*, *9*, 47–59. doi: 10.1002/j.2161-1882.2006.tb00092.x
- ²⁷ Beitel, M., Allahjah, A. A., Cutter, C. J., Blackhawk, N., Van Alst, T., & Barry, D. T. (2013). Expectations and preferences for counseling and psychotherapy in Native Americans. *Journal of Indigenous Research*, 2(1), 2.
- ²⁸ Sue, D. W., & Sue, D. (2008). Counseling the culturally diverse: Theory and practice. (pp. 180, 254–256). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- ²⁹ Sue, D. W., & Sue, D. (2008). *Counseling the culturally diverse: Theory and practice*. (p. 370). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- ³⁰ Absolon, K. (2010). Indigenous wholistic theory: A knowledge set for practice. *First Peoples Child & Family Review*, 5(2), 74–87.

Rapacki, T. M. Page 8 of 10

³¹ Verniest, L. (2006). Allying with the medicine wheel: Social work practice with Aboriginal peoples. *Critical Social Work*, 7(1). Retrieved from: http://www.uwindsor.ca/criticalsocialwork/allying-with-the-medicine-wheel-social-work-practice-with-aboriginal-peoples

- Wenger-Nabigon, A. (2010). The Cree medicine wheel as an organizing paradigm of theories of human development. Unpublished manuscript. Retrieved from: http://zone.biblio.laurentian.ca/dspace/bitstream/10219/387/1/NSWJ-V7-art6-p139-161.pdf
- ³³ Myers, J. E., & Sweeney, T. J. (2008). Wellness counseling: The evidence base for practice. *Journal of Counseling & Development*. 86, 482–493. doi:10.1002/j.1556-6678.2008.tb00536.x
- ³⁴ Hwang, W. (2011). Cultural adaptations: A complex interplay between clinical and cultural issues. *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice*, *18*, 238–241. doi:10.1111/j.1468-2850.2011.01255.x
- ³⁵ Zuniga, M. E. (1992). Using metaphors in therapy: Dichos and Latino clients. *Social Work*, *37*, 55–60. doi:10.1093/sw/37.1.55
- ³⁶ Domenech-Rodriguez, M. M. (2008, December). Outcomes of a RCT of PMTO for Spanish-speaking Latino parents: Behavioral observations of parenting practices. Paper presented at the National Institute of Health Summit: The Science of Eliminating Health Disparities, Washington, DC.
- ³⁷ Sue, D. W., & Sue, D. (2008). *Counseling the culturally diverse: Theory and practice.* (p. 371). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- ³⁸ Sue, D. W., & Sue, D. (2008). *Counseling the culturally diverse: Theory and practice*. (p. 365). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- ³⁹ Hwang, W., & Wood, J. J. (2009). Acculturative family distancing: Links with self-reported symptomatology among Asian Americans and Latinos. *Child Psychiatry and Human Development*, 40, 123–138. doi:10.1007/s10578-008-0115-8
- ⁴⁰ Hwang, W., Wood, J. J., & Fujimoto, K. (2010). Acculturative family distancing (AFD) and depression in Chinese American families. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 78, 655–667. doi:10.1037/a0020542.
- ⁴¹ Miller, G., Yang, J., & Chen, M. (1997). Counseling Taiwan Chinese in America: Training issues for Counselors. *Counselor Education and Supervision*, *37*, 22–34.
- ⁴² Sue, D. W., & Sue, D. (2008). *Counseling the culturally diverse: Theory and practice*. (p. 350). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- ⁴³ Peng, K., & Nisbett, R. E. (1999). Culture, dialectics, and reasoning about contradiction. *American Psychologist*, *54*, 741–754.
- ⁴⁴ Nisbett, R. E., Peng, K., Choi, I., & Norenzayan, A. (2001). Culture and systems of thought: holistic versus analytic cognition. *Psychological Review*, 108, 291-310. doi:10.1037/0033-295X.108.2.291
- ⁴⁵ Hwang, W., Myers, H. F., Abe-Kim, J., & Ting, J. Y. (2008). A conceptual paradigm for understanding culture's impact on mental health: The cultural influences on mental health (CIMH) model. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 28, 211–227. doi:10.1016/j.cpr.2007.05.001
- ⁴⁶ Sue, D. W., & Sue, D. (2008). *Counseling the culturally diverse: Theory and practice.* (p. 372). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.

Rapacki, T. M. Page 9 of 10

⁴⁷ Hofstede, G., Hofstede, G. J., & Minkov, M. (2010). *Cultures and organizations: Software of the mind*, 3rd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill.

