

A TREATMENT IMPROVEMENT PROTOCOL

Improving Cultural Competence

TIP 59



A TREATMENT IMPROVEMENT PROTOCOL

Improving Cultural Competence

TIP 59

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

1 Choke Cherry Road
Rockville, MD 20857

Acknowledgments

This publication was produced by The CDM Group, Inc., under the Knowledge Application Program (KAP) contract numbers 270-99-7072, 270-04-7049, and 270-09-0307 with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Andrea Kopstein, Ph.D., M.P.H., Karl D. White, Ed.D., and Christina Currier served as the Contracting Officer's Representatives.

Disclaimer

The views, opinions, and content expressed herein are those of the consensus panel and do not necessarily reflect the views, opinions, or policies of SAMHSA or HHS. No official support of or endorsement by SAMHSA or HHS for these opinions or for particular instruments, software, or resources is intended or should be inferred.

Public Domain Notice

All materials appearing in this volume except those taken directly from copyrighted sources are in the public domain and may be reproduced or copied without permission from SAMHSA or the authors. Citation of the source is appreciated. However, this publication may not be reproduced or distributed for a fee without the specific, written authorization of the Office of Communications, SAMHSA, HHS.

Electronic Access and Copies of Publication

This publication may be ordered or downloaded from SAMHSA's Publications Ordering Web page at <http://store.samhsa.gov>. Or, please call SAMHSA at 1-877-SAMHSA-7 (1-877-726-4727) (English and Español).

Recommended Citation

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Improving Cultural Competence*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series No. 59. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 14-4849. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2014.

Originating Office

Quality Improvement and Workforce Development Branch, Division of Services Improvement, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1 Choke Cherry Road, Rockville, MD 20857.

HHS Publication No. (SMA) 14-4849
First Printed 2014

Please share your thoughts about this publication by completing a brief online survey at:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/KAPPFS>

The survey takes about 7 minutes to complete and is anonymous.

Your feedback will help SAMHSA develop future products.

Contents

Consensus Panel.....	vii
KAP Expert Panel and Federal Government Participants	ix
What Is a TIP?	xi
Foreword.....	xiii
Executive Summary	xv
Chapter 1—Introduction to Cultural Competence	1
Purpose and Objectives of the TIP.....	2
Core Assumptions.....	4
What Is Cultural Competence?.....	5
Why Is Cultural Competence Important?	7
How Is Cultural Competence Achieved?	9
What Is Culture?	11
What Is Race?.....	13
What Is Ethnicity?	15
What Is Cultural Identity?	16
What Are the Cross-Cutting Factors in Race, Ethnicity, and Culture?	16
As You Proceed	33
Chapter 2—Core Competencies for Counselors and Other Clinical Staff.....	35
Core Counselor Competencies	36
Self-Assessment for Individual Cultural Competence	55
Chapter 3—Culturally Responsive Evaluation and Treatment Planning.....	57
Step 1: Engage Clients.....	59
Step 2: Familiarize Clients and Their Families With Treatment and Evaluation Processes ..	59
Step 3: Endorse Collaboration in Interviews, Assessments, and Treatment Planning.....	60
Step 4: Integrate Culturally Relevant Information and Themes.....	61
Step 5: Gather Culturally Relevant Collateral Information	64
Step 6: Select Culturally Appropriate Screening and Assessment Tools.....	65
Step 7: Determine Readiness and Motivation for Change	69
Step 8: Provide Culturally Responsive Case Management	70
Step 9: Integrate Cultural Factors Into Treatment Planning	71

Chapter 4—Pursuing Organizational Cultural Competence.....	73
Cultural Competence at the Organizational Level	74
Organizational Values	76
Governance	78
Planning.....	80
Evaluation and Monitoring	84
Language Services.....	88
Workforce and Staff Development	90
Organizational Infrastructure	96
Chapter 5—Behavioral Health Treatment for Major Racial and Ethnic Groups.....	101
Introduction	102
Counseling for African and Black Americans.....	103
Counseling for Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders	116
Counseling for Hispanics and Latinos	128
Counseling for Native Americans.....	138
Counseling for White Americans.....	150
Chapter 6—Drug Cultures and the Culture of Recovery.....	159
What Are Drug Cultures?	161
The Role of Drug Cultures in Substance Abuse Treatment	171
Appendix A: Bibliography	177
Appendix B: Instruments To Measure Identity and Acculturation.....	253
Appendix C: Tools for Assessing Cultural Competence	259
Appendix D: Screening and Assessment Instruments	277
Appendix E: Cultural Formulation in Diagnosis and Cultural Concepts of Distress.....	283
Appendix F: Cultural Resources	287
Appendix G: Glossary.....	295
Appendix H: Resource Panel	299
Appendix I: Cultural Competence and Diversity Network Participants	301
Appendix J: Field Reviewers.....	303
Appendix K: Acknowledgments.....	307
List of Exhibits	
Exhibit 1-1: Multidimensional Model for Developing Cultural Competence	6
Exhibit 1-2: The Continuum of Cultural Competence	10
Exhibit 1-3: Common Characteristics of Culture.....	12
Exhibit 1-4: Education and Culture	22

Exhibit 1-5: Cultural Identification and Cultural Change Terminology	24
Exhibit 1-6: Five Levels of Acculturation	25
Exhibit 1-7: Measuring Acculturation	27
Exhibit 2-1: Stages of Racial and Cultural Identity Development	40
Exhibit 2-2: Counselor Worldview.....	43
Exhibit 2-3: ACA Counselor Competencies: Counselor s' Awareness of Their Own Cultural Values and Biases.....	46
Exhibit 2-4: ACA Counselor Competencies: Awareness of Clients' Worldviews	47
Exhibit 2-5: Attitudes and Behaviors of Culturally Competent Counselors	49
Exhibit 2-6: ACA Counselor Competencies: Culturally Appropriate Intervention Strategies.....	56
Exhibit 3-1: Client–Counselor Matching	71
Exhibit 4-1: Requirements for Organizational Cultural Competence.....	75
Exhibit 4-2: Creating Culturally Responsive Treatment Environments.....	75
Exhibit 4-3: Hands Across Cultures Mission Statement.....	78
Exhibit 4-4: Critical Treatment Issues To Consider in Providing Culturally Responsive Services	80
Exhibit 4-5: Qualities of Effective Cultural Competence Training	92
Exhibit 4-6: OMH Staff Education and Training Guidelines.....	94
Exhibit 4-7: Cultural Competence Initiative Across Time in One Organization	99
Exhibit 5-1: Core Culturally Responsive Principles in Counseling African Americans	110
Exhibit 5-2: Lifetime Prevalence of Substance Use Disorders According to Ethnic Subgroup and Immigration Status	130
Exhibit 5-3: Native Americans and Community	143
Exhibit 5-4: The Lakota Version of the 12 Steps.....	147
Exhibit 6-1: How Drug Cultures Differ	162
Exhibit 6-2: The Language of a Drug Culture	164
Exhibit 6-3: The Values and Beliefs of a Heroin Culture	166
Exhibit 6-4: Music and Drug Cultures	166
Exhibit 6-5: The Rituals of Drug Cultures	168
Exhibit 6-6: Questions Regarding Knowledge and Skill Demands of Heroin Use.....	168
Exhibit 6-7: 12-Step Group Values and the Culture of Recovery	174

Consensus Panel

Note: Information given indicates each participant's affiliation during the time the panel was convened and may no longer reflect the individual's current affiliation.

Chair

Felipe González Castro, M.S.W., Ph.D.

Professor

Department of Psychology

Arizona State University

Tempe, AZ

Co-Chairs

Loretta J. Bradley, M.A., Ph.D.

Professor

Department of Educational Psychology

Texas Tech University

Lubbock, TX

**Jacqueline P. Butler, M.S.W., CCDC,
LISW**

Professor of Clinical Psychiatry

Substance Abuse Division

College of Medicine

University of Cincinnati

Cincinnati, OH

Flanders Byford, M.S.W., LCSW

Oklahoma City-County Health Department

Oklahoma City, OK

**Ting-Fun May Lai, M.S.W., CSW,
CASAC**

Director

Chinatown Alcoholism Center

Hamilton-Madison House

New York, NY

Workgroup Leaders

**Virgil A. Gooding, Sr., M.A., M.S.W.,
LISC**

Clinical Director

Foundation II, Inc.

Cedar Rapids, IA

Ford H. Kuramoto, D.S.W.

President

National Asian Pacific American Families

Against Substance Abuse

Los Angeles, CA

Harry Montoya, M.A.

President/Chief Executive Officer

Hands Across Cultures

Española, NM

Onaje M. Salim, M.A., NCAC-II, CCS

Director

Cork Institute Southeast Addiction

Technology Transfer Center

Morehouse School of Medicine

Atlanta, GA

Panelists

Barbara Lee Aragon, M.S.W.

Academic Fellow

Department of Health Services

North Highlands, CA

Debra A. Claymore, M.Ed.Adm.

D. Claymore & Associates, Inc.
Loveland, CO

E. Daniel Edwards, D.S.W.

Director
Ethnic Studies Program
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, UT

Tonda L. Hughes, M.S.N., Ph.D., FAAN

Associate Professor
College of Nursing
University of Illinois at Chicago
Chicago, IL

David Mathews, M.A., Ph.D.

Director of Adult Services
Kentucky River Community Care, Inc.
Jackson, KY

Anthony (Tony) Taiwai Ng, M.D.

Consultant
Washington, DC

Barry Pilson, Ph.D.

Adjunct Professor
School of Social Work
Tulane University
Metairie, LA

Rafaela R. Robles, Ed.D.

Director
Technology Transfer Center
Caribbean Basin/Hispanic Addiction
Centro de Estudios en Adicción
Universidad Central del Caribe
Bayamon, PR

Gloria M. Rodriguez, D.S.W.

Research Scientist
Division of Addiction Services
New Jersey Department of Health and Senior
Services
Trenton, NJ

Ann S. Yabusaki, M.Ed., M.A., Ph.D.

Director
Coalition for a Drug-Free Hawaii
Honolulu, HI

KAP Expert Panel and Federal Government Participants

Note: Information given indicates each participant's affiliation during the time the panel was convened and may no longer reflect the individual's current affiliation.

Barry S. Brown, Ph.D.

Adjunct Professor
University of North Carolina at Wilmington
Carolina Beach, NC

**Jacqueline Butler, M.S.W., LISW, LPCC,
CCDC III, CJS**

Professor of Clinical Psychiatry
College of Medicine
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, OH

Deion Cash

Executive Director
Community Treatment and Correction
Center, Inc.
Canton, OH

Debra A. Claymore, M.Ed.Adm.

D. Claymore & Associates, Inc.
Loveland, CO

Carlo C. DiClemente, Ph.D.

Chair
Department of Psychology
University of Maryland Baltimore County
Baltimore, MD

Catherine E. Dube, Ed.D.

Independent Consultant
Brown University
Providence, RI

Jerry P. Flanzer, D.S.W., LCSW, CAC

Chief of Services
Division of Clinical and Services Research
National Institute on Drug Abuse
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, MD

Michael Galer, D.B.A.

Independent Consultant
Westminster, MA

Renata J. Henry, M.Ed.

Director
Division of Alcoholism, Drug Abuse and
Mental Health
Delaware Department of Health and Social
Services
New Castle, DE

Joel Hochberg, M.A.

President
Asher & Partners
Los Angeles, CA

Jack Hollis, Ph.D.

Associate Director
Center for Health Research
Kaiser Permanente
Portland, OR

Mary Beth Johnson, M.S.W.

Director
Addiction Technology Transfer Center
University of Missouri—Kansas City
Kansas City, MO

Eduardo Lopez, B.S.

Executive Producer
EVS Communications
Washington, DC

Holly A. Massett, Ph.D.

Academy for Educational Development
Washington, DC

Diane Miller, Ph.D.

Chief
Scientific Communications Branch
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse
and Alcoholism
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, MD

Harry B. Montoya, M.A.

President/Chief Executive Officer
Hands Across Cultures
Española, NM

Richard K. Ries, M.D.

Director/Professor
Outpatient Mental Health Services
Dual Disorder Programs
Seattle, WA

Gloria M. Rodriguez, D.S.W.

Research Scientist
Division of Addiction Services
New Jersey Department of Health and Senior
Services
Trenton, NJ

Everett Rogers, Ph.D.

Center for Communications Programs
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, MD

Jean R. Slutsky, P.A., M.S.P.H.

Director
Center for Outcomes and Evidence
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
Rockville, MD

Nedra Klein Weinreich, M.S.

President
Weinreich Communications
Canoga Park, CA

Clarissa Wittenberg

Director
Office of Communications and
Public Liaison
National Institute of Mental Health
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, MD

**Consulting Members of the KAP
Expert Panel**

Paul Purnell, M.A.

Social Solutions, L.L.C.
Potomac, MD

Scott Ratzan, M.D., M.P.A., M.A.

Academy for Educational Development
Washington, DC

Thomas W. Valente, Ph.D.

Director, Master of Public Health Program
Department of Preventive Medicine
School of Medicine
University of Southern California
Alhambra, CA

Patricia A. Wright, Ed.D.

Independent Consultant
Baltimore, MD

What Is a TIP?

Treatment Improvement Protocols (TIPs) are developed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). TIPs are best practice guidelines for the treatment of substance use disorders. TIPs draw on the experience and knowledge of clinical, research, and administrative experts to evaluate the quality and appropriateness of various forms of treatment. TIPs are distributed to facilities and individuals across the country. Published TIPs can be accessed via the Internet at <http://store.samhsa.gov>.

Although each TIP strives to include an evidence base for the practices it recommends, SAMHSA recognizes that the field of substance abuse treatment is continually evolving, and research frequently lags behind the innovations pioneered in the field. A major goal of each TIP is to convey front-line information quickly but responsibly. If research supports a particular approach, citations are provided.

2 Core Competencies for Counselors and Other Clinical Staff

IN THIS CHAPTER

- Core Counselor Competencies
- Self-Assessment for Individual Cultural Competence

Gil, a 40-year-old Mexican American man, lives in an upper middle class neighborhood. He has been married for more than 15 years to his high school sweetheart, a White American woman, and they have two children. Gil owns a fleet of street-sweeping trucks—a business started by his father-in-law that Gil has expanded considerably. Of late, Gil has been spending more time at work. He has also been drinking more than usual and dabbling in illicit drugs. As his drinking has increased, tensions between Gil and his wife have escalated. From Gil's perspective and that of some family members and friends, Gil is just a hard-working guy who deserves to have a beer as a reward for a hard day's work. Many people in his Mexican American community do not consider Gil's low-level daily drinking a problem, especially because he drinks primarily at home.

Recently, Gil had an accident while working on one of his trucks. The treating physician identified alcohol abuse as one of several health problems and referred him to a substance abuse treatment center. Gil attended, but argued all the while that he was not a *borracho* (drunkard) and did not need treatment. He distrusted the counselors, stating that seeking help from professionals for a mental disorder was something that only *gabachos* (Whites) did. Gil was proud of his capacity to “hold his liquor” and felt anger and hostility toward those who encouraged him to reduce his drinking. Gil's feelings and attitudes were valid; they stemmed from and were influenced by the Mexican American culture and community in which he had been raised from infancy. Gil dropped out of treatment. When his wife threatened to divorce him if he did not take immediate action to deal with his drinking problem, he reluctantly

enrolled in an outpatient treatment program. Gil, like all people, is a product of his environment—an environment that has provided him with a rich cultural and spiritual background, a strong male identity, a deep attachment to family and community, a strong work ethic, and a sense of pride in being able to support his family. In many Mexican American cultural groups, illness disrupts family life, work, and the ability to earn a living. Illness has psychological costs as well, including threats to a man's self-identity and sense of manhood (Sobral 2006). Given this background, Gil would understandably be reluctant to enter treatment, to accept the fact that his drinking was a problem or an illness, and to jeopardize his ability to care for his family and his company. A culturally competent counselor would recognize, legitimize, and validate Gil's reluctance to enter and continue in treatment. In an ideal situation, the treatment counselor would have experience working with people with similar backgrounds and beliefs, and the treatment program would be structured to change Gil's behavior and attitudes in a manner that was in keeping with his culture and community. His initial treatment might have succeeded if the counselor had been culturally competent and the treatment program had been culturally responsive.

Like Gil, all clients enter treatment carrying beliefs, attitudes, conflicts, and problems shaped by their cultural roots as well as their present-day realities. As with Gil, many clients enter treatment with some reluctance and denial. Research shows that if clients such as Gil are greeted by a culturally competent counselor, they are more likely to respond positively to treatment (Damashek et al. 2012; Griner and Smith 2006; Kopelowicz et al. 2012; Whaley and Davis 2007). The presence of counselors of any race or gender who are culturally competent in responding to the needs and issues of their clients can greatly

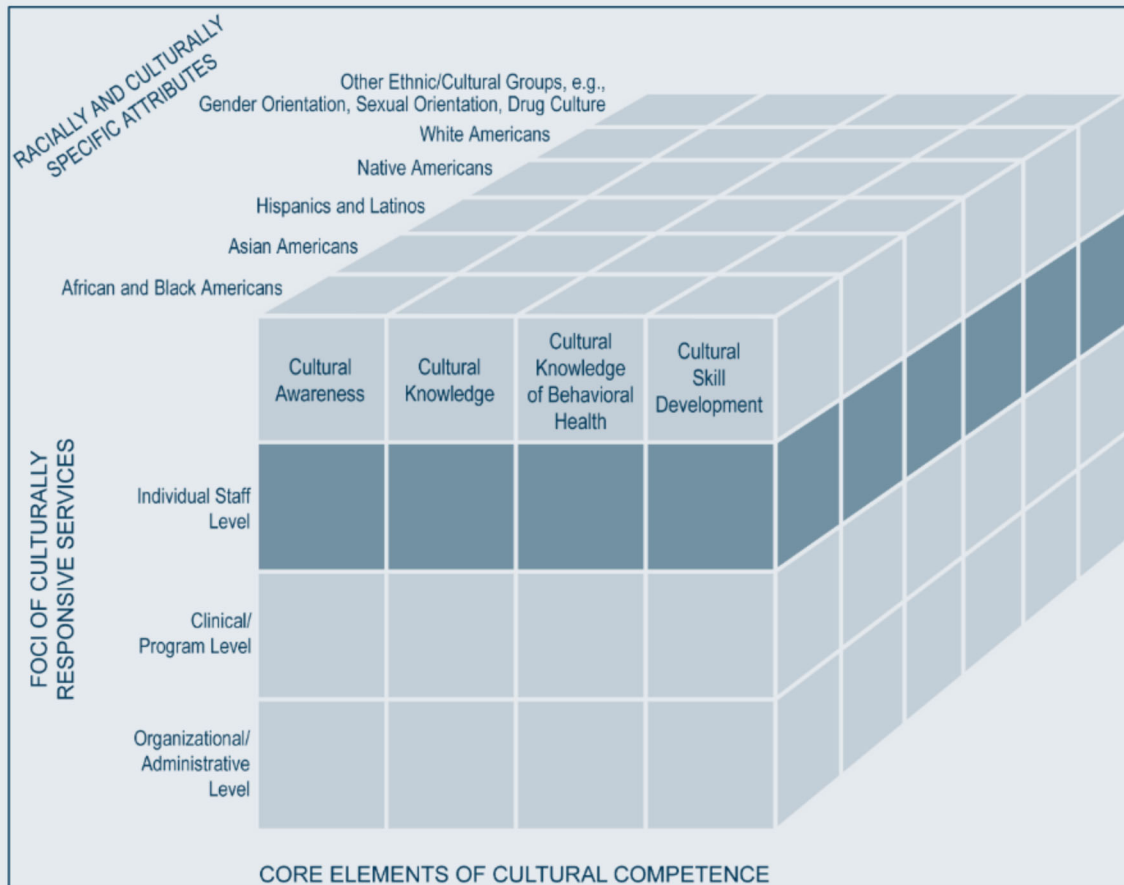
assist client recovery. Gaining regard, respect, and trust from clients is crucial for successful counseling outcomes (Ackerman and Hilsenroth 2003; Sue and Sue 2003a).

Effective therapy is an ongoing process of building relational bridges that engender trust and confidence. Sensitivity to the client's cultural and personal perspectives, genuine empathy, warmth, humility, respect, and acceptance are the tenets of all sound therapy. This chapter expands on these concepts and provides a general overview of the core competencies needed so that counselors may provide effective treatment to diverse racial and ethnic groups. Using Sue's (2001) multidimensional model for developing cultural competence, the content focuses on the counselor's need to engage in and develop cultural awareness; cultural knowledge in general; and culturally specific skills and knowledge of wellness, mental illness, substance use, treatments, and skill development.

Core Counselor Competencies

Since Sue et al. introduced the phrase "multicultural counseling competencies" in 1992, researchers and academics have elaborated on the core skill sets that enable counselors to work with diverse populations (American Psychological Association [APA] 2002; Council of National Psychological Associations for the Advancement of Ethnic Minority Interests 2009; Pack-Brown and Williams 2003; Tseng and Streltzer 2004). Cultural competence has evolved into more than a discrete skill set or knowledge base; it also requires ongoing self-evaluation on the part of the practitioner. Culturally competent counselors are aware of their own cultural groups and of their values, assumptions, and biases regarding other cultural groups. Moreover, culturally competent counselors strive to

Multidimensional Model for Developing Cultural Competence: Individual Staff Level



understand how these factors affect their ability to provide culturally effective services to clients.

Given the complex definition of culture and the fact that racially and ethnically diverse clients represent a growing portion of the client population, the need to update and expand guidelines for cultural competence is increasing. The consensus panel thus adapted existing guidelines from the Association of Multicultural Counseling for culturally responsive behavioral health services; some of their key suggestions for counselors and other clinical staff are outlined in this chapter.

Self-Knowledge

Counselors with a strong belief in evidence-based treatment methods can find it hard to relate to clients who prefer traditional healing methods. Conversely, counselors with strong trust in traditional healers and culturally accepted methods can fail to understand clients who seek scientific explanations of, and solutions to, their substance abuse and mental health problems. To become culturally competent, counselors should begin by exploring their own cultural heritage and identifying how it shapes their perceptions of normality, abnormality, and the counseling process.