- ⁴⁸ The Hofstede Centre (2012). *The Hofstede Centre*. Retrieved from: http://geert-hofstede.com/index.php
- ⁴⁹ Arthur, N., & Januszkowski, T. (2001). The multicultural counselling competencies of Canadian counsellors. *Canadian Journal of Counselling*, *35*, 36–48.
- ⁵⁰ Sue, D. W., & Sue, D. (2008). *Counseling the culturally diverse: Theory and practice*. (pp. 277–282). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- ⁵¹ Thornton, as cited in Hays⁴ (p.375)
- ⁵² Sue, D. W., & Sue, D. (2008). *Counseling the culturally diverse: Theory and practice*. (p. 147). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- Day-Vines, N., Wood, S., Grothaus, T., Craigen, L., Holman, A., Dotson-Blake, K., & Douglass, M. (2007). Broaching the subjects of race, ethnicity, and culture during the counseling process.
 Journal of Counseling and Development, 85, 402–410. doi:10.1002/j.1556-6678.2007.tb00608.x
- ⁵⁴ Sue D. W., Bucceri, J., Lin, A. I., Nadal, K. L., & Torino, G. C. (2007). Racial microaggressions and the Asian American experience. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology*, 13, 72–81. doi:10.1037/1099-9809.13.1.72
- ⁵⁵ Sue, D. W., & Sue, D. (2008). *Counseling the culturally diverse: Theory and practice*. (p. 111). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- ⁵⁶ Leong, F. T. L. (2007). Cultural accommodation as method and metaphor. *American Psychologist*, 62, 916–927. doi:10.1037/0003-066X.62.8.916
- ⁵⁷ Sue, D. W., & Sue, D. (2008). *Counseling the culturally diverse: Theory and practice*. (p. 357). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- ⁵⁸ Sue, D. W. (1990). Culture-specific strategies in counseling: A conceptual framework. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, *21*, 424–433.
- ⁵⁹ Berger, C. R., & Calabrese, R. J. (1975). Some explorations in initial interaction and beyond: Toward a developmental theory of interpersonal communication. *Human communication research*, *1*, 99–112.
- ⁶⁰ Gudykunst, W. B., & Nishida, T. (1984). Individual and cultural influences on uncertainty reduction. *Communication Monographs*, *51*, 23–36. doi:10.1080/03637758409390181
- ⁶¹ Gudykunst, W. B., Sodetani, L. L., & Sonoda, K. T. (1987). Uncertainty reduction in Japanese-American/Caucasian relationships in Hawaii. Western Journal of Speech Communication, 51, 256–278. doi:10.1080/10570318709374271
- ⁶² Gudykunst, W. B., Yang, S.-M., & Nishida, T. (1985). A cross-cultural test of uncertainty reduction theory: Comparisons of acquaintances, friends, and dating relationships in Japan, Korea, and the United Sates. *Human Communication Research*, 11, 407–454. doi:10.1111/j.1468-2958.1985.tb00054.x
- ⁶³ Yang, P. (2007). Nonverbal affiliative phenomena in Mandarin Chinese conversation. *Journal of Intercultural Communication*, 15, 7–23. Retrieved from: http://www.immi.se/intercultural/nr15/yang.htm

Rapacki, T. M. Page 10 of 10

⁶⁴ Hwang, W., & Wood, J. J. (2007). Being culturally sensitive is not the same as being culturally competent. *Pragmatic Case Studies in Psychotherapy*, *3*(3), 44–50.

- ⁶⁵ Sue, D. W., & Sue, D. (2008). *Counseling the culturally diverse: Theory and practice*. (pp. 180–181). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- ⁶⁶ Foo, K. H., & Kazantzis, N. (2007). Integrating homework assignments based on culture: Working with Chinese patients. *Cognitive and Behavioral Practice*, 14, 333–340. doi:10.1016/j.cbpra.2006.08.005
- ⁶⁷ Miller, S. D., Duncan, B. L., Brown, J., Sparks, J. A., & Claud, D. A. (2003). The Outcome Rating Scale: A preliminary study of the reliability, validity, and feasibility of brief visual analog measure. *Journal of Brief Therapy*, 2, 91–100.
- ⁶⁸ Campbell, A., & Hemsley, S. (2009). Outcome rating scale and session rating scale in psychological practice: Clinical utility of ultra-brief measures. *Clinical Psychologist*, *13*, 1–9. doi:10.1080/13284200802676391
- ⁶⁹ Sue, D. W., & Sue, D. (2008). *Counseling the culturally diverse: Theory and practice*. (p. 366). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- Atkinson, D. R., Thompson, C. E., & Grant, S. K. (1993). A three-dimensional model for counseling racial/ethnic minorities. *The Counseling Psychologist*, 21, 257–277. doi:10.1177/0011000093212010
- Atkinson, D. R., Kim, B. S. K., & Caldwell, R. (1998). Ratings of helper roles by multicultural psychologists and Asian American students: Initial support for the three-dimensional model of multicultural counseling. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 45, 414–423.
- ⁷² George, U. (2002). A needs-based model for settlement service delivery for newcomers to Canada. *International Social Work, 45*, 465–480. doi:10.1177/00208728020450040501
- ⁷³ Kung, W. (2004). Cultural and practical barriers to seeking mental health treatment for Chinese Americans. *Journal of Community Psychology*, *32*, 27–43. doi:10.1002/jcop.10077
- ⁷⁴ Domenech-Rodriguez, M. M., & Weiling, E. (2004). Developing culturally appropriate, evidence-based treatments for interventions with ethnic minority populations. In M. Rastogin & E. Weiling (Eds.), *Voices of color: First person accounts of ethnic minority therapists*. (pp. 313–333). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publication