Counselors who understand themselves and their own cultural groups and perceptions are better equipped to respect clients with diverse belief systems. In gaining an awareness of their cultures, attitudes, beliefs, and assumptions through self-examination, training, and clinical supervision, counselors should consider the factors described in the following sections.

Cultural awareness

Counselors who are aware of their own cultural backgrounds are more likely to acknowledge and explore how culture affects their client–counselor relationships. Without cultural awareness, counselors may provide counseling that ignores or does not address obvious issues that specifically relate to race, ethnic heritage, and culture. Lack of awareness can discount the importance of how counselors’ cultural backgrounds—including beliefs, values, and attitudes—influence their initial and diagnostic impressions of clients. Without cultural awareness, counselors can unwittingly use their own cultural experiences as a template to prejudge and assess client experiences and clinical presentations. They may struggle to see the cultural uniqueness of each client, assuming that they understand the client’s life experiences and background better than they really do. With cultural awareness, counselors examine how their own beliefs, experiences, and biases affect their definitions of normal and abnormal behavior. By valuing this awareness, counselors are more likely to take the time to understand the client’s cultural groups and their role in the therapeutic process, the client’s relationships, and his or her substance-related and other presenting clinical problems. Cultural awareness is the first step toward becoming a culturally competent counselor.

Racial, ethnic, and cultural identities

A key step in attaining cultural competence is for counselors to become aware of their own racial, ethnic, and cultural identities. Although

Models of Racial Identity

Models of racial identity, often structured in stages, highlight the process that individuals undertake in becoming aware of their sense of self in relation to race and ethnicity within the context of their families, communities, societies, and cultural histories. Influenced by the Civil Rights Movement, earlier racial identity models in the United States focused on White and Black racial identity development (Cross 1995; Helms 1990; Helms and Carter 1991). Since then, models have been created to incorporate other races, ethnicities, and cultures.

Although this chapter highlights two formative racial identity models (see next page), additional resources highlight racial identity models that incorporate other diverse groups, including those individuals who identify as multiracial (e.g., see Wijeyesinghe and Jackson 2012).

the constructs of these identities are complex and difficult to define briefly, what follows is an overview. Racial identity “refers to a sense of group or collective identity based on one’s perception that he or she shares a common heritage with a particular racial group” (Helms 1990, p. 3). Ethnic and cultural identity is “often the frame in which individuals identify consciously or unconsciously with those with whom they feel a common bond because of similar traditions, behaviors, values, and beliefs” (Chavez and Guido-DiBrito 1999, p. 41). Culture includes, but is not limited to, spirituality and religion, rituals and rites of passage, language, dietary habits (e.g., attitudes toward food/food preparation, symbolism of food, religious taboos of food), and leisure activities (Bhugra and Becker 2005).

Aspects of racial, ethnic, and cultural identities are not always apparent and do not always factor into conscious processes for the counselor or client, but these factors still play a role in the therapeutic relationship. Identity development and formation help people make sense of themselves and the world around them. If

positive racial, ethnic, and cultural messages are not available or supported in behavioral health services, counselors and clients can lack affirmative views of their own identities and may internalize negative messages or feel disconnected from their racial and cultural heritages. Counselors from mainstream society are less likely to be actively aware of their own ethnic and cultural identities; in particular, White Americans are not naturally drawn into examining their cultural identities, as they typically experience no dissonance when engaging in cultural activities.

In working to attain cultural competence, counselors must explore their own racial and cultural heritages and identities to gain a deeper understanding of personal development. Many models and theories of racial, ethnic, and cultural development are available; two common processes are presented below. Exhibit 2-1 highlights the racial/cultural identity development (R/CID) model (Sue and Sue 1999b) and the White racial identity development (WRID) model (Sue 2001). Although earlier work focused on a linear developmental process using stages, current thought centers on a more flexible process whereby identification status can loop back to an earlier process or move to a later phase.

Using either model, counselors can explore relational and clinical challenges associated with a given phase. Without an understanding of the cultural identity development process, counselors—regardless of race or ethnicity—can unwittingly minimize the importance of racial and ethnic experiences. They may fail to identify cultural needs and secure appropriate treatment services, unconsciously operate from a superior perspective (e.g., judging a specific behavior as ineffectual, a sign of resistance, or a symptom of pathology), internalize a client's reaction (e.g., an African American counselor feeling betrayed or inadequate when a client of

the same race requests a White American counselor for therapy during an initial interview), or view a client's behavior through a veil of societal biases or stereotypes. By acknowledging and endorsing the active process of racial and cultural identity development, counselors from diverse groups can normalize their own development processes and increase their awareness of clients' parallel processes of identity development. In counseling, racial, ethnic, and cultural identities can be pivotal to the treatment process in the relationships not only between the counselor and client, but among everyone involved in the delivery of the client's behavioral health and primary care services (e.g., referral sources, family members, medical personnel, administrators). The case study on page 41 uses stages from the two models in Exhibit 2-1 to show the interactive process of racial and cultural identity development in the treatment context.

Cultural and racial identities are not static factors that simply mediate individual identity; they are dynamic, interactive developmental processes that influence one's willingness to acknowledge the effects of race, ethnicity, and culture and to act against racism and disparity across relationships, situations, and environments (for a review of racial and cultural identity development, see Sue and Sue 2013c). For counselors and clinical supervisors, it is essential to understand the dynamic nature of cultural identity in all exchanges. Starting with a personal appraisal, clinical staff members can begin to reflect—without judgment—on how their own racial and cultural identities influence their decisions, treatment planning, case presentation, supervision, and interactions with other staff members. Clinicians can map the interactive influences of cultural identity development among clients, the clients' families, staff members, the organization, other agencies, and any other entities involved in the client's treatment. Using mapping (see the

Exhibit 2-1: Stages of Racial and Cultural Identity Development

R/CID Model	WRID Model
<p>Conformity: Has a positive attitude toward and preference for dominant cultural values; places considerable value on characteristics that represent dominant cultural groups; may devalue or hold negative views of own race or other racial/ethnic groups.</p> <p>Dissonance and Appreciating: Begins to question identity; recognizes conflicting messages and observations that challenge beliefs/stereotypes of own cultural groups and value of mainstream cultural groups; develops growing sense of one's own cultural heritage and the existence of racism; moves away from seeing dominant cultural groups as all good.</p> <p>Resistance and Immersion: Embraces and holds a positive attitude toward and preference for his or her own race and cultural heritage; rejects dominant values of society and culture; focuses on eliminating oppression within own racial/cultural group; likely to possess considerable feelings—including distrust and anger—toward dominant cultural groups and anything that may represent them; places considerable value on characteristics that represent one's own cultural groups without question; develops a growing appreciation for others from racially and culturally diverse groups.</p> <p>Introspection: Begins to question the psychological cost of projecting strong feelings toward dominant cultural groups; desires to refocus more energy on personal identity while respecting own cultural groups; realigns perspective to note that not all aspects of dominant cultural groups—one's own racial/cultural group or other diverse groups—are good or bad; may struggle with and experience conflicts of loyalty as perspective broadens.</p> <p>Integrative Awareness: Has developed a secure, confident sense of racial/cultural identity; becomes multicultural; maintains pride in racial identity and cultural heritage; commits to supporting and appreciating all oppressed and diverse groups; tends to recognize racism as a societal illness by which all can be victimized.</p>	<p>Naiveté: Had an early childhood developmental phase of curiosity or minimal awareness of race; may or may not receive overt or covert messages about other racial/cultural groups; possesses an ethnocentric view of culture.</p> <p>Conformity: Has minimal awareness of self as a racial person; believes strongly in the universality of values and norms; perceives White American cultural groups as more highly developed; may justify disparity of treatment; may be unaware of beliefs that reflect this.</p> <p>Dissonance: Experiences an opportunity to examine own prejudices and biases; moves toward the realization that dominant society oppresses racially and culturally diverse groups; may feel shame, anger, and depression about the perpetuation of racism by White American cultural groups; and may begin to question previously held beliefs or reformatify prior views.</p> <p>Resistance and Immersion: Increases awareness of one's own racism and how racism is projected in society (e.g., media and language); likely feels angry about messages concerning other racial and cultural groups and guilty for being part of an oppressive system; may counteract feelings by assuming a paternalistic role (knowing what is best for clients without their involvement) or overidentifying with another racial/cultural group.</p> <p>Introspection: Begins to redefine what it means to be a White American and to be a racial and cultural being; recognizes the inability to fully understand the experience of others from diverse racial and cultural backgrounds; may feel disconnected from the White American group.</p> <p>Integrative Awareness: Appreciates racial, ethnic, and cultural diversity; is aware of and understands self as a racial and cultural being; is aware of sociopolitical influences of racism; internalizes a nonracist identity.</p> <p>Commitment to Antiracist Action: Commits to social action to eliminate oppression and disparity (e.g., voicing objection to racist jokes, taking steps to eradicate racism in institutions and public policies); likely to be pressured to suppress efforts and conform rather than build alliances with people of color.</p>

Sources: Sue 2001; Sue and Sue 1999b.

Case Study for Counselors: Racial and Cultural Identity

The client is a 20-year-old Latino man. His father immigrated to the United States from Mexico as a child, and his mother (of Latino/Middle Eastern descent) grew up near Albuquerque, New Mexico. Throughout the initial phase of mental health treatment, the client presented feelings, attitudes, and behavior consistent with the resistance and immersion stage of the R/CID model. During group counseling in a partial hospitalization program, the client said that he did not think treatment was going to work. He believed that no one in treatment, except other Latino men, really understood him or his life experiences. He thought that his low mood was due, in part, to his recent job loss.

The client's current concerns, symptoms, and diagnosis (bipolar I) were presented and discussed during the treatment team meeting. The client's counselor (a White American man in the dissonance stage of the WRID model) was concerned that the client might leave treatment against medical advice and also stated that this would not be the first time a Latino client had done so. The team recognized that a Latino counselor would likely be useful in this situation (depending on the counselor's cultural competence). However, no Latino counselor was available, so the team decided that the client's current counselor should try to gain support from the client's parents to encourage the client to stay in treatment.

Because the client had signed an appropriate release of information, his counselor was able to contact the parents and arrange a family session. During the family session, the counselor brought up the client's need for a Latino counselor. His parents disagreed, expressing their belief that it was important for their son to learn to relate to the counselor. They said that this was just an excuse their son was using to leave treatment, which had happened before. The parents' reaction exemplified a conformity response, although other information would need to have been gathered to determine their current stage more accurately.

The counselor, client, parents, and organization were operating from different stages of racial and cultural identity development. Considering the lack of a proactive plan to provide appropriate resources—including the hiring of Latino staff or the development of other culturally appropriate resources (e.g., a peer counselor program)—the organization was most likely in the conformity phase of the WRID model. The counselor had some awareness of the client's racial and cultural needs and of the organization's failure to meet them, but he alienated the client despite his good intentions and reinforced mistrust by engaging the client's parents before working directly with the client. Had the counselor taken the time to understand the client's concerns and needs, he would likely have created an opportunity to challenge his own beliefs, learn more about the client's racial and cultural experiences and values, advocate for more appropriate resources for the client within the organization, be more flexible with treatment solutions, and enable the client to have an experience that exceeded his expectations of the treatment provider.

“How To Map Racial and Cultural Identity Development” box on the next page) as preparation for counseling, treatment planning, or clinical supervision, clinicians can gain awareness of the many forces that influence culturally responsive treatment.

Worldview: The cultural lens of counseling

The term “worldview” refers to a set of assumptions that guide how one sees, thinks

about, experiences, and interprets the world (Koltko-Rivera 2004). Starting in early childhood, worldview development is facilitated by significant relationships (particularly with parents and family members) and is shaped by the individual's environment and life experiences, influencing values, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. In more simplistic terms, each person's worldview is like a pair of glasses with colored lenses—the person takes in all of life's experiences through his or her own uniquely

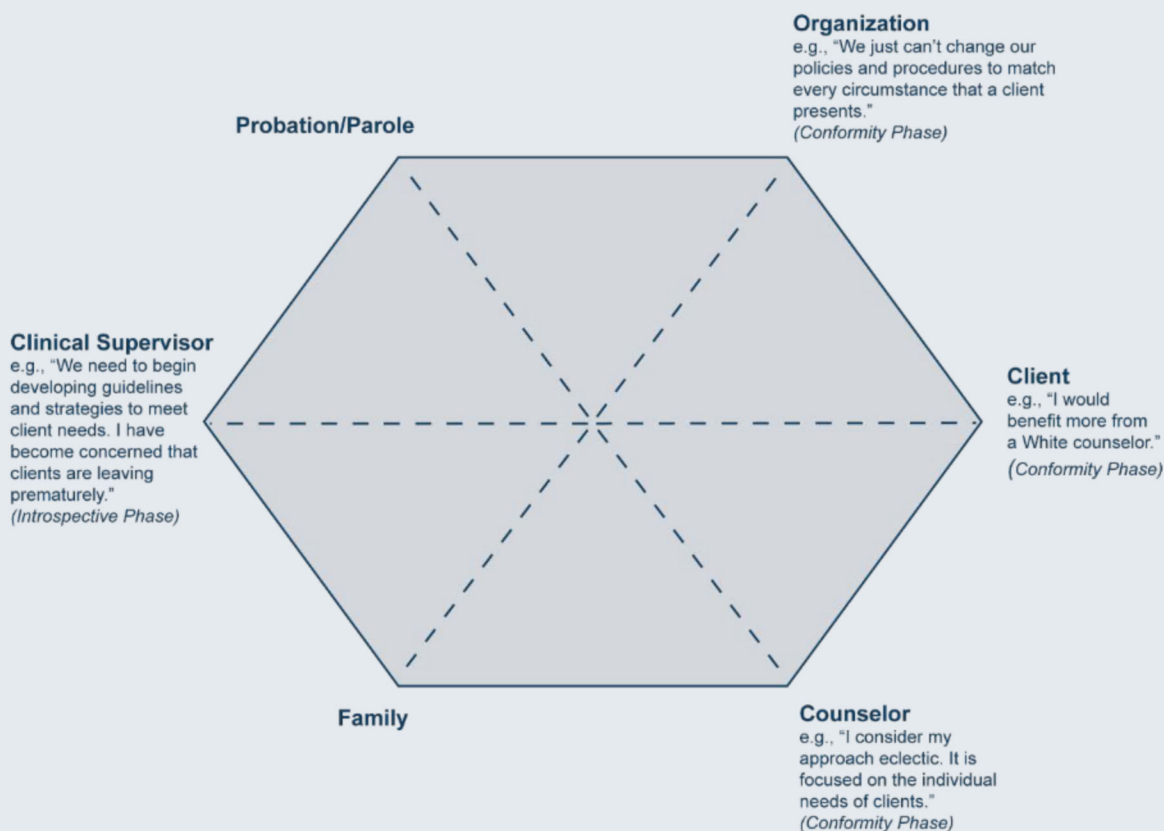
How To Map Racial and Cultural Identity Development

Completing this diagram can give a clearer perspective on past and anticipated dialog among key stakeholders. The diagram can be used as a training tool to teach racial and cultural identity development, to help clinicians and organizations recognize their own development, to explore clinical issues and dialogs that occur when diverse parties are at similar or different developmental stages, and to develop tools and resources to address issues that arise from this developmental process. Using case studies, this diagram can serve as an interactive educational exercise to help counselors, clinical supervisors, and agencies gain awareness of the effects of race, ethnicity, and cultural groups.

Materials needed: Paper and pencils; handouts on the R/CID and WRID models.

Instructions:

- Identify all relevant parties, including client, counselor, family, supervisor, referral source, other staff members, and staff from other agencies (e.g., probation/parole, medical center/office, child and youth services). Include yourself. Place the names at each intersection of the hexagon.
- List the common statements and behaviors (including lack of verbal responses) that you witness regarding the cultural needs of the client and/or the general statements made by each party regarding race, ethnicity, and culture. Write these as one-line abbreviated phrases that represent each person/agency's stance under the appropriate entry on the diagram.
- Using current information, choose the cultural identity development stage that best fits the statements or behaviors (knowing that you may be inaccurate); write it under each name.



tinted view. Not unlike clients, counselors enter the treatment process with their own cultural worldviews that shape their concept of

time; definition of family; organization of priorities and responsibilities; orientation to self, family, and/or community; religious or

spiritual beliefs; ideas about success; and so on (Exhibit 2-2).

However, counselors also contend with another worldview that is often invisible but still powerful—the clinical worldview (Bhugra and Gupta 2010; Tilburt and Geller 2007; Tseng and Streltzer 2004). Influenced by education, clinical training, and work experiences, counselors are introduced into a culture that reflects specific counseling theories, techniques, treatment modalities, and general office practices. This worldview, coupled with their personal cultural worldview, significantly shapes the counselor's beliefs pertaining to the nature of wellness, illness, and healing; interviewing skills and behavior; diagnostic impressions; and prognosis. Moreover, it influences the definition of normal versus abnormal or disordered behavior, the determination of treatment priorities, the means of intervention, and the definitions of successful outcomes and treatment failures.

Foremost, counselors need to remember that worldviews are often unspoken and inconspicuous; therefore, considerable reflection and self-exploration are needed to identify how their own cultural worldviews influence their interactions both inside and outside of counseling. Clinical staff members need to question how their perspectives are perpetuated in and shape client–counselor interactions, treatment decisions, planning, and selected counseling

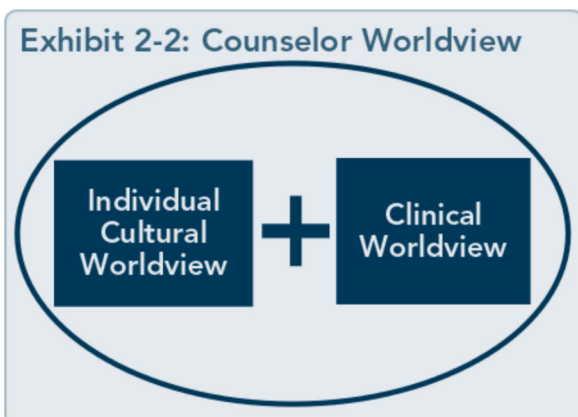
approaches. In sum, culturally responsive practice involves an understanding of multiple perspectives and how these worldviews interact throughout the treatment process—including the views of the counselor, client, family, other clients and staff members, treatment program, organization, and other agencies, as well as the community.

Stereotypes, prejudices, and history

Cultural competence involves counselors' willingness to explore their own histories of prejudice, cultural stereotyping, and discrimination. Counselors need to be aware of how their own perceptions of self and others have evolved through early childhood influences and other life experiences. For example, how were stereotypes of their own races and ethnic heritages perpetuated in their upbringing? What myths and stereotypes were projected onto other groups? What historical events shaped experiences, opportunities, and perceptions of self and others?

Regardless of their race, cultural group, or ethnic heritage, counselors need to examine how they have directly or indirectly been affected by individual, organizational, and societal stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination. How have certain attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors functioned as deterrents to obtaining equitable opportunities? In what ways have discrimination and societal biases provided benefits to them as individuals and as counselors? Even though these questions can be uncomfortable, difficult, or painful to explore, awareness is essential regarding how these issues affect one's role as a counselor, status in the organization, and comfort level in exploring clients' life experiences and perceptions during the treatment process. If counselors avoid or minimize the relevance of bias and discrimination in self-exploration, they will likely do the same in the assessment and counseling process.

Exhibit 2-2: Counselor Worldview



All counselors should examine their stereotypes, prejudices, and emotional reactions toward others, including individuals from their own races or cultural backgrounds and individuals from other groups. They should examine how these attitudes and biases may be detrimental to clients in treatment for substance-related and mental disorders.

Clients can have behavioral health issues and healthcare concerns associated with discrimination. If counselors are blind to these issues, they can miss vital information that influences client responses to treatment and willingness to follow through with continuing care and ancillary services. For example, a counselor may refer a client to a treatment program without noting the client's history or perceptions of the recommended program or type of program. The client may initially agree to attend the program but not follow through because of past negative experiences and/or the perception within his or her racial/ethnic community that the service does not provide adequate treatment for clients of color.

Trust and power

Counselors need to understand the impact of their role and status within the client–counselor relationship. Client perceptions of counselors' influence, power, and control vary in diverse cultural contexts. In some contexts, counselors can be seen as all-knowing professionals, but in others, they can be viewed as representatives of an unjust system. Counselors need to explore how these dynamics affect the counseling process with clients from diverse backgrounds. Do client perceptions inhibit or facilitate the process? How do they affect the level of trust in the client–counselor relationship? These issues should be identified and addressed early in the counseling process. Clients should have opportunities to talk about and process their perceptions, past experiences, and current needs.

Practicing within limits

A key element of ethical care is practicing within the limits of one's competence. Counselors must engage in self-exploration, critical thinking, and clinical supervision to understand their clinical abilities and limitations

Advice to Counselors and Clinical Supervisors: Using the RESPECT Mnemonic To Reinforce Culturally Responsive Attitudes and Behaviors

- **Respect**—Understand how respect is shown within given cultural groups. Counselors demonstrate this attitude through verbal and nonverbal communications.
- **Explanatory model**—Devote time in treatment to understanding how clients perceive their presenting problems. What are their views about their own substance abuse or mental symptoms? How do they explain the origin of current problems? How similar or different is the counselor's perspective?
- **Sociocultural context**—Recognize how class, race, ethnicity, gender, education, socioeconomic status, sexual and gender orientation, immigrant status, community, family, gender roles, and so forth affect care.
- **Power**—Acknowledge the power differential between clients and counselors.
- **Empathy**—Express, verbally and nonverbally, the significance of each client's concerns so that he or she feels understood by the counselor.
- **Concerns and fears**—Elicit clients' concerns and apprehensions regarding help-seeking behavior and initiation of treatment.
- **Therapeutic alliance/Trust**—Commit to behaviors that enhance the therapeutic relationship; recognize that trust is not inherent but must be earned by counselors.

Sources: Bigby and American College of Physicians 2003; Campinha-Bacote et al. 2005.

regarding the services that they are able to provide, the populations that they can serve, and the treatment issues that they have sufficient training to address. Cultural competence requires an ability to assess accurately one's clinical and cultural limitations, skills, and expertise. Counselors risk providing services beyond their expertise if they lack awareness and knowledge of the influence of cultural groups on client–counselor relationships, clinical presentation, and the treatment process or if they minimize, ignore, or avoid viewing treatment in a cultural context.

Some counselors may assume that they have cultural competence based on having similar experiences as clients, being from the same race as clients, identifying as a member of the same ethnic heritage or cultural group as clients, or attending training on cultural competence. Other counselors may assume competence based on their current or prior relationships with others from the same race or cultural background as their clients. These experiences can be helpful and filled with many potential learning opportunities, but they do not make an individual eligible or competent to provide multicultural counseling. Likewise, the assumption that a person from the same cultural group, race, or ethnic heritage will intrinsically understand a client from a similar background is operating out of two common myths: the “myth of sameness” (i.e., that people from the same cultural group, race, or ethnicity are alike) and the myth that “familiarity equals competence” (Srivastava 2007). The Association for Multicultural Counseling and Development adopted a set of counselor competencies that was endorsed by the American Counseling Association (ACA) for counselors who work with a multicultural clientele (Exhibit 2-3). Competencies address the attitudes, beliefs, knowledge, and skills associated with the counselor's need for self-knowledge.

Knowledge of Other Cultural Groups

In addition to an understanding of themselves and how their cultural groups and values can affect the therapeutic process, culturally competent counselors work to acquire cultural knowledge and understanding of clients and staff with whom they work. From the outset, counselors need general knowledge and awareness when working with other cultural groups in counseling. For example, they should acknowledge that culture influences communication patterns, values, gender roles and socialization, clinical presentations of distress, counseling expectations, and behavioral norms and expectations in and outside the counseling session (e.g., touching, greetings, gift-giving, accompaniment in sessions, level of formality between counselor and client). Counselors should filter and interpret client presentation from a broad cultural perspective instead of using only their own cultural groups or previous client experiences as reference points.

Counselors also need to invest the time to know clients and their cultures. Culturally responsive practice involves a commitment to obtaining specific cultural knowledge, not only through ongoing client interactions, but also through the use of outside resources, cultural training seminars and programs, cultural events, professional consultations,

“Become familiar with the community in which the client lives and the general cultural norms of the individual client. This can be accomplished by visiting with people who know the community well, attending important community celebrations and other events, asking open-ended questions about community concerns and quality of life, and identifying community capacities that affect wellness in the community.”
(Perez and Luquis 2008, p. 177)

Exhibit 2-3: ACA Counselor Competencies: Counselors' Awareness of Their Own Cultural Values and Biases

Attitudes and beliefs:

- Culturally skilled counselors have moved from being culturally unaware to being aware and sensitive to their own cultural heritages and to valuing and respecting differences.
- Culturally skilled counselors are aware of how their own cultural backgrounds, experiences, attitudes, values, and biases influence psychological processes.
- Culturally skilled counselors recognize the limits of their multicultural competence and expertise.
- Culturally skilled counselors are comfortable with differences that exist between themselves and their clients in terms of race, ethnicity, culture, and beliefs.

Knowledge:

- Culturally skilled counselors have specific knowledge about their own racial and cultural heritage and how it personally and professionally affects their definitions of normality, abnormality, and the process of counseling.
- Culturally skilled counselors possess knowledge and understanding of how oppression, racism, discrimination, and stereotyping affect them personally and in their work. This allows them to acknowledge their own racist attitudes, beliefs, and feelings. Although this standard applies to all groups, for White American counselors, it can mean that they understand how they may have directly or indirectly benefited from individual, institutional, and cultural racism.
- Culturally skilled counselors possess knowledge about their social impact on others. They are knowledgeable about communication style differences and how their style may clash with or foster the counseling process with minority clients. They anticipate the impact their style may have on others.

Skills:

- Culturally skilled counselors seek out educational, consultative, and training experiences to improve their understanding and effectiveness in working with culturally diverse populations. Being able to recognize the limits of their competencies, they seek consultation, seek further training or education, refer out to more qualified individuals or resources, or engage in a combination of these.
- Culturally skilled counselors are constantly seeking to understand themselves as racial and cultural beings and are actively seeking a nonracist identity.

Source: American Counseling Association Web site (http://www.counseling.org/docs/competencies/cross-cultural_competencies_and_objectives.pdf). Adapted with permission.

cultural guides, and clinical supervision. Counselors need to be mindful that they will not know everything about a specific population or initially comprehend how an individual client endorses or engages in specific cultural practices, beliefs, and values. For instance, some clients may not identify with the same cultural beliefs, practices, or experiences as other clients from the same cultural groups. Nevertheless, counselors need to be as knowledgeable as possible and attend to these cultural attributes—beginning with the intake and assessment process and continuing

throughout the counseling and treatment relationship. For a review of content areas essential in knowing other cultural groups, refer to the "What Are the Cross-Cutting Factors in Race, Ethnicity, and Culture" section in Chapter 1. These cultural knowledge content areas include:

- Language and communication.
- Geographic location.
- Worldview, values, and traditions.
- Family and kinship.
- Gender roles.
- Socioeconomic status and education.

- Immigration, migration, and acculturation stress.
- Acculturation and cultural identification.
- Heritage and history.
- Sexuality.
- Religion and spirituality.
- Health, illness, and healing.

Counselors should not make assumptions about clients' race, ethnic heritage, or culture based on appearance, accents, behavior, or language. Instead, counselors need to explore with clients their cultural identity, which can involve multiple identities (Lynch and Hanson 2011). Counselors should discuss what cultural identity means to clients and how it influences

treatment. For example, a young adult two-spirited (gay) American Indian man may be more concerned with having access to traditional healing practices than to specialized services for gay men. Counselors and clients should collaboratively examine presenting treatment issues and obstacles to engaging in behavioral health treatment and maintaining recovery, and they should discuss how cultural groups and cultural identities can serve as guideposts in treatment planning.

Exhibit 2-4 lists ACA-endorsed counselor competencies for knowledge of the worldviews of clients from diverse cultural groups.

Exhibit 2-4: ACA Counselor Competencies: Awareness of Clients' Worldviews

Attitudes and beliefs:

- Culturally skilled counselors are aware of their negative and positive emotional reactions toward other racial and ethnic groups and recognize that these reactions may prove detrimental to the counseling relationship. They are willing to contrast their own beliefs and attitudes with those of clients from diverse cultures in a nonjudgmental fashion.
- Culturally skilled counselors are aware of the stereotypes and preconceived notions they may hold toward other racial and ethnic minority groups.

Knowledge:

- Culturally skilled counselors possess specific knowledge and information about the particular group(s) with whom they are working. They are aware of the life experiences, cultural heritages, and historical backgrounds of clients from cultures other than their own. This competence is strongly linked to the minority identity development models available in the literature.
- Culturally skilled counselors understand how race, cultural group, ethnicity, and other factors can affect personality formation, vocational choices, manifestation of mental disorders, help-seeking behavior, and the appropriateness or inappropriateness of various counseling approaches.
- Culturally skilled counselors understand and have knowledge of sociopolitical influences upon the lives of racial and ethnic minorities. They understand that factors such as immigration issues, poverty, racism, stereotyping, and powerlessness can affect self-esteem and self-concept in the counseling process.

Skills:

- Culturally skilled counselors familiarize themselves with relevant research and the latest findings regarding mental health and mental disorders that affect various ethnic and racial groups. They actively seek out educational experiences that enrich their knowledge, understanding, and cross-cultural skills for more effective counseling behavior.
- Culturally skilled counselors are actively involved with minority individuals outside of the counseling setting (community events, social and political functions, celebrations, friendships, neighborhood groups, etc.); their perspective of minorities is more than an academic/helping exercise.

Source: American Counseling Association Web site (http://www.counseling.org/docs/competencies/cross-cultural_competencies_and_objectives.pdf). Adapted with permission.

Cultural Knowledge of Behavioral Health

Counselors should learn how culture interacts with health beliefs, substance use, and other behavioral health issues. They can access literature and training that address cultural contexts and meanings of substance use, behavioral and emotional reactions, help-seeking behavior, and treatment. Chapter 5 gives information on culturally responsive behavioral health services for major ethnic and racial groups. The how-to box below lists ways to improve one's cultural knowledge of health issues by acquiring knowledge in key areas to work successfully with diverse clients:

- Patterns of substance use and treatment-seeking behavior specific to people of

- diverse racial and cultural backgrounds.
- Beliefs and traditions surrounding substance use, including cultural norms concerning the use of alcohol and drugs.
- Beliefs about treatment, including expectations and attitudes toward health care and counseling.
- Community perceptions of behavioral health treatment.
- Obstacles encountered by specific populations that make it difficult to access treatment, such as geographic distance from treatment services.
- Patterns of co-occurring disorders and conditions specific to people from diverse racial and cultural backgrounds (e.g., culturally specific syndromes, earlier onset of

How To Improve Cultural Knowledge of Health, Illness, and Healing

To promote culturally responsive services, counselors need to acquire cultural knowledge regarding concepts of health, illness, and healing. The following questions highlight many of the culturally related issues that are prevalent in and pertinent to assessment, treatment planning, and case management. This list of considerations can help facilitate discussions in counseling and clinical supervision contexts:

- Does the cultural group in question consider psychological, physical, and spiritual health or well-being as separate entities or as unified aspects of the whole person?
- How are illnesses and healing practices defined and conceptualized?
- What are acceptable behaviors for managing stress?
- How do people who belong to the culture in question typically express emotions and emotional distress?
- What behaviors, practices, or customs do members of this culture consider to be preventive?
- What words do people from this cultural group use to describe a particular problem?
- How do members of the group explain the origins or causes of a particular condition?
- Are there culturally specific conditions or cultural concepts of distress?
- Are there specific biological and physiological variations among members of this population?
- What are the common symptoms that lead to misdiagnosis within this population?
- Where do people from this cultural group typically seek help?
- What traditional healing practices and treatments are endorsed by members of this group?
- Are there biomedical treatments or procedures that would typically be unacceptable?
- Are there specific counseling approaches more congruent with the beliefs of most members?
- What are common health inequities, including social determinants of health, for this population?
- What are acceptable caregiving practices?
- Do members of this group attach honor to caring for family members with specific diseases?
- Are individuals with specific conditions shunned from the community?
- What are the roles of family members in providing health care and in making decisions?
- Is discussing consequences of and prognosis for behaviors, conditions, or diseases acceptable?
- Is it customary for family members to withhold prognosis from the client?

diabetes, higher prevalence of depression and substance dependence).

- Assessment and diagnosis, including culturally appropriate screening and assessment and awareness of common diagnostic biases associated with symptom presentation.
- Individual, family, and group therapy approaches that hold promise in addressing mental and substance-related disorders specific to the racial and cultural backgrounds of diverse clients.
- Culturally appropriate peer support, mutual-help, and other support groups (e.g., the Wellbriety movement, a culturally appropriate 12-Step program for Native American people).
- Traditional healing and complementary methods (e.g., use of spiritual leaders, herbs, and rituals).
- Continuing care and relapse prevention, including attention to clients' cultural environments, treatment needs, and accessibility of care within their communities.
- Treatment engagement/retention patterns.

Skill Development

Becoming culturally competent is an ongoing process—one that requires introspection, awareness, knowledge, and skill development. Counselors need to develop a positive attitude toward learning about multiple cultural

groups; in essence, counselors should commit to cultural competence and the process of growth. This commitment is evidenced via investment in ongoing learning and the pursuit of culturally congruent skills. Counselors can demonstrate commitment to cultural competence through the attitudes and corresponding behaviors indicated in Exhibit 2-5.

Beyond the commitment to and development of these fundamental attitudes and behaviors, counselors need to work toward intervention strategies that integrate the skills discussed in the following sections.

Frame issues in culturally relevant ways

Counselors should frame clinical issues with culturally appropriate references. For example, in cultural groups that value the community or family as much as the individual, it is helpful to address substance abuse in light of its consequences to family or the community. The counselor might ask, "How are your family and community affected by your use? How do family and community members feel when they see you high?" For clients who place more value on their independence, it can be more effective to point out how substance dependence undermines their ability to manage their own lives through questions like "How might your use affect your ability to reach your goals?"

Exhibit 2-5: Attitudes and Behaviors of Culturally Competent Counselors

Attitude	Behavior
Respect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring, acknowledging, and validating the client's worldview • Approaching treatment as a collaborative process • Investing time to understand the client's expectations of treatment • Using consultation, literature, and training to understand culturally specific behaviors that demonstrate respect for the client • Communicating in the client's preferred language
Acceptance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining a nonjudgmental attitude toward the client • Considering what is important to the client

(Continued on the next page.)

Exhibit 2-5: Attitudes and Behaviors of Culturally Competent Counselors (continued)

Attitude	Behavior
Sensitivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the client's experiences of racism, stereotyping, and discrimination Exploring the client's cultural identity and what it means to her/him Actively involving oneself with individuals from diverse backgrounds outside the counseling setting to foster a perspective that is more than academic or work related Adopting a broader view of family and, when appropriate, including other family or community members in the treatment process Tailoring treatment to meet the cultural needs of the client (e.g., providing outside resources for traditional healing)
Commitment to equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactively addressing racism or bias as it occurs in treatment (e.g., processing derogatory comments made by another client in a group counseling session) Identifying the specific barriers to treatment engagement and retention among the populations being served Recognizing that equality of treatment does not translate to equity—that equity is defined as equality in opportunity, access, and outcome (Srivastava 2007) Endorsing counseling strategies and treatment approaches that match the unmet needs of diverse populations to ensure treatment engagement, retention, and positive outcomes
Openness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizing the value of traditional healing and help-seeking practices Developing alliances and relationships with traditional practitioners Seeking consultation with traditional healers and religious and spiritual leaders when appropriate Understanding and accepting that persons from diverse cultural groups can use different cognitive styles (e.g., placing more attention on reflecting and processing than on content; being task oriented)
Humility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizing that the client's trust is earned through consistent and competent behavior rather than the potential status and power that is ascribed to the role of counselor Acknowledging the limits of one's competencies and expertise and referring clients to a more appropriate counselor or service when necessary Seeking consultation, clinical supervision, and training to expand cultural knowledge and cultural competence in counseling skills Seeking to understand oneself as influenced by ethnicity and cultural groups and actively seeking a nonracist identity Being sensitive to the power differential between client and counselor
Flexibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using a variety of verbal and nonverbal responses, approaches, or styles to suit the cultural context of the client Accommodating different learning styles in treatment approaches (e.g., the use of role-plays or experiential activities to demonstrate coping skills or alcohol and drug refusal skills) Using cultural, socioeconomic, environmental, and political contextual factors in conducting evaluations Integrating cultural practices as treatment strategies (e.g., Alaska Native traditional practices, such as tundra walking and sustenance activities)

Allow for complexity of issues based on cultural context

Counselors must take care with suggesting simple solutions to complex problems. It is often better to acknowledge the intricacies of the client's cultural context and circumstances. For instance, a Native American single mother who upholds traditional values could balk at a suggestion to stop spending time with family members who drink heavily. Here, the counselor might encourage the woman to broaden support within her community by connecting with an elder who supports recovery or by engaging in a women's talking circle. Likewise, a referral for a psychiatric evaluation for major depression may not be an appropriate initial recommendation for a Chinese client who relies on cultural remedies and healing traditions. An alternative approach would be to explore the client's beliefs in healing, develop steps that respect and incorporate the client's help-seeking practices, and coordinate services to secure a culturally responsive intervention (Cardemil et al. 2011; Gallardo et al. 2012; Lynch and Hanson 2011).

Make allowances for variations in the use of personal space

Cultural groups have different expectations and norms of propriety concerning how close people can be while they communicate and how personal communications can be depending on the type of relationship (e.g., peers versus elders). The concept of personal space involves more than the physical distance between people. It also involves cultural expectations regarding posture or stance and the use of space within a given environment. These cultural expectations, although they are subtle, can have an impact on treatment. For example, an Alaska Native may feel more comfortable sitting beside a counselor, whereas a European may prefer to be separated from a counselor by a desk (Sue and Sue 2013a). The use of space can also be a nonverbal expression of power. Standing too close to someone can, for example, suggest power over them. Standing too far away or sitting behind a desk can indicate aloofness. Acceptable or expected degrees of closeness between people are culturally specific; counselors should be educated on the general

Advice to Counselors and Clinical Supervisors: Behaviors for Counselors To Avoid

- Addressing clients informally; counselors should not assume familiarity until they grasp cultural expectations and client preferences.
- Failing to monitor and adjust to the client's verbal pacing (e.g., not allowing time for clients to respond to questions).
- Using counseling jargon and treatment language (e.g., "I am going to send you to our primary stabilization program to obtain a biopsychosocial and then, afterwards, to partial").
- Using statements based on stereotypes or other preconceived ideas generated from experiences with other clients from the same culture.
- Using gestures without understanding their meaning and appropriate context within the given culture.
- Ignoring the relevance of cultural identity in the client-counselor relationship.
- Neglecting the client's history (i.e., not understanding the client's individual and cultural background).
- Providing an explanation of how current difficulties can be resolved without including the client in the process to obtain his or her own explanations of the problems and how he or she thinks these problems should be addressed.
- Downplaying the importance of traditional practices and failing to coordinate these services as needed.

Sources: Fontes 2008; Lynch and Hanson 2011; Pack-Brown and Williams 2003; Srivastava 2007.

parameters and expectations of the given population. However, counselors should not predetermine the clients' expectations; instead, they should follow the clients' lead and inquire about their preferences.

Display sensitivity to culturally specific meanings of touch

Some treatment and many support groups have opening or closing traditions that include holding hands or giving hugs. This form of touching can be very uncomfortable to new clients regardless of cultural groups; cultural prescriptions, including religious beliefs, concerning appropriate touching can compound this effect (Comas-Diaz 2012). Many cultural groups use touch to acknowledge or greet someone, to show respect or convey status or power, or to display comfort. As counselors, it is essential to understand cultural norms about touch, which often are guided by gender and age, and the contexts surrounding "appropriate" touch for specific cultural groups (Srivastava 2007). Counselors need to devote time to understanding their clients' norms for and interpretations of touch, to assisting clients in negotiating and upholding their cultural norms, and to helping clients understand the context and cultural norms that are likely to prevail in support and treatment groups.

Explore culturally based experiences of power and powerlessness

Ideas about power and powerlessness are influenced by the client's culture and social class. What constitutes power and powerlessness varies from culture to culture according to the individual's gender, age, occupation, ancestry, religious affiliation, and a host of other factors. For example, power can be defined in terms of one's place within the family, with the oldest member being the most powerful and the youngest being the least powerful. Even the words "power" and "powerlessness" carry cultural meaning. These words can carry

negative connotations for clients with histories of discrimination and multiple experiences with racism, for some women, for indigenous peoples with histories of colonization, and for refugees or immigrants who have left oppressive regimes. In this regard, counselors should use these words carefully. For example, a Hmong refugee who experienced trauma in her country of origin could already feel helpless and powerless over the events that occurred; thus, the concept of powerlessness, often used in drug and alcohol treatment programs, can be contraindicated in addressing her substance-related disorder. However, a White American business executive who has authority over others and a history of financial influence may need help acknowledging that he cannot control his substance abuse.

Adjust communication styles to the client's culture

Cultural groups all have different communication styles. Norms for communicating vary in and between cultural groups based on class, gender, geographic origins, religion, subcultures, and other individual variations. Counselors should educate themselves as much as possible regarding the patterns of communicating in the client's cultural, racial, or ethnic population while also being aware of his/her own communication style. For a comprehensive guide in self-assessment and understanding of communication styles, refer to *Culture Matters: The Peace Corps Cross-Cultural Workbook* (Peace Corps Information Collection and Exchange 2012).

The following are general guidelines for ascertaining the client's communication style:

- Understand the client's verbal and nonverbal ways of communicating. Be aware of the possible need to move away from comprehending and interpreting client responses in conventional professional ways

How To Assess Differences in Communication Styles

This exercise can be used by counselors and clinical supervisors as a self-assessment tool and a means of exploring differences in communication styles among counselors, clients, and supervisors. It can also serve as a group exercise to help clients discuss and understand cultural differences in communicating with others. This self-administered tool promotes self-understanding and cultural knowledge. It is not an empirically based instrument, nor is it meant to assess client communication styles or skills formally.

Materials needed: Colored pencils/pens and copies of the exercise.

Instructions:

- First, place an X along the line for each item that best matches your style or pattern of communication overall. Communication patterns can change across situations and environments depending on expectations, stress level, and familiarity, (e.g., attending a staff meeting versus spending time with friends); try to assign the style that best reflects your patterns across situations.
- After reviewing your own patterns, compare differences between you and your client, clinical supervisor, or fellow staff member. For example, select a recent client you treated and place a second X (using a different color pen) on each line to mark your perceived view of this client's communication style. Then examine the differences between you and your client and generate a list of potential misunderstandings that could occur due to these differences. Use clinical supervision to discuss how your own patterns can hinder and/or promote the counseling process.

NONVERBAL PATTERNS

Eye Contact

When talking:

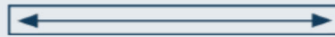
Direct, sustained



Indirect or not sustained

When listening:

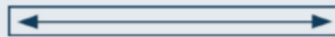
Direct, sustained



Indirect or not sustained

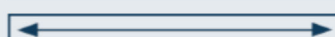
Vocal Pitch/Tone

High/loud



Low/soft

More expressive



Less expressive

Speech Rate

Fast



Slow

Pauses or Silence

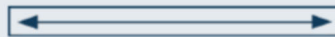
Little use of silence in dialog



Pauses; uses silence in dialog

Facial Expressions

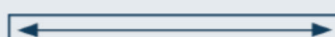
Frequent expression



Little expression

Use of Other Gestures

Frequent expression

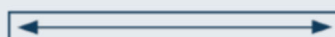


Little expression

VERBAL PATTERNS

Emotional Expression

Does express and identify feelings in speech



Does not express or identify feelings in speech

Self-Disclosure

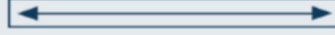
Frequently



Rarely or little

Formality

Informal



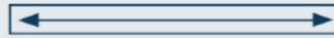
Formal in addressing others and showing respect

(Continued on the next page.)

How To Assess Differences in Communication Styles (continued)

Directness

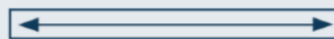
Verbally explicit



Indirect; subtle; doesn't believe in saying everything

Context

Low context; relies more on words to convey meaning



High context: verbal and nonverbal cues convey much of the meaning

Orientation

Orientation to self; use of "I" statements



Orientation to others, use of plural and third-person pronouns (e.g., we, he)

Other Things To Consider in Exploring Communication Styles:

- Are there known differences in body language and expression within the given cultural group?
- What are the common, culturally appropriate parameters of touch across situations? For example, a handshake could be appropriate as a means of introduction for one cultural group but not for another.
- How is personal space used in and outside of the office? Are there known cultural patterns in the use of space and proximity of communication?
- What verbal and nonverbal counselor behaviors may affect trust in the counseling process?

Sources: Cormier et al. 2009; Fontes 2008; Srivastava 2007; Sue and Sue 2013a.

- (Bland and Kraft 1998). Always be curious about the client's cultural context and be willing to seek clarification and better understanding from the client. It is as important for counselors to access and engage in cultural consultation to acquire more specific knowledge and experience.
- Styles of communication and nonverbal methods of communication are important aspects of cultural groups. Issues such as the appropriate space to have between people; preferred ways of moving, sitting, and standing; the meaning of gestures; and the degree of eye contact expected are all culturally defined and situation specific (Hall 1976). As an example, high-context cultural groups place greater importance on nonverbal cues and message context, whereas low-context cultural groups rely largely on verbal message content. Most Asian Americans come from high-context cultural groups in which sensitive messages are encoded carefully to avoid offending others. A provider who listens only to the content could miss the message. What is

not said can possibly be more important than what is said.

- Listen to storytelling carefully, as it can be a way of communicating with the therapist. As in any good therapy, follow the associations and listen for possible metaphors to better understand relational meaning, cognition, and emotion within the context of the conversation.

Interpret emotional expressions in light of the client's culture

Feelings are expressed differently across and within cultural groups and are influenced by the nature of a given event and the individuals involved in the situation. A certain level of emotional expression can be socially appropriate within one culture yet inappropriate in another. In some cultural groups, feelings may not be expressed directly, whereas in other cultural groups, some emotions are readily expressed and others suppressed. For example, expressions of sadness may at first be more readily shared by some clients in counseling settings, whereas others may find it more

comfortable to express anger as their initial response. Counselors must recognize that not all cultures place the same value on verbalizing feelings. In fact, clients from some cultures may not perceive that emotional expression is a worthy course of treatment and healing at all. Thus, counselors should not impose a prescribed approach that measures progress and equates healing with the ability to display emotions. Likewise, counselors should be careful not to attribute meaning based on their own cultural backgrounds or to project their own feelings onto clients' experiences. Instead, counselors need to assist their clients in identifying and labeling feelings within their own cultural contexts.

Expand roles and practices

Counselors need to acquire a mindset that allows for more flexible roles and practices—while still maintaining appropriate professional boundaries—when working with clients. Some clients whose culture places considerable emphasis upon and orientation toward family could look to counselors for advice with unrelated issues pertaining to other family members. Other clients may expect a more prescribed and structured approach in which counselors give specific recommendations and advice in the session. For example, Asian American clients appear to expect and benefit from a more directive and highly structured approach (Fowler et al. 2011; Lee and Mock 2005a; Sue 2001; Uba 1994). Still others could expect that counselors be connected to their communities through participation in community events, in working with traditional healers, or in building collaborative relationships with other community agencies. As counselors, it is important to understand the cultural contexts of clients and how this translates to expectations in the client–counselor relationship. The appropriate role usually

Providing good care goes beyond counselors' general knowledge, clinical skills, and approaches; it involves understanding the multicultural context of clients and of themselves as counselors. Cultural competence is an ethical issue requiring counselors to be invested in developing the tools to provide culturally congruent care—care that matches the needs and context of the client. For a review of ethics and ethical dilemmas in a multicultural context, refer to Pack-Brown and Williams (2003).

Results from the counselor's understanding of and sensitivity to the values, cultures, and special needs of the individuals and groups being served (Sue and Sue 2013d). Counselors need to adopt an ongoing commitment to developing skills and endorsing practices that assist clients in receiving and experiencing the best possible care. Exhibit 2-6 lists counselor competencies endorsed by ACA for culturally appropriate intervention strategies.

Self-Assessment for Individual Cultural Competence

Several instruments for evaluating an individual's cultural competence have been developed and are available online. One assessment tool that has been widely circulated is Goode's *Self-Assessment Checklist for Personnel Providing Services and Supports to Children and Youth With Special Health Needs and Their Families*. It can be adapted for counselors treating adult clients with behavioral health concerns. This tool and other additional resources are provided in Appendix C. For an interactive Web-based tool on cultural competence awareness, visit the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Web site (<http://www.asha.org>).

Exhibit 2-6: ACA Counselor Competencies: Culturally Appropriate Intervention Strategies

Attitudes and beliefs:

- Culturally skilled counselors respect clients' religious and/or spiritual beliefs and values, including attributions and taboos, because they affect worldview, psychosocial functioning, and expressions of distress.
- Culturally skilled counselors respect traditional helping practices and intrinsic help-giving networks in minority communities.
- Culturally skilled counselors value bilingualism and do not view another language as an impediment to counseling.

Knowledge:

- Culturally skilled counselors have a clear and explicit knowledge and understanding of the generic characteristics of counseling and therapy (culture bound, class bound, and monolingual) and how they could clash with the cultural values of various minority groups.
- Culturally skilled counselors are aware of institutional barriers that prevent minorities from using behavioral health services.
- Culturally skilled counselors know of the potential biases in assessment instruments and use procedures and interpret findings in keeping with the cultural and linguistic characteristics of clients.
- Culturally skilled counselors have knowledge of minority family structures, hierarchies, values, and beliefs. They are knowledgeable about family and community characteristics and resources.
- Culturally skilled counselors are aware of relevant discriminatory practices at the social and community levels that could be affecting the psychological welfare of the populations being served.

Skills:

- Culturally skilled counselors are able to engage in a variety of verbal and nonverbal helping responses. They are able to send and receive both verbal and nonverbal messages accurately and appropriately. They are not tied down to only one method or approach, recognizing that helping styles and approaches can be culture bound. When they sense that their helping style is limited and potentially inappropriate, they can anticipate and ameliorate its negative impact.
- Culturally skilled counselors are able to exercise institutional intervention skills on behalf of their clients. They can help clients determine whether a problem stems from racism or bias in others (the concept of health paranoia) so that clients do not inappropriately personalize problems.
- Culturally skilled counselors are not averse to seeking consultation with traditional healers, religious and spiritual leaders, and practitioners in the treatment of culturally diverse clients when appropriate.
- Culturally skilled counselors take responsibility for interacting in the languages requested by their clients; if not feasible, they make appropriate referrals. A serious problem arises when the linguistic skills of a counselor do not match the language of the client. When language matching is not possible, counselors should seek a translator with cultural knowledge and appropriate professional background and/or refer to a knowledgeable and competent bilingual counselor.
- Culturally skilled counselors have training and expertise in the use of traditional assessment and testing instruments, understand their technical aspects, and are aware of their cultural limitations. This allows counselors to use test instruments for the welfare of diverse clients.
- Culturally skilled counselors are aware of and work to eliminate biases, prejudices, and discriminatory practices. They are aware of sociopolitical contexts in conducting evaluation and providing interventions and are sensitive to issues of oppression, sexism, elitism, and racism.
- Culturally skilled counselors educate clients about the processes of psychological intervention, explaining such elements as goals, expectations, legal rights, and the counselor's theoretical orientation.

Source: American Counseling Association Web site (http://www.counseling.org/docs/competencies/cross-cultural_competencies_and_objectives.pdf). Adapted with permission.

Appendix A—Bibliography

- Abbott, A.A. Substance abuse treatment with clients of French background. In: Straussner, S.L.A., ed. *Ethnocultural Factors in Substance Abuse Treatment* (pp. 180–198). New York: Guilford Press, 2001.
- Abbott, P.J. Traditional and western healing practices for alcoholism in American Indians and Alaska Natives. *Substance Use & Misuse* 33(13):2605–2646, 1998.
- Abe, J. A community ecology approach to cultural competence in mental health service delivery: The case of Asian Americans. *Asian American Journal of Psychology* 3(3):168–180, 2012.
- Abe-Kim, J., Takeuchi, D.T., Hong, S., Zane, N., Sue, S., Spencer, M.S., Appel, H., Nicdao, E., and Alegria, M. Use of mental health-related services among immigrant and US-born Asian Americans: Results from the National Latino and Asian American study. *American Journal of Public Health* 97(1):91–98, 2007.
- Abdel-Khalek, A.M. Internal consistency of an Arabic adaptation of the Beck Depression Inventory in four Arab countries. *Psychological Reports* 82:264–266, 1998.
- Abudabbeh, N., and Hamid, A. Substance use among Arabs and Arab Americans. In: Straussner, S.L.A., ed. *Ethnocultural Factors in Substance Abuse Treatment* (pp. 275–290). New York: Guilford Press, 2001.
- Abueg, F.R., and Chun, K.M. Traumatization stress among Asians and Asian Americans. In: Organista, P.B., Chun, K.M., and Marin, G., eds. *Readings in Ethnic Psychology* (pp. 283–294). New York: Routledge, 1998.
- Acevedo, A., Garnick, D.W., Lee, M.T., Horgan, C.M., Ritter, G., Panas, L., Davis, S., Leeper, T., Moore, R., and Reynolds, M. Racial and ethnic differences in substance abuse treatment initiation and engagement. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse* 11(1):1–21, 2012.
- Acevedo-Polakovich, I.D., Reynaga-Abiko, G., Garriott, P.O., Derefinko, K.J., Wimsatt, M.K., Gudonis, L.C., and Brown, T.L. Beyond instrument selection: Cultural considerations in the psychological assessment of U.S. Latinas/os. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* 38(4):375–384, 2007.
- Ackerman, S.J., and Hilsenroth, M.J. A review of therapist characteristics and techniques positively impacting the therapeutic alliance. *Clinical Psychology Review* 23(1):1–33, 2003.
- Adewuya, A.O. Validation of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) as a screening tool for alcohol-related problems among Nigerian university students. *Alcohol and Alcoholism* 40:575–577, 2005.

- Addiction Technology Transfer Center. *The Change Book: A Blueprint for Technology Transfer*. 2nd ed. Kansas City, MO: Addiction Technology Transfer Center, 2004.
- Adlaf, E.M., and Smart, R.G. Party subculture or dens of doom? An epidemiological study of rave attendance and drug use patterns among adolescent students. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 29(2):193–198, 1997.
- African immigrants in the United States are the nation's most highly educated group. *Journal of Blacks in Higher Education* 26:60–61, 2000.
- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. *National Healthcare Disparities Report 2008*. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2009.
- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. *National Healthcare Disparities Report 2011*. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2012.
- Aguilar-Gaxiola, S., Loera, G., Mendez, L., Sala, M., Latino Mental Health Concilio, and Nakamoto, J. *Community-Defined Solutions for Latino Mental Health Care Disparities: California Reducing Disparities Project, Latino Strategic Planning Workgroup Population Report*. Sacramento, CA: UC Davis, 2012.
- Ahmad, S., and Bhugra, D. Sex and culture. In: Bhattacharya, R., Cross, S., and Bhugra, D., eds. *Clinical Topics in Cultural Psychiatry* (pp. 196–208). London: Royal College of Psychiatrists, 2010.
- Ahn, A.C., Ngo-Metzger, Q., Legedza, A.T.R., Massagli, M.P., Clarridge, B.R., and Phillips, R.S. Complementary and alternative medical therapy use among Chinese and Vietnamese Americans: Prevalence, associated factors, and effects of patient-clinician communication. *American Journal of Public Health* 96(4):647–653, 2006.
- Akbar, N. Cultural expressions of the African-American child. *Black Child Journal* 2(2):6–16, 1981.
- Alansari, B.M. Gender differences in depression among undergraduates from seventeen Islamic countries. *Social Behavior and Personality* 34:729–738. 2006.
- Al-Ansari, E.A., and Negrete, J.C. Screening for alcoholism among alcohol users in a traditional Arab Muslim society. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica* 83(3):217–222, 1990.
- Alarcon, R.D. Culture, cultural factors and psychiatric diagnosis: Review and projections. *World Psychiatry* 8(3):131–139, 2009.
- Alcoholics Anonymous World Services, Inc. *A.A. for the Black and African American Alcoholic*. New York: Alcoholics Anonymous World Services, 2001.
- Alcoholic Anonymous World Services, Inc. *Alcoholics Anonymous 2007 Membership Survey*. New York: Alcoholics Anonymous World Services, 2008.
- Alcoholics Anonymous World Services, Inc. *Alcoholics Anonymous 2011 Membership Survey*. New York: Alcoholics Anonymous World Services, 2012.
- Alderete, E., Vega, W. A., Kolody, B., and Aguilar-Gaxiola, S. Lifetime prevalence of and risk factors for psychiatric disorders among Mexican migrant farmworkers in California. *American Journal of Public Health* 90(4):608–614, 2000.

- Alegria, M., Canino, G., Shrout, P.E., Woo, M., Duan, N., Vila, D., Torres, M., Chen, C.N., and Meng, X.L. Prevalence of mental illness in immigrant and non-immigrant U.S. Latino groups. *The American Journal of Psychiatry* 165(3):359–369, 2008a.
- Alegria, M., Canino, G., Stinson, F.S., and Grant, B.F. Nativity and DSM-IV psychiatric disorders among Puerto Ricans, Cuban Americans, and Non-Latino Whites in the United States: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. *The Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 67(1):56–65, 2006.
- Alegria, M., Carson, N.J., Goncalves, M., and Keefe, K. Disparities in treatment for substance use disorders and co-occurring disorders for ethnic/racial minority youth. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 50(1):22–31, 2011.
- Alegria, M., Chatterji, P., Wells, K., Cao, Z., Chen, C.N., Takeuchi, D., Jackson, J., and Meng, X.L. Disparity in depression treatment among racial and ethnic minority populations in the United States. *Psychiatric Services* 59(11):1264–1272, 2008b.
- Alegria, M., Mulvaney-Day, N., Woo, M., and Viruell-Fuentes, E.A. Psychology of Latino adults: Challenges and an agenda for action. In: Chang, E.C., ed. *Handbook of Race and Development in Mental Health* (pp. 279–306). New York: Springer Science + Business Media, 2012.
- Alim, T.N., Graves, E., Mellman, T.A., Aigbogun, N., Gray, E., Lawson, W., and Charney, D.S. Trauma exposure, posttraumatic stress disorder and depression in an African-American primary care population. *Journal of the National Medical Association* 98(10):1630–1636, 2006.
- Allen, J.P., Litten, R.Z., Fertig, J.B., and Babor, T. A review of research on the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT). *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 21:613–619, 1997.
- Almeida, R. Asian Indian families: An overview. In: McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Garcia-Preto, N., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 3rd ed. (pp. 377–394). New York: Guilford Press, 2005.
- Aloud, N. *Factors Affecting Attitudes Toward Seeking and Using Formal Mental Health and Psychological Services Among Arab-Muslims Population* [Doctoral dissertation]. Columbus, OH: Ohio State University, 2004.
- Alvarez, L.R., and Ruiz, P. Substance abuse in the Mexican American population. In: Straussner, S.L.A., ed. *Ethnocultural Factors in Substance Abuse Treatment* (pp. 111–136). New York: Guilford Press, 2001.
- Alverson, H. *Students' Social Life at Dartmouth College: Reflections in Their Looking Glass*. Dartmouth, NH: Dartmouth College, 2005.
- Alvidrez, J., and Havassy, B.E. Racial distribution of dual-diagnosis clients in public sector mental health and drug treatment settings. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved* 16(1):53–62, 2005.

- Amaro, H., and Aguiar, M. Programa Mama/Mom's Project: A community-based outreach model for addicted women. In: Szapocznik, J., Orlandi, M.A., and Epstein, L.G., eds. *A Hispanic/Latino Family Approach to Substance Abuse Prevention* (pp. 125–153). CSAP Cultural Competence Series 2. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 95-3034. Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, 1995.
- Amaro, H., Arévalo, S., Gonzalez, G., Szapocznik, J., and Iguchi, M.Y. Needs and scientific opportunities for research on substance abuse treatment among Hispanic adults. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 84(Suppl 1):S64–S75, 2006.
- Amaro, H., Dai, J., Arévalo, S., Acevedo, A., Matsumoto, A., Nieves, R., and Prado, G. Effects of integrated trauma treatment on outcomes in a racially/ethnically diverse sample of women in urban community-based substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Urban Health* 84(4):508–522, 2007.
- American Evaluation Association. *Public Statement on Cultural Competence in Evaluation*. Fairhaven, MA: American Evaluation Association, 2011.
- American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 4th Text Revision ed. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association, 2000.
- American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 5th ed. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association, 2013.
- American Psychological Association. *APA Guidelines for Providers of Psychological Services to Ethnic, Linguistic, and Culturally Diverse Populations*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1990.
- American Psychological Association. *Guidelines on Multicultural Education, Training, Research, Practice, and Organizational Change for Psychologists*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2002.
- American Psychological Association. *Resilience and Recovery After War: Refugee Children and Families in the United States*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2010.
- American Psychological Association. *Crossroads: The Psychology of Immigration in the New Century*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2012.
- American Translators Association. *Interpreting: Getting it Right: A Guide to Buying Interpreting Services*. Alexandria, VA: American Translators Association, 2011.
- Amodeo, M., Chassler, D., Oettinger, C., Labiosa, W., and Lundgren, L.M. Client retention in residential drug treatment for Latinos. *Evaluation and Program Planning* 31(1):102–112, 2008.
- Amodeo, M., and Jones, L.K. Viewing alcohol and other drug use cross culturally: A cultural framework for clinical practice. *Families in Society* 78(3):240–254, 1997.
- Amodeo, M., Peou, S., Grigg-Saito, D., Berke, H., Pin-Riebe, S., and Jones, L.K. Providing culturally specific substance abuse services in refugee and immigrant communities: Lessons from a Cambodian treatment and demonstration project. *Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions* 4(3):23–46, 2004.

- Amodeo, M., Robb, N., Peou, S., and Tran, H. Alcohol and other drug problems among Southeast Asians: Patterns of use and approaches to assessment and intervention. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly* 15(3):63–77, 1997.
- Amorim, P., Lecrubier, Y., Weiller, E., Hergueta, T., and Sheehan, D. DSM-III-R psychotic disorders: Procedural validity of the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI): Concordance and causes for discordance with the CIDI. *European Psychiatry* 13:26–34, 1998.
- Anderson, J., Moeschberger, M., Chen, M.S. Jr., Kunn, P., Wewers, M.E., and Guthrie, R. An acculturation scale for Southeast Asians. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology* 28:134–141, 1993.
- Anderson, L.M., Scrimshaw, S.C., Fullilove, M.T., Fielding, J.E., and Normand, J. Culturally competent healthcare systems. A systematic review. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 24(3 Suppl):68–79, 2003.
- Anderson, T.L., and Levy, J.A. Marginality among older injectors in today's illicit drug culture: Assessing the impact of aging. *Addiction* 98(6):761–770, 2003.
- Andrade, R., and Estrada, A.L. Are Hispana IDUs tecatas?: Reconsidering gender and culture in Hispana injection drug use. *Substance Use & Misuse* 38(8):1133–1158, 2003.
- Aragon, A.M. A clinical understanding of urban American Indians. In: Witko, T.M., ed. *Mental Health Care for Urban Indians: Clinical Insights From Native Practitioners* (pp. 19–31). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2006.
- Arciniega, G.M., Anderson, T.C., Tovar-Blank, Z.G., and Tracey, T.J.G. Toward a fuller conception of Machismo: Development of a traditional Machismo and Caballerismo Scale. *Journal of Counseling Psychology* 55(1):19–33, 2008.
- Arfken, C.L., Kubiak, S.P., and Koch, A.L. Health issues in the Arab American community: Arab Americans in publicly financed substance abuse treatment. *Ethnicity and Disease* 17(2 Suppl 3):S3, 2007.
- Arfken, C.L., Said, M., and Owens, D. Racial and ethnic differences in reported criminal justice referral at treatment admission. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 44(5):428–433, 2012.
- Arias, E. United States life tables by Hispanic origin. *Vital and Health Statistics* 2(152). National Center for Health Statistics, 2010.
- Arndt, S., Acion, L., and White, K. How the states stack up: Disparities in substance abuse outpatient treatment completion rates for minorities. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 132(3):547–554, 2013.
- Arroyo, J.A., Westerberg, V.S., and Tonigan, J.S. Comparison of treatment utilization and outcome for Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 59(3):286–291, 1998.
- Assanangkornchai, S., Conigrave, K.M., and Saunders, J.B. Religious beliefs and practice, and alcohol use in Thai men. *Alcohol and Alcoholism* 37(2):193–197, 2002.
- Association for Assessment in Counseling and Education. *Standards for Multicultural Assessment*. 4th ed. Alexandria, VA: Association for Assessment in Counseling and Education, 2012.

- Atkins, R.G. Jr., and Hawdon, J.E. Religiosity and participation in mutual-aid support groups for addiction. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 33(3):321–331, 2007.
- Attneave, C. American Indians and Alaska Native families: Emigrants in their own homeland. In: McGoldrick, M., Pearce, J.K., and Giordano, J., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy* (pp. 55–83). New York: Guilford Press, 1982.
- Ayalon, L., and Alvidrez, J. The experience of Black consumers in the mental health system—Identifying barriers to and facilitators of mental health treatment using the consumers' perspective. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing* 28(12):1323–1340, 2007.
- Ayalon, L. and Young, M.A. Using the SCL-90-R to Assess distress in African Americans and Caucasian Americans. *Journal of Black Studies* 39:420–433, 2009.
- Azevedo, K., and Bogue, H.O. Health and occupational risks of Latinos living in rural America. In: Aguirre-Molina, M., Molina, C., and Zambrana, R.E., eds. *Health Issues in the Latino Community* (pp. 359–380). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2001.
- Azocar, F., Areán, P., Miranda, J., and Muñoz, R.F. Differential item functioning in a Spanish translation of the Beck Depression Inventory. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 57:355–365, 2001.
- Babor, T.F., de la Fuente, J.R., Saunders, J., and Grant, M. *AUDIT: The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test. Guidelines for Use in Primary Health Care*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1992.
- Baicker, K., Chandra, A., and Skinner, J.S. Geographic variation in health care and the problem of measuring racial disparities. *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine*, 48:S42–S53, 2005.
- Bail, K.M., Foster, J., Dalmida, S.G., Kelly, U., Howett, M., Ferranti, E.P., and Wald, J. The impact of invisibility on the health of migrant farmworkers in the southeastern United States: A case study from Georgia. *Nursing Research and Practice*, 2012.
- Bainwol, S., and Gressard, C.F. The incidence of Jewish alcoholism: A review of the literature. *Journal of Drug Education* 15(3):217–224, 1985.
- Baker, F.M., and Bell, C.C. Issues in the psychiatric treatment of African Americans. *Psychiatric Services* 50(3):362–368, 1999.
- Baldwin, J.A., and Bell, Y.R. The African self-consciousness scale: An Africentric personality questionnaire. *The Western Journal of Black Studies* 9(2):61–68, 1985.
- Balsam, K.F., Huang, B., Fieland, K.C., Simoni, J.M., and Walters, K.L. Culture, trauma, and wellness: A comparison of heterosexual and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and two-spirit Native Americans. *Cultural Diversity & Ethnic Minority Psychology* 10(3):287–301, 2004.
- Bao, Y., Fisher, J., and Studnicki, J. Racial differences in behavioral inpatient diagnosis: Examining the mechanisms using the 2004 Florida inpatient discharge data. *The Journal of Behavior Health Services Research* 35(3):347–357, 2008.
- Barbujani, G., Magagni, A., Minch, E., and Cavalli-Sforza, L.L. An apportionment of human DNA diversity. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 94(9):4516–4519, 1997.

- Bardwell, W.A., and Dimsdale, J.E. The impact of ethnicity and response bias on the self-report of negative affect. *Journal of Applied Biobehavioral Research* 6:27–38, 2001.
- Barón, M. Addiction treatment for Mexican American families. In: Krestan, J.A., ed. *Bridges to Recovery: Addiction, Family Therapy, and Multicultural Treatment* (pp. 219–252). New York: The Free Press, 2000.
- Barr, D.A. *Health Disparities in the United States: Social Class, Race, Ethnicity, and Health*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008.
- Barreto, R.M., and Segal, S.P. Use of mental health services by Asian Americans. *Psychiatric Services* 56(6):746–748, 2005.
- Barrett, M.E. Wat Thamkrabok: A Buddhist drug rehabilitation program in Thailand. *Substance Use & Misuse* 32(4):435–459, 1997.
- Barry, D.T. Development of a new scale for measuring acculturation: The East Asian Acculturation Measure (EAAM). *Journal of Immigrant Health* 3:193–197, 2001.
- Bassett, D., Tsosie, U., and Nannauck, S. “Our culture is medicine”: Perspectives of Native healers on posttrauma recovery among American Indian and Alaska Native patients. *The Permanente Journal*, 16(1):19–27, 2012.
- Batistoni, S.S., Neri, A.L., and Cupertino, A.P. Validity of the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale among Brazilian elderly. *Revista de Saude Publica* 41:598–605, 2007.
- Bazron, B., and Scallet, L. *The Impact of Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services on Access To Care in a Managed Behavioral Health Care Environment*. Working Draft. Falls Church, VA: The Lewin Group, 1998.
- Beach, M.C., Gary, T.L., Price, E.G., Robinson, K., Gozu, A., Palacio, A., Smarth, C., Jenckes, M., Feuerstein, C., Bass, E.B., Powe, N.R., and Cooper, L.A. Improving health care quality for racial/ethnic minorities: A systematic review of the best evidence regarding provider and organization interventions. *BMC Public Health* 6:104, 2006.
- Beals, J., Manson, S.M., Shore, J.H., Friedman, M.J., Ashcraft, M., Fairbank, J.A., and Schlenger, W.E. The prevalence of posttraumatic stress disorder among American Indian Vietnam veterans: Disparities and context. *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 15(2):89–97, 2002.
- Beals, J., Manson, S.M., Whitesell, N.R., Spicer, P., Novins, D.K., and Mitchell, C.M. Prevalence of DSM-IV disorders and attendant help-seeking in two American Indian reservation populations. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 62(1):99–108, 2005.
- Beals, J., Novins, D.K., Spicer, P., Whitesell, N.R., Mitchell, C.M., and Manson, S.M. Help seeking for substance use problems in two American Indian reservation populations. *Psychiatric Services* 57(4):512–520, 2006.

- Beals, J., Spicer, P., Mitchell, C.M., Novins, D.K., Manson, S.M., and the American Indian Service Utilization Psychiatric Epidemiology Risk and Protective Factors Project Team: Big Crow, C.K., Buchwald, D., Chambers, B., Christensen, M.L., Dillard, D.A., DuBray, K., Espinoza, P.A., Fleming, C.M., Frederick, A.W., Gurley, D., Jervis L.L., Jim, S.M., Kaufman, C.E., Keane, E.M., Klein, S.A., Lee, D., McNulty, M.C., Middlebrook, D.L., Moore, L.A., Nez, T.D., Norton, I.M., Orton, H.D., Randall, C.J., Sam, A., Shore, J.H., Simpson, S.G., and Yazzie, L.L. Racial disparities in alcohol use: Comparison of two American Indian reservation populations with national data. *American Journal of Public Health* 93(10):1683–1685, 2003.
- Bean, R.A., Perry, B.J., and Bedell, T.M. Developing culturally competent marriage and family therapists: Guidelines for working with Hispanic families. *Journal of Marital & Family Therapy* 27(1):43–54, 2001.
- Beauvais, F., Wayman, J.C., Jumper-Thurman, P., Plested, B., and Helm, H. Inhalant abuse among American Indian, Mexican American, and non-Latino white adolescents. *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 28(1):171–187, 2002.
- Beck, A.T., and Steer, R.A. *BAI, Beck Anxiety Inventory Manual*. San Antonio, TX: The Psychological Corporation, 1990.
- Beck, A.T., Steer, R.A., and Brown, G.K. *Beck Depression Inventory - II Manual*. San Antonio, TX: The Psychological Corporation, 1996.
- Becker, H.S. Becoming a marihuana user. *American Journal of Sociology* 59(3):235, 1953.
- Bedregal, L.E., Sobell, L.C., Sobell, M.B., and Simco, E. Psychometric characteristics of a Spanish version of the DAST-10 and the RAGS. *Addictive Behaviors* 31:309–319, 2006.
- Bell-Tolliver, L., Burgess, R., and Brock, L.J. African American therapists working with African American families: An exploration of the strengths perspective in treatment. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy* 35(3):293–307, 2009.
- Bennett, L.A., and Cook, P.W. Alcohol and drug studies. In: Sargent, C.F., and Johnson, T.M., eds. *Handbook of Medical Anthropology: Contemporary Theory and Method*. Revised ed. (pp. 235–251). Portsmouth, NH: Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996.
- Benuto, L.T. *Guide to Psychological Assessment With Hispanics*. New York: Springer, 2012.
- Berger, L. K., Zane, N., and Hwang, W-C. Therapist ethnicity and treatment orientation differences in multicultural counseling competencies. *Asian American Journal of Psychology* 5(1): 53–65, 2014.
- Bergmark, K.H., and Kuendig, H. Pleasures of drinking: A cross-cultural perspective. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse* 7(2):131–153, 2008.
- Berlin, E.A., and Fowkes, W.C., Jr. A teaching framework for cross-cultural health care. Application in family practice. *The Western Journal of Medicine* 139(6):934–938, 1983.
- Bernal, G., and Domenech Rodriguez, M.M. *Cultural Adaptations: Tools for Evidence-Based Practice with Diverse Populations*. Washington, D.C: American Psychological Association, 2012.

- Bernstein, J., Bernstein, E., Tassiopoulos, K., Heeren, T., Levenson, S., and Hingson, R. Brief motivational intervention at a clinic visit reduces cocaine and heroin use. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 77(1):49–59, 2005.
- Berry, J.W. Acculturative stress. In: Organista, P.B., Chun, K.M., and Marin, G., eds. *Readings in Ethnic Psychology* (pp. 117–122). New York: Routledge, 1998.
- Bezdek, M., and Spicer, P. Maintaining abstinence in a northern plains tribe. *Medical Anthropology Quarterly* 20(2):160–181, 2006.
- Bhugra, D., and Becker, M.A. Migration, cultural bereavement and cultural identity. *World Psychiatry* 4(1):18–24, 2005.
- Bhugra, D., and Gupta, S. Culture and its influence on diagnosis and management. In: Morgan, C., ed. *Principles of Social Psychiatry*. 2nd ed. (pp. 117–131). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley-Blackwell, 2010.
- Bhui, K., Warfa, N., Edonya, P., McKenzie, K., and Bhugra, D. Cultural competence in mental health care: A review of model evaluations. *BMC Health Services Research* 7:15, 2007.
- Bibb, A., and Casimer, G.J. Addiction recovery among West Indians. In: Krestan, J.A., ed. *Bridges to Recovery: Addiction, Family Therapy, and Multicultural Treatment* (pp. 173–191). New York: The Free Press, 2000.
- Bigby, J., and American College of Physicians. *Cross-Cultural Medicine*. Philadelphia: American College of Physicians, 2003.
- Black, D.W., Arndt, S., Hale, N., and Rogerson, R. Use of the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) as a screening tool in prisons: Results of a preliminary study. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law* 32:158–162, 2004.
- Blackman, S.J. Has drug culture become an inevitable part of youth culture? A critical assessment of drug education. *Educational Review* 48(2):131–142, 1996.
- Blake, A. Drugs and popular music in the modern age. In: Manning, P., ed. *Drugs and Popular Culture: Drugs, Media and Identity in Contemporary Society* (pp. 103–116). Devon, United Kingdom: Willan Publishing, 2007.
- Bland, I.J., and Kraft, I. The therapeutic alliance across cultures. In: Okpaku, S.O., ed. *Clinical Methods in Transcultural Psychiatry* (pp. 266–278). Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Press, 1998.
- Blendon, R.J., Buhr, T., Cassidy, E.F., Perez, D.J., Hunt, K.A., Fleischfresser, C., Benson, J.M., and Herrmann, M.J. Disparities in health: Perspectives of a multi-ethnic, multi-racial America. *Health Affairs (Project Hope)* 26(5):1437–1447, 2007.
- Bloomfield, K., Gmel, G., and Wilsnack, S. Introduction to special issue: Gender, culture and alcohol problems: A multi-national study. *Alcohol and Alcoholism Supplement* 41(1):i3–i7, 2006.
- Blume, A.W., Morera, O.F., and de la Cruz, B.G. Assessment of addictive behaviors in ethnic-minority cultures. In: Donovan, D.M., and Marlatt, G.A., eds. *Assessment of Addictive Behaviors*. 2nd ed. (pp. 49–70). New York: Guilford Press, 2005.

- Bluthenthal, R.N., Jacobson, J.O., and Robinson, P.L. Are racial disparities in alcohol treatment completion associated with racial differences in treatment modality entry? Comparison of outpatient treatment and residential treatment in Los Angeles County, 1998 to 2000. *Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research* 31(11):1920–1926, 2007.
- Bonilla, J., Bernal, G., Santos, A., and Santos, D. A revised Spanish version of the Beck Depression Inventory: Psychometric properties with a Puerto Rican sample of college students. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 60:119–130, 2004.
- Bonnie, R.J., and Whitebread, C.H. The forbidden fruit and the tree of knowledge: An inquiry into the legal history of American marijuana prohibition. *Virginia Law Review* 56(6):971, 1970.
- Borges, G., and Cherpitel, C. J. Selection of screening items for alcohol abuse and alcohol dependence among Mexicans and Mexican Americans in the emergency department. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 62:277–285, 2001.
- Bourgois, P. *In Search of Respect: Selling Crack in El Barrio*. 2nd ed. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003.
- Bourgois, P. Just another night in a shooting gallery. *Theory, Culture & Society* 15(2):37–66, 1998.
- Bourgois, P., and Schonberg, J. Intimate apartheid: Ethnic dimensions of habitus among homeless heroin injectors. *Ethnography* 8(1):7–31, 2007.
- Bourgois, P., Martinez, A., Kral, A., Edlin, B.R., Schonberg, J., and Ciccarone, D. Reinterpreting ethnic patterns among White and African American men who inject heroin: A social science of medicine approach. *PLoS Medicine* 3:0001–0011, 2006.
- Bowker, A. The 21st Century substance abuser: Cyberspace intersecting with the drug culture. Scituate, MA: *Corrections Connection*, 2011.
- Boyd-Franklin, N. *Black Families in Therapy: Understanding the African American Experience*. 2nd ed. New York: Guilford Press, 2003.
- Boyd-Franklin, N., and Karger, M. Intersections of race, class, and poverty: Challenges and resilience in African American families. In: *Normal Family Processes: Growing Diversity and Complexity*. 4th ed. (pp. 273–296). New York: Guilford Press, 2012.
- Boyd-Franklin, N., Kelly, S., and Durham, J. African-American couples in therapy. In: Gurman, A.S., ed. *Clinical Handbook of Couple Therapy* (pp. 681–697). New York: Guilford Press, 2008.
- Brach, C., and Fraser, I. Can cultural competency reduce racial and ethnic health disparities? A review and conceptual model. *Medical Care Research and Review* 57(Suppl 1):181–217, 2000.
- Brady, M. Culture in treatment, culture as treatment: A critical appraisal of developments in addictions programs for indigenous North Americans and Australians. *Social Science & Medicine* 41(11):1487–1498, 1995.
- Brave Heart, M.Y.H. Gender differences in the historical trauma response among the Lakota. *Journal of Health & Social Policy* 10(4):1–20, 1999.

- Brave Heart, M.Y.H. Culturally and historically congruent clinical social work assessment with native clients. In Fong, R., and Furuto, S. eds. *Cultural Competent Practice: Skills, Interventions, and Evaluation* (pp. 163–177). Reading, MA: Longman Publishers, 2001.
- Brave Heart, M.Y.H., Chase, J., Elkins, J., and Altschul, D.B. Historical trauma among Indigenous peoples of the Americas: Concepts, research, and clinical considerations. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 43(4):282–290, 2011.
- Brave Heart, M.Y.H., and Debruyn, L.M. The American Indian Holocaust: Healing historical unresolved grief. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research*, 8(2):56–78, 1998.
- Brecht, M.L., von Mayrhauser, C., and Anglin, M.D. Predictors of relapse after treatment for methamphetamine use. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 32(2):211–220, 2000.
- Breslau, N., Davis, G.C., and Andreski, P. Risk factors for PTSD-related traumatic events: A prospective analysis. *The American Journal of Psychiatry* 152(4):529–535, 1995.
- Bresnahan, M., Begg, M.D., Brown, A., Schaefer, C., Sohler, N., Insel, B., Vella, L., and Susser, E. Race and risk of schizophrenia in a US birth cohort: Another example of health disparity? *International Journal of Epidemiology* 36:751–758, 2000.
- Brisbane, F.L. Introduction: Diversity among African Americans. In: Brisbane, F.L., Epstein, L.G., Pacheco, G., and Quinlan, J.W., eds. *Cultural Competence for Health Care Professionals Working With African-American Communities: Theory and Practice*. CSAP Cultural Competence Series 7 (pp. 1–8). Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, 1998.
- Broekman, B.F.P., Nyunt, S.Z., Niti, M., Jin, A.Z., Ko, S. M., Kumar, R. Fones C.S, and Ng, T.P. Differential item functioning of the Geriatric Depression Scale in an Asian population. *Journal of Affective Disorders* 108:285–290, 2008.
- Brower, K.J., and Carey, T.L. Racially related health disparities and alcoholism treatment outcomes. *Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research* 27(8):1365–1367, 2003.
- Brown, B.S., O’Grady, K., Battjes, R.J., and Farrell, E.V. Factors associated with treatment outcomes in an aftercare population. *The American Journal of Addiction* 13(5):447–460, 2004.
- Broz, D., and Ouellet, L.J. Racial and ethnic changes in heroin injection in the United States: Implications for the HIV/AIDS epidemic. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 94(1–3):221–233, 2008.
- Burgess, D.J., Ding, Y., Hargreaves, M., van Ryn, M., and Phelan, S. The association between perceived discrimination and underutilization of needed medical and mental health care in a multi-ethnic community sample. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved* 19(3):894–911, 2008.
- Butcher, J.N., Dahlstrom, W.G., Graham, J.R., Tellegen, A., and Kaemmer, B. *The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2): Manual for Administration and Scoring*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press, 1989.
- Butler, S.F., Redondo, J.P., Fernandez, K.C., and Villapiano, A. (2009). Validation of the Spanish Addiction Severity Index Multimedia Version (S-ASI-MV). *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 99:18–27, 2009.

- Caetano, R. Alcohol-related health disparities and treatment-related epidemiological findings among Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics in the United States. *Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research* 27(8):1337–1339, 2003.
- Caetano, R., and Clark, C.L. Trends in alcohol-related problems among Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics: 1984–1995. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 22(2):534–538, 1998.
- Caetano, R., Ramisetty-Mikler, S., and Rodriguez, L.A. The Hispanic Americans baseline alcohol survey (HABLAS): Rates and predictors of alcohol abuse and dependence across Hispanic national groups. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* 69(3):441–448, 2008.
- Caetano, R., and Schafer, J. DSM-IV alcohol dependence in a treatment sample of White, Black, and Mexican-American men. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 20(2):384–390, 1996.
- Calabrese, J.D. Clinical paradigm clashes: Ethnocentric and political barriers to Native American efforts at self-healing. *ETHOS* 36(3):334–353, 2008.
- Calsyn, D.A., Saxon, A.J., and Daisy, F. Validity of the MCMI Drug Abuse Scale varies as a function of drug choice, race, and Axis II subtypes. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 17:153–159, 1991.
- Campinha-Bacote, J., Claymore-Cuny, D., Cora-Bramble, D., Gilbert, J., Husbands, R.M., Like, R.C., Llerena-Quinn, R., Lu, F.G., Soto-Greene, M.L., Stubblefield-Tave, B., and Tang, G. *Transforming the Face of Health Professions Through Cultural and Linguistic Competence Education: The Role of the HRSA Centers of Excellence*. Washington, DC: Health Resources and Services Administration, 2005.
- Canady, R.B., Stommel, M., and Holzman, C. Measurement properties of the centers for epidemiological studies depression scale (CES-D) in a sample of African American and non-Hispanic White pregnant women. *Journal of Nursing Measurement* 17:91–104, 2009.
- Canino, G. Alcohol use and misuse among Hispanic women: Selected factors, processes, and studies. *The International Journal of the Addictions* 29(9):1083–1100, 1994.
- Canino, G., Bravo, M., Ramirez, R., Febo, V.E., Rubio-Stipec, M., Fernández, R.L., and Hasin, D. The Spanish Alcohol Use Disorder and Associated Disabilities Interview Schedule (AUDADIS): Reliability and concordance with clinical diagnoses in a Hispanic population. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 60:790–799, 1999.
- Canino, G., Vega, W.A., Sribney, W.M., Warner, L.A., and Alegria, M. Social relationships, social assimilation, and substance use disorders among adult Latinos in the United States. *Journal of Drug Issues* 38(1):69–101, 2008.
- Carbone-Lopez, K., Owens, J.G., and Miller, J. Women’s “storylines” of methamphetamine initiation in the Midwest. *Journal of Drug Issues* 42(3):226–246, 2012.
- Cardemil, E.V., Moreno, O., and Sanchez, M. One size does not fit all: Cultural considerations in evidence-based practice for depression. In: Springer, D.W., Rubin, A., and Beevers, C.G., eds. *Treatment of Depression in Adolescents and Adults* (pp. 221–243). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2011.

- Carise, D., and McLellan, A.T. *Increasing Cultural Sensitivity of the Addiction Severity Index (ASI): An example With Native Americans in North Dakota. Special Report*. Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 1999.
- Carle, A. Assessing the adequacy of self-reported alcohol abuse measurement across time and ethnicity: Cross-cultural equivalence across Hispanics and Caucasians in 1992, non-equivalence in 2001–2002. *BMC Public Health* 9(1):60, 2009.
- Carlson, R.G. Ethnography and applied substance misuse research: Anthropological and cross-cultural factors. In: Miller, W.R., and Carroll, K.M., eds. *Rethinking Substance Abuse: What the Science Shows and What We Should Do About It* (pp. 201–219). New York: Guilford Press, 2006.
- Carmody, D.P. Psychometric characteristics of the Beck Depression Inventory-II with college students of diverse ethnicity. *International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice* 9:22–28, 2005.
- Carnes, P.J., Murray, R.E., and Charpentier, L. Addiction interaction disorder. In: Coombs, R.H., ed. *Handbook of Addictive Disorders: A Practical Guide to Diagnosis and Treatment* (pp. 31–60). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2004.
- Carpenter-Song, E., Whitley, R., Lawson, W., Quimby, E., and Drake, R.E. Reducing disparities in mental health care: Suggestions from the Dartmouth-Howard collaboration. *Community Mental Health Journal* 47(1):1–13, 2011.
- Carvajal, S.C., and Young, R.S. Culturally based substance abuse treatment for American Indians/Alaska natives and Latinos. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse* 8(3):207–222, 2009.
- Case Management Society of America. *Standards of Practice for Case Management*. Little Rock, AR: Case Management Society of America, 2010.
- Casswell, S., Pledger, M., and Hooper, R. Socioeconomic status and drinking patterns in young adults. *Addiction* 98(5):601–610, 2003.
- Castro, F.G. Cultural competence training in clinical psychology: Assessment, clinical intervention, and research. In: Bellack, A.S., and Hersen, M., eds. *Comprehensive Clinical Psychology: Sociocultural and Individual Differences*, Vol. 10 (pp. 127–140). Oxford: Pergamon, 1998.
- Castro, F.G., Cota, M.K., and Vega, S. Health promotion in Latino populations: Program planning, development, and evaluation. In: Huff, R.M., and Kline, M.V., eds. *Promoting Health in Multicultural Populations: A Handbook for Practitioners* (pp. 137–168). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1999a.
- Castro, F.G., and Gutierrez, S. (1997). Drug and alcohol use among rural Mexican Americans. In: Robertson, E.B., and National Institute on Drug Abuse, eds. *Rural Substance Abuse: State Of Knowledge and Issues* (pp. 498–530). Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1997.
- Castro, F.G., and Murray, K.E. Cultural adaptation and resilience: Controversies, issues, and emerging models. In: Reich, J.W., Zautra, A.J., and Hall, J.S., eds. *Handbook of Adult Resilience* (pp. 375–403). New York: Guilford Press, 2010.

- Castro, F.G., Nichols, E., and Kater, K. Relapse prevention with Hispanic and other racial/ethnic populations: Can cultural resilience promote relapse prevention? In: Witkiewitz, K.A., and Marlatt, G.A., eds. *Therapist's Guide to Evidence-Based Relapse Prevention: Practical Resources for the Mental Health Professional* (pp. 259–292). Boston: Elsevier Academic Press, 2007.
- Castro, F.G., Proescholdbell, R.J., Abeita, L., and Rodriguez, D. Ethnic and cultural minority groups. In: McCrady, B.S., and Epstein, E.E., eds. *Addictions: A Comprehensive Guidebook* (pp. 499–526). New York: Oxford University Press, 1999b.
- Castro, Y., Gordon, K.H., Brown, J.S., Anestis, J. C., and Joiner, J. Examination of racial differences on the MMPI-2 clinical and restructured clinical scales in an outpatient sample. *Assessment* 15:277–286, 2008.
- Celenk, O., and Van de Vijver, F. Assessment of acculturation: Issues and overview of measures. *Online Readings in Psychology and Culture* 8(1), 2011.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. *Following Specific Guidelines Will Help You Assess Cultural Competence in Program Design, Application, and Management*. Technical Assistance Bulletin:1–4. Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, 1994.
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. *CSAP Implementation Guide: Hispanic/Latino Natural Support Systems*. HHS publication No. (SMA) 95-3033. Washington, DC: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Improving Treatment for Drug-Exposed Infants*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 5. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 95-3057. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1993a.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Pregnant, Substance-Using Women*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 2. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 93-1998. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1993b.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Screening for Infectious Diseases Among Substance Abusers*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 6. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 95-3060. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1993c.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Practical Approaches in the Treatment of Women Who Abuse Alcohol and Other Drugs*. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 94-3006. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1994a.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Simple Screening Instruments for Outreach for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Infectious Diseases*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 11. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 94-2094. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1994b.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Alcohol and Other Drug Screening of Hospitalized Trauma Patients*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 16. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 95-3041. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1995a.

- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Combining Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment with Diversion for Juveniles in the Justice System*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 21. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 95-3051. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1995*b*.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Developing State Outcomes Monitoring Systems for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 14. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 95-3031. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1995*c*.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *The Role and Current Status of Patient Placement Criteria in the Treatment of Substance Use Disorders*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 13. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 95-3021. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1995*d*.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *The Tuberculosis Epidemic: Legal and Ethical Issues for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment Providers*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 18. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 95-3047. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1995*e*.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Treatment Drug Courts: Integrating Substance Abuse Treatment With Legal Case Processing*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 23. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 96-3113. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1996.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *A Guide to Substance Abuse Services for Primary Care Clinicians*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 24. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 97-3139. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1997*a*.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment and Domestic Violence*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 25. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 97-3163. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1997*b*.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Comprehensive Case Management for Substance Abuse Treatment*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 27. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 98-3222. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1998*a*.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Continuity of Offender Treatment for Substance Use Disorders From Institution to Community*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 30. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 98-3245. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1998*b*.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Naltrexone and Alcoholism Treatment*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 28. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 98-3206. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1998*c*.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Among Older Adults*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 26. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 98-3179. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1998*d*.

- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Use Disorder Treatment for People With Physical and Cognitive Disabilities*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 29. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 98-3249. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1998e.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Brief Interventions and Brief Therapies for Substance Abuse*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 34. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 99-3353. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1999a.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Cultural Issues in Substance Abuse Treatment*. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 99-3278. Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 1999b.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Enhancing Motivation for Change in Substance Abuse Treatment*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 35. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 99-3354. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1999c.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Screening and Assessing Adolescents for Substance Use Disorders*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 31. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 99-3282. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1999d.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Treatment of Adolescents With Substance Use Disorders*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 32. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 99-3283. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1999e.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Treatment for Stimulant Use Disorders*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 33. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 99-3296. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1999f.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Integrating Substance Abuse Treatment and Vocational Services*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 38. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 00-3470. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2000a.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment for Persons With Child Abuse and Neglect Issues*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 36. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 00-3357. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2000b.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment for Persons With HIV/AIDS*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 37. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 00-3459. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2000c.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *A Provider's Introduction to Substance Abuse Treatment for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, And Transgender Individuals*. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 01-3498. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2001.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Patterns of Substance Use Among Minority Youth and Adults in the United States: An Overview and Synthesis of National Survey Findings*. NEDS Analytic Summary Series #29, February 2002.

- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Clinical Guidelines for the Use of Buprenorphine in the Treatment of Opioid Addiction*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 40. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 04-3939. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2004a.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment and Family Therapy*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 39. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 04-3957. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2004b.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Medication-Assisted Treatment for Opioid Addiction in Opioid Treatment Programs*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 43. HHS Publication No. SMA 05-4048. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2005a.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment for Adults in the Criminal Justice System*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 44. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 05-4056. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2005b.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment: Group Therapy*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 41. HHS Publication No. SMA 05-4056. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2005c.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment for Persons with Co-Occurring Disorders*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 42. HHS Publication No. SMA 05-3992. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2005d.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Detoxification and Substance Abuse Treatment*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 45. HHS Publication No. SMA 06-4131. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2006a.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse: Administrative Issues in Intensive Outpatient Treatment*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 46. HHS Publication No. SMA 06-4151. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2006b.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse: Clinical Issues in Intensive Outpatient Treatment*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 47. HHS Publication No. 06-4182. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2006c.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Managing Depressive Symptoms in Substance Abuse Clients During Early Recovery*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 48. HHS Publication No. SMA 08-4353. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2008.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Addressing Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors With Clients in Substance Abuse Treatment*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 50. HHS Publication No. SMA 09-4381. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2009a.

- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Incorporating Alcohol Pharmacotherapies Into Medical Practice*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 49. HHS Publication No. SMA 09-4380. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2009*b*.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment: Addressing the Specific Needs of Women*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 51. HHS Publication No. SMA 09-4426 Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2009*c*.
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Supervision and the Professional Development of the Substance Abuse Counselor*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 52. HHS Publication No. SMA 09-4435. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2009*d*.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Health Disparities and Inequalities Report—United States, 2011. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 60(Suppl):1–109, 2011.
- Chae, D.H., Takeuchi, D.T., Barbeau, E.M., Bennett, G.G., Lindsey, J.C., Stoddard, A.M., and Krieger, N. Alcohol disorders among Asian Americans: Associations with unfair treatment, racial/ethnic discrimination, and ethnic identification (the National Latino and Asian Americans study, 2002–2003). *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 62(11):973–979, 2008.
- Chan, G.M., Hoffman, R.S., Gold, J.A., Whiteman, P.J., Goldfrank, L.R., and Nelson, L.S. Racial variations in the incidence of severe alcohol withdrawal. *Journal of Medical Toxicology* 5(1):8–14, 2009.
- Chan, S., and Chen, D. Families with Asian roots. In: Lynch, E.W., and Hanson, M.J., eds. *Developing Cross-Cultural Competence: A Guide for Working With Children and Their Families*. 4th ed. (pp. 234–318). Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes Publishing, 2011.
- Chang, J., Shrake, E., and Rhee, S. Patterns of alcohol use and attitudes toward drinking among Chinese and Korean American college students. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse* 7(3):341–356, 2008.
- Chang, P. Treating Asian/Pacific American addicts and their families. In: Krestan, J.A., ed. *Bridges to Recovery: Addiction, Family Therapy, and Multicultural Treatment* (pp. 192–218). New York: Free Press, 2000.
- Chao, P.J., Steffen, J.J., and Heiby, E.M. The effects of working alliance and client-clinician ethnic match on recovery status. *Community Mental Health Journal* 48(1):91–97, 2012.
- Chapleski, E.E., Lamphere, J.K., Kaczynski, R., Lichtenberg, P.A., and Dwyer, J.W. Structure of a depression measure among American Indian elders: Confirmatory factor analysis of the CES-D Scale. *Research on Aging* 19:462–485, 1997.
- Chapman, L.K., Williams, S. R., Mast, B.T., and Woodruff-Borden, J. A confirmatory factor analysis of the Beck Anxiety Inventory in African American and European American young adults. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders* 23:387–392, 2009.
- Chappel, J.N. Spiritual components of the recovery process. In: Graham, A.W., and Wilford, B.B., eds. *Principles of Addiction Medicine*. 2nd ed. (pp. 725–728). Chevy Chase, MD: American Society of Addiction Medicine, 1998.

- Charon, J.M. *Ten Questions: A Sociological Perspective*. 5th ed. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 2004.
- Chatterji, S., Saunders, J.B., Vraiti, R., Grant, B.F., Hasin, D., and Mager, D. Reliability of the alcohol and drug modules of the Alcohol Use Disorder and Associated Disabilities Interview Schedule—Alcohol/Drug-Revised (AUDADIS-ADR): An international comparison. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 47:171–185, 1997.
- Chavez, A.F., and Guido-DiBrito, F. Racial and ethnic identity and development. *New Directions for Adult and Continuing Education* 84:39–47, 1999.
- Chen, C.P. Group counseling in a different cultural context: Several primary issues in dealing with Chinese clients. *Group* 19(1):45–55, 1995.
- Cheng, T.C., and Robinson, M.A. Factors leading African Americans and Black Caribbeans to use social work services for treating mental and substance use disorders. *Health & Social Work* 38(2):99–109, 2013.
- Cheng, A.T., Tien, A.Y., Chang, C.J., Brugha, T.S., Cooper, J. E., Lee, C.S. Compton, W., Liu, C.Y., Yu, W.Y., and Chen, H.M. Cross-cultural implementation of a Chinese version of the Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry (SCAN) in Taiwan. *British Journal of Psychiatry* 178:567–572, 2001.
- Cherpitel, C.J. Screening for alcohol problems in the emergency department. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 26:158–166, 1995.
- Cherpitel, C.J. Comparison of screening instruments for alcohol problems between Black and White emergency room patients from two regions of the country. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 21:1391–1397. 1997.
- Cherpitel, C.J. Emergency room and primary care services utilization and associated alcohol and drug use in the United States general population. *Alcohol and Alcoholism* 34:581–589, 1999.
- Cherpitel, C.J. A brief screening instrument for problem drinking in the emergency room: The RAPS4. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 61:447–449, 2000.
- Cherpitel, C.J. Screening for alcohol problems in the U.S. general population: Comparison of the CAGE, RAPS4, and RAPS4-QF by gender, ethnicity, and service utilization. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 26:1686–1691, 2002.
- Cherpitel, C.J., and Bazargan, S. Screening for alcohol problems: Comparison of the audit, RAPS4 and RAPS4-QF among African American and Hispanic patients in an inner city emergency department. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 71:275–280, 2003.
- Cherpitel, C.J., and Borges, G. Performance of screening instruments for alcohol problems in the ER: A comparison of Mexican-Americans and Mexicans in Mexico. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 26:683–702, 2000.
- Cherpitel, C.J., Robertson, M., Ye, Y., Borges, G., Bautista, C.F., Lown, A., Greenfield, T., and Bond, J. Comorbidity for alcohol use disorders and drug use in Mexican-origin groups: Comparison of data from national alcohol surveys in the U.S. and Mexico. *Substance Use & Misuse* 42(11):1685–1703, 2007.

- Cherpitel, C.J., Ye, Y., Moskalewicz, J., and Swiatkiewicz, G. Screening for alcohol problems in two emergency service samples in Poland: Comparison of the RAPS4, CAGE and AUDIT. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 80:201–207, 2005.
- Cheung, S. Asian American immigrant mental health: Current status and future directions. In: Chin, J.L., ed. *Diversity in Mind and in Action, Vol 1: Multiple Faces of Identity* (pp. 87–104). Santa Barbara, CA: Praeger/ABC-CLIO, 2009.
- Chi, I., Lubben, J.E., and Kitano, H.H. Differences in drinking behavior among three Asian-American groups. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 50(1):15–23, 1989.
- Choney, S.K., Berryhill-Paapke, E., and Robbins, R.R. The acculturation of American Indians: Developing frameworks for research and practice. In: Ponterotto, J.G., Casas, J.M., Suzuki, L.A., and Alexander, C.M., eds. *Handbook of Multicultural Counseling* (pp. 73–92). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1995.
- Chong, J., and Herman-Stahl, M. Substance abuse treatment outcomes among American Indians in the telephone aftercare project. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 35(1):71–77, 2003.
- Chong, J., and Lopez, D. Social networks, support, and psychosocial functioning among American Indian women in treatment. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research* 12(1):62–85, 2005.
- Chow, J.C., Jaffee, K., and Snowden, L. Racial/ethnic disparities in the use of mental health services in poverty areas. *American Journal of Public Health* 93(5):792–797, 2003.
- Cochrane, R., and Bal, S. The drinking habits of Sikh, Hindu, Muslim and White men in the West Midlands: A community survey. *British Journal of Addiction* 85(6):759–769, 1990.
- Cohen, K. *Honoring the Medicine: The Essential Guide to Native American Healing*. New York: Ballantine Books, 2003.
- Cohen, P. Junky elend: Some ways of explaining it and dealing with it. *Wiener Zeitschrift Fur Suchtforschung* 14, 1991(3-4):59–64, 1992.
- Cokley, K., and Williams, W. A psychometric examination of the Africentric Scale: Challenges in measuring Afrocentric values. *Journal of Black Studies* 35(6):827–843, 2005.
- Cole, S.R., Kawachi, I., Maller, S.J., and Berkman, L.F. Test of item-response bias in the CES-D scale: Experience from the New Haven EPESE Study. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 53:285–289, 2000.
- Colistra, A., and Brown-Rice, K. *When the Rubber Hits the Road: Applying Multicultural Competencies in Cross-Cultural Supervision*. Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association, 2011.
- Comas-Diaz, L. *Multicultural Care: A Clinician's Guide to Cultural Competence* (pp. 33–56). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2012.
- Congress, E.P. The use of culturagrams to assess and empower culturally diverse families. *Families in Society* 75(9):531–540, 1994.

- Congress, E.P. Cultural and ethical issues in working with culturally diverse patients and their families: The use of the culturagram to promote cultural competent practice in health care settings. *Social Work in Health Care* 39(3-4):249–262, 2004.
- Congress, E.P., and Kung, W.W. Using the culturagram to assess and empower culturally diverse families. In: Congress, E.P., and González, M.J., eds. *Multicultural Perspectives in Working With Families*. 2nd ed. (pp. 3–21). New York: Springer, 2005.
- Constantine, M.G., and Sue, D.W. *Strategies for Building Multicultural Competence in Mental Health and Educational Settings*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2005.
- Cook, C.C.H. Addiction and spirituality. *Addiction* 99(5):539–551, 2004.
- Cooper, L.A., Brown, C., Vu, H.T., Ford, D.E., and Powe, N.R. How important is intrinsic spirituality in depression care? A comparison of White and African-American primary care patients. *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 16(9):634–638, 2001.
- Cooper, L.A., Gonzales, J.J., Gallo, J.J., Rost, K.M., Meredith, L.S., Rubenstein, L.V., Wang, N.Y., and Ford, D.E. The acceptability of treatment for depression among African-American, Hispanic, and White primary care patients. *Medical Care* 41(4):479–489, 2003.
- Cooper-Patrick, L., Gallo, J.J., Powe, N.R., Steinwachs, D.S., Eaton, W.W., and Ford, D.E. Mental health service utilization by African Americans and Whites: The Baltimore epidemiologic catchment area follow-up. *Medical Care* 37(10):1034–1045, 1999.
- Corbett, K., Mora, J., and Ames, G. Drinking patterns and drinking-related problems of Mexican-American husbands and wives. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 52(3):215–223, 1991.
- Corbin, W.R., Vaughan, E.L., and Fromme, K. Ethnic differences and the closing of the sex gap in alcohol use among college-bound students. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors* 22(2):240–248, 2008.
- Cormier, L.S., Nurius, P., and Osborn, C.J. *Interviewing and Change Strategies for Helpers: Fundamental Skills and Cognitive Behavioral Interventions*. 6th ed. Belmont, CA: Brooks/Cole, Cengage Learning, 2009.
- Cornell, S., and Kalt, J.P. *American Indian Self-Determination: The Political Economy of a Successful Policy*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University, 2010.
- Corrigan, P.W., Kuwabara, S.A., and O'Shaughnessy, J. The public stigma of mental illness and drug addiction: Findings from a stratified random sample. *Journal of Social Work* 9(2):139–147, 2009.
- Cortes, D.E., and Rogler, L.H. Biculturalism among Puerto Rican adults in the United States. *American Journal of Community Psychology* 22:707–722, 1994.
- Cottler, L.B. *Composite International Diagnostic Interview – Substance Abuse Module (SAM)*. St. Louis, MO: Washington University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, 2000.
- Council of National Psychological Associations for the Advancement of Ethnic Minority Interests. *Psychology Education and Training from Culture-Specific and Multiracial Perspectives: Critical Issues and Recommendations*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2009.

- Coyhis, D. Culturally specific addiction recovery for Native Americans. In: Krestan, J., ed. *Bridges to Recovery: Addiction, Family Therapy, and Multicultural Treatment* (pp. 77–114). New York: The Free Press, 2000.
- Coyhis, D., and Simonelli, R. Rebuilding Native American communities. *Child Welfare* 84(2):323–336, 2005.
- Coyhis, D.L., and White, W.L. *Alcohol Problems in Native America: The Untold Story of Resistance and Recovery — "The Truth About the Lie."* Colorado Springs, CO: White Bison, Inc., 2006.
- Craig, R.J., and Olson, R. Stability of the MCMI-III in a substance-abusing inpatient sample. *Psychological Reports* 83(3, Pt 2):1273–1274, 1998.
- Cremonte, M., and Cherpitel, C.J. Performance of screening instruments for alcohol use disorders in emergency department patients in Argentina. *Substance Use and Misuse* 43:125–138 2008.
- Crissey, S.R. Educational attainment in the United States: 2007. In: *Current Population Reports: U.S. Census Bureau*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009.
- Crocker, J., Luhtanen, R., Blaine, B., and Broadnax, S. Collective self-esteem and psychological well-being among White, Black, and Asian college students. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin* 20:503–513, 1994.
- Cross, T.L., Bazron, B.J., Dennis, K.W., and Isaacs, M.R. *Towards a Culturally Competent System of Care: A Monograph on Effective Services for Minority Children Who Are Severely Emotionally Disturbed, Vol. 1*. Washington, DC: Georgetown University Child Development Center, 1989.
- Cross, W.E. The psychology of nigrescence: Revising the Cross model. In: Ponterotto, J.G., Casas, J.M., Suzuki, L.A., and Alexander, C.M., eds. *Handbook of Multicultural Counseling* (pp. 93–122). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1995.
- Crum, R.M. The epidemiology of addictive disorders. In: Graham, A.W., Schultz, T.K., Mayo-Smith, M.F., Ries, R.K., and Wilford, B.B., eds. *Principles of Addiction Medicine* (pp. 17–31). Chevy Chase, MD: American Society of Addiction Medicine, 2003.
- Cuellar, I., Arnold, B., and Maldonado, R. Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans II: A revision of the original ARSMA scale. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 17:275–304, 1995.
- Cuellar, I., Harris, L.C., and Jasso, R. An acculturation scale for Mexican American normal and clinical populations. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 2:199–217, 1980.
- Curtis-Boles, H., and Jenkins-Monroe, V. Substance abuse in African American women. *Journal of Black Psychology* 26(4):450–469, 2000.
- Daeppen, J.B., Burnand, B., Schnyder, C., and Bonjour, M. Validation of the addiction severity index in French-speaking alcoholic patients. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 57:585–590, 1996.
- Dai, Y., Zhang, S., Yamamoto, J., Ao, M., Belin, T.R., Cheung, F., and Hifumi, S.S. Cognitive behavioral therapy of minor depressive symptoms in elderly Chinese Americans: A pilot study. *Community Mental Health Journal* 35(6):537–542, 1999.

- Dakof, G.A., Quille, T.J., Tejeda, M.J., Alberga, L.R., Bandstra, E., and Szapocznik, J. Enrolling and retaining mothers of substance-exposed infants in drug abuse treatment. *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology* 71(4):764–772, 2003.
- Damashek, A., Bard, D., and Hecht, D. Provider cultural competency, client satisfaction, and engagement in home-based programs to treat child abuse and neglect. *Child Maltreatment* 17(1):56–66, 2012.
- Dana, R.H. *Understanding Cultural Identity in Intervention and Assessment*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1998.
- D’Andrea, W. Psychology of European American adults: Challenges, advantages, and the push for further growth. In: Downey, C.A., ed. *Handbook of Race and Development in Mental Health* (pp. 223–241). New York: Springer Science + Business Media, 2012.
- Dansereau, D.F., and Simpson, D.D. A picture is worth a thousand words: The case for graphic representations. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* 40(1):104–110, 2009.
- Dansereau, D.F., Joe, G.W., Dees, S.M., and Simpson, D.D. Ethnicity and the effects of mapping-enhanced drug abuse counseling. *Addictive Behaviors* 21(3):363–376, 1996.
- D’Avanzo, C.E., Frye, B., and Froman, R. Culture, stress and substance use in Cambodian refugee women. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 55(4):420–426, 1994.
- Davidson, L., Andres-Hyman, R., Bedregal, L., Tondora, J., Fry, J., and Kirk, T.A. From double trouble to dual recovery: Integrating models of recovery in addiction and mental health. *Journal of Dual Diagnosis* 9(1):273–290, 2008.
- Dawson, D.A., Grant, B.F., Stinson, F.S., and Chou, P.S. Estimating the effect of help-seeking on achieving recovery from alcohol dependence. *Addiction* 101(6):824–834, 2006.
- Dawson, D.A., Grant, B.F., Stinson, F.S., Chou, P.S., Huang, B., and Ruan, W.J. Recovery from DSM-IV alcohol dependence: United States, 2001–2002. *Addiction* 100(3):281–292, 2005.
- de Korin, E.C., and Petry, S.S.d.C. Brazilian families. In: *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 3rd ed. (pp. 166–177). New York: Guilford Press, 2005.
- De La Rosa, M. Acculturation and Latino adolescents substance use: A research agenda for the future. *Substance Use & Misuse* 37(4):429–456, 2002.
- De La Rosa, M., Vega, R., and Radisch, M.A. The role of acculturation in the substance abuse behavior of African-American and Latino adolescents: Advances, issues, and recommendations. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 32(1):33–42, 2000.
- Deloria, V. *God Is Red: A Native View of Religion*. New York: Dell Publishing, 1973.
- Delphin-Rittmon, M.E., Andres-Hyman, R., Flanagan, E.H., and Davidson, L. Seven essential strategies for promoting and sustaining systemic cultural competence. *Psychiatric Quarterly* 84(1):53–64, 2012a.
- Delphin-Rittmon, M., Andres-Hyman, R., Flanagan, E.H., Ortiz, J., Amer, M.M., and Davidson, L. Racial-ethnic differences in referral source, diagnosis, and length of stay in inpatient substance abuse treatment. *Psychiatric Services* 63(6):612–615, 2012b.

- DeNavas-Walt, C., Proctor, B.D., and Lee, C.H. *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005*. (pp. 60–229). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2006.
- Dessio, W., Wade, C., Chao, M., Kronenberg, F., Cushman, L.E., and Kalmuss, D. Religion, spirituality, and healthcare choices of African-American women: Results of a national survey. *Ethnicity and Disease* 14(2):189–197, 2004.
- de Torres, L.A., Rebollo, E.M., Ruiz-Moral, R., Fernandez-Garcia, J.A., Vega, R.A., and Palomino, M.M. Diagnostic usefulness of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) questionnaire for the detection of hazardous drinking and dependence on alcohol among Spanish patients. *European Journal of General Practice* 15:15–21, 2009.
- Diwan, S., Jonnalagadda, S. S., and Gupta, R. Differences in the structure of depression among older Asian Indian immigrants in the United States. *Journal of Applied Gerontology* 23:370–384, 2004.
- Dixon, M., and Iron, P.E. *Strategies for Cultural Competency in Indian Health Care*. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association, 2006.
- Dixon, L., Lewis-Fernandez, R., Goldman, H., Interian, A., Michaels, A., and Kiley, M.C. Adherence disparities in mental health: Opportunities and challenges. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 199(10):815–820, 2011.
- Dogra, N., and Karim, K. Diversity training for psychiatrists. In: Bhattacharya, R. Cross, S., and Bhugra, D., eds. *Clinical Topics in Cultural Psychiatry* (pp. 348–365). London: Royal College of Psychiatrists, 2010.
- Donisi, V., Tedeschi, F., Percudani, M., Fiorillo, A., Confalonieri, L., De Rosa, C., Salazzari, D., Tansella, M., Thornicroft, G., and Amaddeo, F. Prediction of community mental health service utilization by individual and ecological level socio-economic factors. *Psychiatry Research* 209(3): 691–698, 2013.
- Downey, C.A., and D’Andrea, W. Psychology of European American adults: Challenges, advantages, and the push for further growth. In: Chang, E.C., and Downey, C.A., eds. *Handbook of Race and Development in Mental Health* (pp. 223–241). New York: Springer Science, 2012.
- Drake, R. E., McHugo, G. J., and Biesanz, J. C. The test-retest reliability of standardized instruments among homeless persons with substance use disorders. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 56:161–167, 1995.
- Dreachslin, J.L., Gilbert, M.J., and Malone, B. *Diversity and Cultural Competence in Health Care: A Systems Approach*. 1st ed. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2013.

- Duffy, F.F., West, J.C. Wilk, J. Narrow, W.E., Hales, D., Thompson, J., Regier, D.A., Kohout, J., Pion, G.M., Wicherski, M.M., Bateman, N., Whitaker, T., Merwin, E.I., Lyon, D., Fox, J.C., Delaney, K.R., Hanrahan, N., Stockton, R., Garbelman, J., Kaladow, J., Clawson, T.W., Smith, S.C., Bergman, D.M., Northey, W.F., Blankertz, L., Thomas, A., Sullivan, L.D., Dwyer, K.P., Fleischer, M.S., Woodruff, C.R., Goldsmith, H.F., Henderson, M.J., Atay, J.J., and Manderscheid, R.W. Mental health practitioners and trainees. In: Manderscheid, R.W., and Henderson, M.J., eds. *Mental Health, United States, 2002* (pp. 327–368). HHS Publication No. (SMA) 3938. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2004.
- Dugger, K. Social location and gender-role attitudes: A comparison of Black and White women. In: Lorber, J., and Farrell, S.A., eds. *The Social Construction of Gender* (pp. 38–59). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, 1991.
- Duran, B., Duran, E., and Brave Heart, M.Y.H. Native Americans and trauma of history. In: Thornton, R., ed. *Studying Native America: Problems and Prospects* (pp. 60–76). Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1998.
- Duran, B.G., Oetzel, J., Lucero, J., Jiang, Y., Novins, D.K., Manson, S., and Beals, J. Obstacles for rural American Indians seeking alcohol, drug, or mental health treatment. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 73(5):819–829, 2005.
- Duran, B.G., Wallerstein, N., and Miller, W.R. New approaches to alcohol interventions among American Indian and Latino communities: The experience of the Southwest Addictions Research Group. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly* 25(4):1–10, 2007.
- Duran, E. *Healing the Soul Wound: Counseling With American Indians and Other Native Peoples (Multicultural Foundations of Psychology and Counseling)*. New York: Teachers College Press, 2006.
- Durant, A. African-American alcoholics: An interpretive/constructivist model of affiliation with Alcoholics Anonymous (AA). *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse* 4(1):5–21, 2005.
- Dutton, G. R., Grothe, K. B., Jones, G. N., Whitehead, D., Kendra, K., and Brantley, P.J. Use of the Beck Depression Inventory-II with African American primary care patients. *General Hospital Psychiatry* 26:437–442, 2004.
- Ebberhart, N.C., Luczak, S.E., Avaneey, N., and Wall, T.L. Family history of alcohol dependence in Asian Americans. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 35(3):375–377, 2003.
- Edberg, M.C. *El Narcotraficante: Narcocorridos and the Construction of a Cultural Persona on the U.S. Mexican Border*. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press, 2004.
- Edwards, E.D., and Egbert-Edwards, M. Community development with American Indians and Alaska Natives. In: Rivera, F.G., and Erlich, J.L., eds. *Community Organizing in a Diverse Society*. 3rd ed. (pp. 25–42). Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1998.
- Edwards, E.D., Seaman, J.R., Drews, J., and Edwards, M.E. A community approach for Native American drug and alcohol prevention programs: A logic model framework. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly* 13(2):43–62, 1995.
- Edwards, Y. Cultural connection and transformation: substance abuse treatment at Friendship House. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 35(1):53–58, 2003.

- Ehlers, C.L., Hurst, S., Phillips, E., Gilder, D.A., Dixon, M., Gross, A., Lau, P., and Yehuda, R. Electrophysiological responses to affective stimuli in American Indians experiencing trauma with and without PTSD. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 1071:125–136, 2006.
- Ennis, S.R., Rios-Vargas, M., and Albert, N.G. *The Hispanic Population: 2010*. Census 2010 Brief. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011.
- Esan, O. Echoes of drug culture in urban music. In: Manning, P., ed. *Drugs and Popular Culture: Drugs, Media and Identity in Contemporary Society* (pp. 196–210). Devon, United Kingdom: Willan Publishing, 2007.
- Escobar, J.I., and Vega, W.A. Mental health and immigration's AAAs: where are we and where do we go from here? *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 188(11):736–740, 2000.
- Evans, E., Pierce, J., Li, L., Rawson, R., and Hser, Y.I. More alike than different: Health needs, services utilization, and outcomes of Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) populations treated for substance use disorders. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse* 11(4):318–338, 2012.
- Evans-Campbell, T. Historical trauma in American Indian/Native Alaska communities: A multi-level framework for exploring impacts on individuals, families, and communities. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 23(3):316–338, 2008.
- Ewing, J.A. Detecting alcoholism. The CAGE questionnaire. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 252:1905–1907, 1984.
- Eytan, A., Durieux-Paillard, S., Whitaker-Clinch, B., Loutan, L., and Bovier, P. A. Transcultural validity of a structured diagnostic interview to screen for major depression and posttraumatic stress disorder among refugees. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 195:723–728, 2007.
- Fadiman, A. *The Spirit Catches You and You Fall Down: A Hmong Child, Her American Doctors, and the Collision of Two Cultures*. 1st ed. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 1997.
- Falck, R.S., Wang, J., and Carlson, R.G. Among long-term crack smokers, who avoids and who succumbs to cocaine addiction? *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 98(1-2):24–29, 2008.
- Falicov, C.J. Mexican Families. In: McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Garcia-Preto, N., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 3rd ed. (pp. 229–241). New York: Guilford Press, 2005.
- Falicov, C.J. Immigrant family processes: A multidimensional framework. In: Walsh, F., ed. *Normal Family Processes: Growing Diversity and Complexity*. 4th ed. (pp. 297–323). New York: Guilford Press, 2012.
- Farley, M., Golding, J.M., Young, G., Mulligan, M., and Minkoff, J.R. Trauma history and relapse probability among patients seeking substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 27(2):161–167, 2004.
- Farver, J.A., Narang, S.K., and Bhadha, B.R. East meets West: Ethnic identity, acculturation, and conflict in Asian Indian families. *Journal of Family Psychology* 16(3):338–350, 2002.
- Feidler, K., Screen, A., Greenfield, L., and Fountain, D. *Analysis of Three Outcome Proxies for Post-Treatment Substance Use in NTIES*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2001.

- Fekjaer, H.O. *The Psychology of "Getting High."* Colombo, Sri Lanka: ADIC, 1994.
- Felix-Ortiz, M., Newcomb, M.D., and Myers, H. A multidimensional measure of cultural identity for Latino and Latina adolescents. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 16:99–115, 1994.
- Fellner, J. Race, drugs and law enforcement in the United States. *Stanford Law and Policy Review* 20(2):257–292, 2009.
- Fernandez-Montalvo, J., Landa, N., Lopez-Goni, J. J., and Lorea, I. Personality disorders in alcoholics: A comparative pilot study between the IPDE and the MCMI-II. *Addictive Behaviors* 31:1442–1448, 2006.
- Field, C., and Caetano, R. The role of ethnic matching between patient and provider on the effectiveness of brief alcohol interventions with Hispanics. *Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research* 34(2):262–271, 2010.
- Field, L. D., Chavez-Korell, S., and Domenech Rodriguez, M.M. No hay rosas sin espinas: Conceptualizing Latina-Latina supervision from a multicultural developmental supervisory model. *Training and Education in Professional Psychology* 4(1):47–54, 2010.
- Fiorentine, R., and Hillhouse, M.P. Drug treatment effectiveness and client-counselor empathy: Exploring the effects of gender and ethnic congruency. *Journal of Drug Issues* 29(1):59–74, 1999.
- Fisher, D.G., Lankford, B.A., and Galea, R.P. Therapeutic community retention among Alaska Natives: Akeela house. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 13(3):265–271, 1996.
- Flores-Ortiz, Y.G. The role of cultural and gender values in alcohol use patterns among Chicana/Latina high school and university students: Implications for AIDS prevention. *The International Journal of the Addictions* 29(9):1149–1171, 1994.
- Flynn, A.M., Alvarez, J., Jason, L.A., Olson, B.D., Ferrari, J.R., and Davis, M.I. African American Oxford House residents: Sources of abstinent social networks. *Journal of Prevention & Intervention in the Community* 31(1-2):111–119, 2006.
- Folwarski, J., and Smolinski, J. Polish Families. In: McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Garcia-Preto, N., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 3rd ed. (pp. 741–755). New York: Guilford Press, 2005.
- Fontes, L.A. *Interviewing Clients Across Cultures: A Practitioner's Guide*. New York: Guilford Press, 2008.
- Ford, J.A., and Arrastia, M.C. Pill-poppers and dopers: A comparison of non-medical prescription drug use and illicit/street drug use among college students. *Addictive Behaviors* 33(7):934–941, 2008.
- Fortney, J., Mukherjee, S., Curran, G., Fortney, S., Han, X., and Booth, B.M. Factors associated with perceived stigma for alcohol use and treatment among at-risk drinkers. *The Journal of Behavior Health Services & Research* 31(4):418–429, 2004.
- Fortuna, L.R., Alegria, M., and Gao, S. Retention in depression treatment among ethnic and racial minority groups in the United States. *Depression and Anxiety* 27(5):485–494, 2010.

- Fowler, D.M., Glenwright, B.J., Bhatia, M., and Drapeau, M. Counselling expectations of a sample of East Asian and Caucasian Canadian undergraduates in Canada. *Canadian Journal of Counselling and Psychotherapy/Revue Canadienne de Counseling et de Psychotherapie* 45(2):151–167, 2011.
- Fragoso, J. M. and Kashubeck, S. Machismo, gender role conflict, and mental health in Mexican American men. *Psychology of Men and Masculinity* 1:87–97, 2000.
- Frake, C.O. The diagnosis of disease among the Subanun of Mindanao. *American Anthropologist* 63(1):113–132, 1961.
- Frank, D., DeBenedetti, A.F., Volk, R.J., Williams, E.C., Kivlahan, D.R., and Bradley, K.A. Effectiveness of the AUDIT-C as a screening test for alcohol misuse in three race/ethnic groups. *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 23:781–787, 2008.
- Frank, J.W., Moore, R.S., and Ames, G.M. Historical and cultural roots of drinking problems among American Indians. *American Journal of Public Health* 90(3):344–351, 2000.
- Franks, P.H. *Silence/Listening and Intercultural Differences*. Presented at the Twenty-First Annual International Listening Association Convention. March 8, 2000. Virginia Beach, VA, 2000.
- Fredlund, E.V. *Volatile Substance Abuse Among the Kickapoo People in the Eagle Pass, Texas Area, 1993*. Research Briefs. Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA), 1994.
- French, L.A. *Addictions and Native Americans*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2000.
- Friedman, M.J., Ashcraft, M.L., Beals, J.L., Keane, T.M., Manson, S.M., and Marsella, A.J. *Matsunaga Vietnam Veterans Project*, Vols. 1 and 2. White River Junction, VT: National Center for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and National Center for American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research, 1997.
- Fujisawa, D., Nakagawa, A., Tajima, M., Sado, M., Kikuchi, T., Hanaoka, M., and Ono, Y. Cognitive behavioral therapy for depression among adults in Japanese clinical settings: A single-group study. *BMC Research Notes* 3:160, 2010.
- Fung, K., Lo, H.T., Srivastava, R., and Andermann, L. Organizational cultural competence consultation to a mental health institution. *Transcultural Psychiatry* 49(2):165–184, 2012.
- Gache, P., Michaud, P., Landry, U., Accietto, C., Arfaoul, S., Wenger, O., and Daepfen, J.B. The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) as a screening tool for excessive drinking in primary Care: Reliability and validity of a French version. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 29:2001–2007, 2005.
- Gahlinger, P.M. *The Sagebrush Medical Guide to Illegal Drugs*. 1st ed. Las Vegas, NV: Sagebrush Press, 2001.
- Gallardo, M.E., and Curry, S.J. Shifting perspectives: Culturally responsive interventions with Latino substance abusers. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse* 8(3):314–329, 2009.
- Gallardo, M.E., Yeh, C.J., Trimble, J.E., and Parham, T.A. *Culturally Adaptive Counseling Skills: Demonstrations of Evidence-Based Practices*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2012.

- Galvan F.H., and Caetano R. Alcohol use and related problems among ethnic minorities in the United States. *Alcohol Research & Health* 27(1):87–94, 2003.
- Garcia, M. and Marks, G. Depressive symptomatology among Mexican-American adults: An examination with the CES-D Scale. *Psychiatry Research* 27:137–148, 1989.
- Garrett, M.T. Sound of the drum: Group counseling with Native Americans. In: DeLucia-Waack, J.L., Gerrity, D.A., Kalodner, C.R., and Riva, M.T., eds. *Handbook of Group Counseling and Psychotherapy* (pp. 169–182). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2004.
- Garrett, M.T., Garrett, J., and Brotherton, D. Inner circle/outer circle: A group technique based on Native American healing circles. *Journal for Specialists in Group Work* 26:17–30, 2001.
- Garrett, M. T. and Pichette, E. F. Red as an apple: Native American acculturation and counseling with or without reservation. *Journal of Counseling and Development* 78:3–13, 2000.
- Garrett, M.T., Portman, T. A.A., Williams, C., Grayshield, L., Rivera, E.T., and Parrish, M. Native American adult lifespan perspectives: Where power moves. In: Chang, E.C., ed. *Handbook of Race and Development in Mental Health* (pp. 107–126). New York: Springer Science + Business Media, 2012.
- Garrett, M.T., and Wilbur, M.P. Does the worm live in the ground? Reflections on Native American spirituality. *Journal of Multicultural Counseling and Development* 27:193–206, 1999.
- Garrity, J.F. Jesus, peyote, and the holy people: Alcohol abuse and the ethos of power in Navajo healing. *Medical Anthropology Quarterly* 14(4):521–542, 2000.
- Gaston-Johansson, F., Hill-Briggs, F., Oguntomilade, L., Bradley, V., and Mason, P. Patient perspectives on disparities in healthcare from African-American, Asian, Hispanic, and Native American samples including a secondary analysis of the Institute of Medicine focus group data. *Journal of the National Black Nurses Association* 18(2):43–52, 2007.
- Gatewood-Colwell, G., Kaczmarek, M., and Ames, M.H. Reliability and validity of the Beck Depression Inventory for a White and Mexican-American gerontic population. *Psychological Reports* 65:1163–1166, 1989.
- Gatson, S.N. Assessing the likelihood of internet information-seeking leading to offline drug use by youth. In: Murguãia, E., Tackett-Gibson, M., and Lessem, A., eds. *Real Drugs in a Virtual World: Drug Discourse and Community Online* (pp. 99–120.) Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2007a.
- Gatson, S.N. The body or the body politic? Risk, harm, moral panic and drug use discourse online. In: Murguãia, E., Tackett-Gibson, M., and Lessem, A., eds. *Real Drugs in a Virtual World: Drug Discourse and Community Online* (pp. 23–44). Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2007b.
- Gaw, A.C. *Culture, Ethnicity and Mental Illness*. Washington,, DC: American Psychiatric Press, 1993.
- Geisz, M.B. *Rand Researchers Study Racial Disparities in Substance Abuse Treatment Programs*. Princeton, NJ: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2007.
- Gensheimer, L. Learning from the experiences of Hmong mental health providers. *Hmong Studies Journal* 7:1–31, 2006.

- Georges, C.A. Advancing diversity in nursing: An interview with Dr. Catherine Alicia Georges, by Theodore Richardeanea. *Policy Politics & Nursing Practice* 9(1):22–26, 2008.
- Gerson, K. Moral dilemmas, moral strategies, and the transformation of gender: Lessons from two generations of work and family change. *Gender & Society* 16(1):8–28, 2002.
- Gerstein, D.R., Datta, A.R., Ingels, J.S., Johnson, R.A., Rasinski, K.A., Schildhaus, S., Talley, K., Jordan, K., Phillips, D.B., Anderson, D.W., Condelli, W.G., and Collins, J.S. *The National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study: Final Report*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1997.
- Ghassemzadeh, H., Mojtabai, R., Karamghadiri, N., and Ebrahimkhani, N. Psychometric properties of a Persian-language version of The Beck Depression Inventory-Second Edition: BDI-II-Persian. *Depression and Anxiety* 21:185–192, 2005.
- Giang, K.B., Spak, F., Dzung, T.V., and Allebeck, P. The use of audit to assess level of alcohol problems in rural Vietnam. *Alcohol and Alcoholism* 40:578–583, 2005.
- Gibbons, F. X., Etcheverry, P. E., Stock, M. L., Gerrard, M., Weng, C. Y., Kiviniemi, M., and O'Hara, R.E. Exploring the link between racial discrimination and substance use: What mediates? What buffers? *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 99(5):785–801, 2010.
- Gil, R.M., and Vazquez, C.I. *The Maria Paradox: How Latinas Can Merge Old World Traditions With New World Self-Esteem*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1996.
- Gilbert, J., and Langrod, J. Polish identity and substance abuse. In: Straussner, S.L.A., ed. *Ethnocultural Factors in Substance Abuse Treatment* (pp. 234–249). New York: Guilford Press, 2001.
- Gilbert, M.J. Alcohol consumption patterns in immigrant and later generation Mexican American women. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 9(3):299–313, 1987.
- Gilbert, M.J. Acculturation and changes in drinking patterns among Mexican-American women: Implications for prevention. *Alcohol Health and Research World* 15(3):234–238, 1991.
- Gilbert, M.J. *A Manager's Guide to Cultural Competence Education for Health Care Professionals*. Woodland Hills, CA: The California Endowment, 2003.
- Gilman, S.E., Breslau, J., Conron, K.J., Koenen, K.C., Subramanian, S.V., and Zaslavsky, A.M. Education and race-ethnicity differences in the lifetime risk of alcohol dependence. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 62(3):224–230, 2008.
- Gim Chung, R.H., Kim, B.S.K., and Abreu, J.M. (2004). Asian American Multidimensional Acculturation Scale: Development, factor analysis, reliability, and validity. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology* 10:66–80, 2004.
- Giordano, J., and McGoldrick, M. Families of European origin: An overview. In: McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Garcia-Preto, N., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 3rd ed. (pp. 501–519). New York: Guilford Press, 2005.
- Giordano, J., and McGoldrick, M. Italian families. In: McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Pearce, J.K., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 2nd ed. (pp. 567–582). New York: Guilford Press, 1996.

- Gloria, A.M., and Perego, J.J. Counseling Latino alcohol and other substance users/abusers: Cultural considerations for counselors. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 13(2):119–126, 1996.
- Goldstein, A., and Herrera, J. Heroin addicts and methadone treatment in Albuquerque: A 22-year follow-up. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 40(2):139–150, 1995.
- Gone, J.P., and Trimble, J.E. American Indian and Alaska Native mental health: Diverse perspectives on enduring disparities. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology* 8:131–160, 2012.
- Goode, T. *Policy Brief 4: Engaging Communities to Realize the Vision of One Hundred Percent Access and Zero Health Disparities: A Culturally Competent Approach*. Washington, DC: National Center for Cultural Competence, Georgetown University Child Development Center. 2001.
- Goode, T.D., Dunne, M.C., and Bronheim, S.M. *The Evidence Base for Cultural and Linguistic Competency in Health Care*. New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 2006.
- Gooding, V.A. *Managing Multi-Generational Anger in African American Males*. Jenkintown, PA: Family and Corrections Network, 2002.
- Gordon, R., Heim, D., and MacAskill, S. Rethinking drinking cultures: A review of drinking cultures and a reconstructed dimensional approach. *Public Health* 126(1):3–11, 2012.
- Gossop, M., Stewart, D., Browne, N., and Marsden, J. Factors associated with abstinence, lapse or relapse to heroin use after residential treatment: Protective effect of coping responses. *Addiction* 97(10):1259–1267, 2002.
- Gourley, M. A subcultural study of recreational ecstasy use. *Journal of Sociology* 40(1):59–73, 2004.
- Graham, R.E., Ahn, A.C., Davis, R.B., O'Connor, B.B., Eisenberg, D.M., and Phillips, R.S. Use of complementary and alternative medical therapies among racial and ethnic minority adults: Results from the 2002 National Health Interview Survey. *Journal of the National Medical Association* 97(4):535–545, 2005.
- Grant, B.F. Barriers to alcoholism treatment: Reasons for not seeking treatment in a general population sample. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 58(4):365–371, 1997.
- Grant, B.F., Dawson, D.A., Stinson, F.S., Chou, S.P., Dufour, M.C., and Pickering, R.P. The 12-month prevalence and trends in DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence: United States, 1991–1992 and 2001–2002. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 74(3):223–234, 2004a.
- Grant, B.F., Harford, T.C., Dawson, D.A., Chou, P.S., and Pickering, R.P. The Alcohol Use Disorder and Associated Disabilities Interview schedule (AUDADIS): Reliability of alcohol and drug modules in a general population sample. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 39:37–44, 1995.
- Grant B.F., and Hasin, D.S. (1990). *The Alcohol Use Disorders and Associated Disabilities Interview Schedule (AUDADIS)*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1990.
- Grant, B.F., Hasin, D.S., Stinson, F.S., Dawson, D.A., June, R.W., Goldstein, R.B., Smith, S.M., Saha, T.D., and Huang, B. Prevalence, correlates, co-morbidity, and comparative disability of DSM-IV generalized anxiety disorder in the USA: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on alcohol and related conditions. *Psychological Medicine* 35(12):1747–1759, 2005.

- Grant, B.F., Stinson, F.S., Dawson, D.A., Chou, S.P., Dufour, M.C., Compton, W., Pickering, R. P., and Kaplan, K. Prevalence and co-occurrence of substance use disorders and independent mood and anxiety disorders: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 61(8):807–816, 2004b.
- Grant, B.F., Stinson, F.S., Hasin, D.S., Dawson, D.A., Chou, S.P., and Anderson, K. Immigration and lifetime prevalence of DSM-IV psychiatric disorders among Mexican Americans and non-Hispanic Whites in the United States: Results from the national epidemiologic survey on alcohol and related conditions. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 61(12):1226–1233, 2004c.
- Greene, B. Ethnic minority lesbians and gay men: Mental health and treatment issues. In: Greene, B., ed. *Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Among Lesbians and Gay Men* (pp. 216–239). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1997.
- Griffith, E.E.H., and Baker, F.M. Psychiatric care of African Americans. In: Gaw, A.C., ed. *Culture, Ethnicity, and Mental Illness* (pp. 147–173). Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Press, 1993.
- Griffith, J.D., Joe, G.W., Chatham, L.R., and Simpson, D.D. The development and validation of a simpatia scale for Hispanics entering drug treatment. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 20:468–482, 1998.
- Griner, D., and Smith, T.B. Culturally adapted mental health intervention: A meta-analytic review. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, Practice, Training* 43(4):531–548, 2006.
- Grothe, K.B., Dutton, G.R., Jones, G.N., Bodenlos, J., Ancona, M., and Brantley, P.J. Validation of the Beck Depression Inventory-II in a low-income African American sample of medical outpatients. *Psychological Assessment* 17:110–114, 2005.
- Grund, J.P.C. *Drug Use as a Social Ritual: Functionality, Symbolism and Determinants of Self-Regulation*. Rotterdam, Netherlands: Instituut voor Verslavingsonderzoek, 1993.
- Grzywacz, J.G., Quandt, S.A., Early, J., Tapia, J., Graham, C.N., and Arcury, T.A. Leaving family for work: Ambivalence and mental health among Mexican migrant farmworker men. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health* 8(1):85–97, 2006.
- Guerrero, E.G. Organizational characteristics that foster early adoption of cultural and linguistic competence in outpatient substance abuse treatment in the United States. *Evaluation and Program Planning* 35(1):9–15, 2012.
- Guerrero, E.G., and Kim, A. Organizational structure, leadership and readiness for change and the implementation of organizational cultural competence in addiction health services. *Evaluation and Program Planning* 40:74–81, 2013.
- Guerrero, E.G., Marsh, J.C., Duan, L., Oh, C., Perron, B, and Lee, B. Disparities in completion of substance abuse treatment between and within racial and ethnic groups. *Health Services Research* 48(4):1450–1467, 2013.
- Guindon, M.H., and Sobhany, M.S. Toward cultural competency in diagnosis. *International Journal for the Advancement of Counselling* 23(4):269–282, 2001.
- Gupta, R., Punetha, D., and Diwan, S. The revised CES-D scale for caregivers of the elderly in India. *International Journal of Aging and Human Development* 62:61–78, 2006.

- Hadjicostandi, J., and Cheurprakobkit, S. Drugs and substances: Views from a Latino community. *American Journal of Drug & Alcohol Abuse* 28(4):693–710, 2002.
- Haight, W., Jacobsen, T., Black, J., Kingery, L., Sheridan, K., and Mulder, C. “In these bleak days”: Parent methamphetamine abuse and child welfare in the rural Midwest. *Children and Youth Services Review* 27:949–971, 2005.
- Halkitis, P.N., Fischgrund, B.N., and Parsons, J.T. Explanations for methamphetamine use among gay and bisexual men in New York City. *Substance Use & Misuse* 40(9-10):1331–1345, 2005.
- Hall, E.T. *Beyond Culture*. Garden City, NY: Anchor Press, 1976.
- Hall, G.C.N., Hong, J.J., Zane, N.W.S., and Meyer, O.L. Culturally competent treatments for Asian Americans: The relevance of mindfulness and acceptance-based psychotherapies. *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice* 18(3):215–231, 2011.
- Hambleton, R.K., Merenda, P.F., and Spielberger, C.D. *Adapting Educational and Psychological Tests for Cross-Cultural Assessment*. Mahwah, N.J: L. Erlbaum Associates, 2005.
- Hamid, A. *Drugs in America: Sociology, Economics, and Politics*. Gaithersburg, MD: Aspen Publishers, 1998.
- Hampton, R.L., Gullotta, T.P., and Crowel, R.L. *Handbook of African American Health*. New York: Guilford Press, 2010.
- Hands Across Cultures. *Culture is the Cure: La Cultura Cura*. Retrieved on March 28, 2014, from <http://handsacrosscultures.org>
- Hanson, M.J. Families with Anglo-European roots. In: Lynch, E.W., and Hanson, M.J., eds. *Developing Cross-Cultural Competence: A Guide for Working With Children and Their Families*. 4th ed. (pp. 80–102). Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes Publishing, 2011.
- Haraguchi, A., Ogai, Y., Senoo, E., Saito, S., Suzuki, Y., Yoshino, A., Ino, A., Yanbe, K., Hasegawa, M., Murakami, M., Murayama, M., Ishikawa, T., Higuchi, S., and Ikeda, K. Verification of the Addiction Severity Index Japanese version (ASI-J) as a treatment-customization, prediction, and comparison tool for alcohol-dependent individuals. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 6:2205–2225, 2009.
- Harris, A.H., McKellar, J.D., Moos, R.H., Schaefer, J.A., and Cronkite, R.C. Predictors of engagement in continuing care following residential substance use disorder treatment. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 84(1):93–101, 2006.
- Hasin, D., Aharonovich, E., Liu, X., Mamman, Z., Matseoane, K., Carr, L.G., and Li, T.K. Alcohol dependence symptoms and alcohol dehydrogenase 2 polymorphism: Israeli Ashkenazis, Sephardics, and recent Russian immigrants. *Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research* 26(9):1315–1321, 2002.
- Hasin, D.S., Goodwin, R.D., Stinson, F.S., and Grant, B.F. Epidemiology of major depressive disorder: Results from the national epidemiologic survey on alcoholism and related conditions. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 62(10):1097–1106, 2005.

- Hasin, D.S., Stinson, F.S., Ogburn, E., and Grant, B.F. Prevalence, correlates, disability, and comorbidity of DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence in the United States: Results from the national epidemiologic survey on alcohol and related conditions. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 64(7):830–842, 2007.
- Hathaway, S.R., and McKinley, J.C. *Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2*. Minneapolis, MN: National Computer Systems, 1989.
- Hatzenbuehler, M.L., Keyes, K.M., Narrow, W.E., Grant, B.F., and Hasin, D.S. Racial/ethnic disparities in service utilization for individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders in the general population: Results from the national epidemiologic survey on alcohol and related conditions. *The Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 69(7):1112–1121, 2008.
- Haynes, F.E. Gender and family ideals: An exploratory study of Black middle-class Americans. *Journal of Family Issues* 21(7):811–837, 2000.
- Hays, P.A. Sorting things out: Culturally responsive assessment. In: *Addressing Cultural Complexities in Practice: Assessment, Diagnosis, and Therapy*. 2nd ed. (pp. 105–127). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2008.
- Hazel, K.L., and Mohatt, G.V. Cultural and spiritual coping in sobriety: Informing substance abuse prevention for Alaska Native communities. *Journal of Community Psychology* 29(5):541–562, 2001.
- Hebdige, D. *Subculture: The Meaning of Style*. New York: Routledge, 1991.
- Heilbron, C.L., and Guttman, M.A.J. Traditional healing methods with First Nations women in group counselling. *Canadian Journal of Counselling* 34(1):3–13, 2000.
- Helms, J.E. *Black and White Racial Identity: Theory, Research, and Practice*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 1990.
- Helms, J.E. An update of Helms's White and people of color racial identity models. In: Ponterotto, J.G., Casas, J.M., Suzuki, L.A., and Alexander, C.M., eds. *Handbook of Multicultural Counseling* (pp. 181–198). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1995.
- Helms, J.E. Racial identity in the social environment. In: Pedersen, P.B., ed. *Multicultural Counseling in Schools: A Practical Handbook*. 2nd ed. (pp. 44–58). Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon, 2003.
- Helms, J.E., and Carter, R.T. Development of the White racial identity inventory. In: Helms, J.E., ed. *Black and White Racial Identity: Theory, Research, and Practice* (pp. 67–80). Westport, CT: Praeger, 1990.
- Helms, J.E., and Carter, R.T. Relationships of White and Black racial identity attitudes and demographic similarity to counselor preferences. *Journal of Counseling Psychology* 38(4):446–457, 1991.
- Henson, E.C. *The State of the Native Nations Conditions Under U.S. Policies of Self-Determination: The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2008.

- Herbeck, D.M., Brecht, M.L., and Pham, A.Z. Racial/ethnic differences in health status and morbidity among adults who use methamphetamine. *Psychology, Health, & Medicine* 18(3):262–274, 2013.
- Herman-Stahl, M., and Chong, J. Substance abuse prevalence and treatment utilization among American Indians residing on-reservation. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research* 10(3):1–23, 2002.
- Herman-Stahl, M., Spencer, D.L., and Duncan, J.E. The implications of cultural orientation for substance use among American Indians. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research* 11(1):46–66, 2003.
- Hernandez, M. Puerto Rican families and substance abuse. In: Krestan, J.A., ed. *Bridges to Recovery: Addiction, Family Therapy, and Multicultural Treatment* (pp. 253–283). New York: The Free Press, 2000.
- Hernandez, M. Central American families. In: McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Garcia-Preto, N., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 3rd ed. (pp. 178–191.) New York: Guilford Press, 2005.
- Hernandez, M., Nesman, T., Mowery, D., Acevedo-Polakovich, I.D., and Callejas, L.M. Cultural competence: A literature review and conceptual model for mental health services. *Psychiatric Services* 60(8):1046–1050, 2009.
- Hien, D.A., Cohen, L.R., Miele, G.M., Litt, L.C., and Capstick, C. Promising treatments for women with comorbid PTSD and substance use disorders. *The American Journal of Psychiatry* 161(8):1426–1432, 2004.
- Hill, R.B. *The Strengths of Black Families*. New York: Emerson Hall Publishers, 1972.
- Hines, P.M., and Boyd-Franklin, N. African American families. In: McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Garcia-Preto, N., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 3rd ed. (pp. 87–100). New York: Guilford Press, 2005.
- Hines-Martin, V.P., Usui, W., Kim, S., and Furr, A. A comparison of influences on attitudes towards mental health service use in an African-American and White community. *Journal of the National Black Nurses Association* 15(2):17–22, 2004.
- Hixson, L., Hepler, B.B., and Kim, M.O. *The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population: 2010*. Census 2010 Brief. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012.
- Ho, M.K. Use of Ethnic Sensitive Inventory (ESI) to enhance practitioner skills with minorities. *Journal of Multicultural Social Work* 1:57–67, 1991.
- Hoeffel, E.M., Rastogi, S., Kim, M.O., and Shahid, H. *The Asian Population: 2010*. Census 2010 Brief. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012.
- Hoffman, F. Cultural adaptations of Alcoholics Anonymous to serve Hispanic populations. *International Journal of Addictions* 29(4):445–460, 1994.
- Hoffman, J.A., Caudill, B.D., Koman, J.J., III, Luckey, J.W., Flynn, P.M., and Mayo, D.W. Psychosocial treatments for cocaine abuse: 12-month treatment outcomes. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 13(1):3–11, 1996.

- Hoffmann, T., Dana, R.H., and Bolton, B. Measured acculturation and MMPI-168 performance of Native American adults. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* 16(2):243–256, 1985.
- Hoge, M.A., Morris, J.A., Daniels, A.S., Stuart, G.W., Huey, L.Y., and Adams, N. *An Action Plan on Behavioral Health Workforce Development*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2007.
- Hohman, M.M., and Galt, D.H. Latinas in treatment: Comparisons of residents in a culturally specific recovery home with residents in non-specific recovery homes. *Journal of Ethnic & Cultural Diversity in Social Work* 9(3-4):93–109, 2001.
- Holden, K.B., and Xanthos, C. Disadvantages in mental health care among African Americans. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved* 20(2 Suppl):17–23, 2009.
- Holden, K.B., McGregor, B.S., Blanks, S.H., and Mahaffey, C. Psychosocial, socio-cultural, and environmental influences on mental health help-seeking among African-American men. *Journal of Men's Health* 9(2):63–69, 2012.
- Horton, J., Compton, W., and Cottler, L.B. Reliability of substance use disorder diagnoses among African-Americans and Caucasians. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 57:203–209, 2000.
- Hovey, J.D. *Migrant Health Issues: Mental Health and Substance Abuse*. Monograph Series. Buda, TX: National Center for Farmworker Health, 2001.
- Howard, D.L. Are the treatment goals of culturally competent outpatient substance abuse treatment units congruent with their client profile? *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 24(2):103–113, 2003.
- Howard, M.O., Walker, R.D., Suchinsky, R.T., and Anderson, B. Substance-use and psychiatric disorders among American Indian veterans. *Substance Use & Misuse* 31(5):581–598, 1996.
- Howland, J., and Rohsenow, D.J. Risks of energy drinks mixed with alcohol. *JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association* 309(3):245–246, 2013.
- Hser, Y.I., Maglione, M., Polinsky, M.L., and Anglin, M.D. Predicting drug treatment entry among treatment-seeking individuals. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 15(3):213–220, 1998.
- Hsu, L.K.G., and Folstein, M.F. Somatoform disorders in Caucasian and Chinese Americans. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 185(6):382–387, 1997.
- Hu, H.M., Kline, A., Huang, F.Y., and Ziedonis, D.M. Detection of co-occurring mental illness among adult patients in the New Jersey substance abuse treatment system. *American Journal of Public Health* 96(10):1785–1793, 2006.
- Hudak, J. Addiction and groups of European origin. In: Krestan, J.A., ed. *Bridges to Recovery: Addiction, Family Therapy, and Multicultural Treatment* (pp. 284–315). New York: Free Press, 2000.
- Hughes, D.L. *Quality of Health Care for Asian Americans: A Fact Sheet*. New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 2002.
- Humes, K.R., Jones, N.A., and Ramirez, R.R. *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010*. Census 2010 Brief. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011.

- Humeniuk, R., Henry-Edwards, S., Ali, R., Poznyak, V., and Monteiro, M.G. *The Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST): Manual for Use in Primary Care*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 2010.
- Hunt, D., Kuck, S., and Truitt, L. *Methamphetamine Use: Lessons Learned*. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, 2006.
- Imel, Z.E., Baldwin, S., Atkins, D. C., Owen, J., Baardseth, T., and Wampold, B.E. Racial/ethnic disparities in therapist effectiveness: A conceptualization and initial study of cultural competence. *Journal of Counseling Psychology* 58(3):290–298, 2011.
- Interian, A., Martinez, I., Rios, L.I., Krejci, J., and Guarnaccia, P.J. Adaptation of a motivational interviewing intervention to improve antidepressant adherence among Latinos. *Cultural Diversity & Ethnic Minority Psychology* 16(2):215–225, 2010.
- Ishikawa, R.Z., Cardemil, E.V., and Falmagne, R.J. Help seeking and help receiving for emotional distress among Latino men and women. *Qualitative Health Research* 20(11):1558–1572, 2010.
- Issitt, M.L. *Hippies: A Guide to an American Subculture*. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood Press/ABC-CLIO, 2009.
- Iversen, L.L. *The Science of Marijuana*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.
- Iwamasa, G.Y., Hsia, C., and Hinton, D. Cognitive behavior therapy with Asian Americans. In: Hays, P.A., and Iwamasa, G., eds. *Culturally Responsive Cognitive–Behavioral Therapy: Assessment, Practice, and Supervision*. 1st ed. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2006.
- Ja, D.Y., and Aoki, B. Substance abuse treatment: Cultural barriers in the Asian American community. In: Organista, P.B., Chun, K.M., and Marin, G., eds. *Readings in Ethnic Psychology* (pp. 386–401). New York: Routledge, 1998.
- Ja, D., and Yuen, F.K. Substance abuse treatment among Asian Americans. In: Lee, E., ed. *Working with Asian Americans: A Guide for Clinicians* (pp. 295–308). New York: Guilford Press, 1997.
- Jackson, V. *In Our Own Voice: African–American Stories of Oppression, Survival and Recovery in Mental Health Systems* (Part 3 of the “It’s About Time: Discovering, Recovering and Celebrating Psychiatric Consumer/Survivor History” series.) Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Studies, 2003.
- Jani, J.S., Ortiz, L., and Aranda, M.P. Latino outcome studies in social work: A review of the literature. *Research on Social Work Practice* 19(2):179–194, 2009.
- Jenkot, R. Cooks are like gods: Hierarchies in methamphetamine-producing groups. *Deviant Behavior* 29:667–689, 2008.
- Jilek, W.G. Traditional healing in the prevention and treatment of alcohol and drug abuse. *Cross-cultural Psychiatric Research Review* 31(3):219–258, 1994.
- Joe, J. R., and Malach, R. S. Families with American Indian roots. In: Lynch, E.W., and Hanson, M.J., eds. *Developing Cross-Cultural Competence: A Guide for Working With Children and Their Families*. 4th ed. (pp. 110–139). Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes Publishing, 2011.

- Joe, S., Baser, R.E., Breeden, G., Neighbors, H.W., and Jackson, J.S. Prevalence of and risk factors for lifetime suicide attempts among Blacks in the United States. *JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association* 296(17):2112–2123, 2006.
- Joe, S., Woolley, M.E., Brown, G. K., Ghahramanlou-Holloway, M., and Beck, A.T. Psychometric properties of the Beck Depression Inventory-II in low-income, African American suicide attempters. *Journal of Personality Assessment* 90:521–523, 2008.
- Johnson, J.E., Connolly Gibbons, M.B., and Crits-Christoph, P. Gender, race, and group behavior in group drug treatment. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 119(3):e39–e45, 2011.
- Johnson, P.B., and Glassman, M. The moderating effects of gender and ethnicity on the relationship between effect expectancies and alcohol problems. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 60(1):64–69, 1999.
- Johnson, R.C., and Nagoshi, C.T. *Asians, Asian-Americans and Alcohol*. Medford, OR: CNS Productions, 2012.
- Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., and Schulenberg, J.E. *Monitoring the Future: National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975–2003. Volume I: Secondary School Students*. NIH Publication No. 04-5507. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2003.
- Johnston, S.L. Native American traditional and alternative medicine. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 583(1):195–213, 2002.
- Jome, L.M., and Moody, M.J. How to develop cultural competence as a White clinician. In: VandeCreek, L., and Jackson, T.L., eds. *Innovations in Clinical Practice: A Source Book*, Vol. 20 (pp. 355–371). Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press/Professional Resource Exchange, 2002.
- Jones, L., Brazel, D., Peskind, E.R., Morelli, T., and Raskind, M.A. Group therapy program for African-American veterans with posttraumatic stress disorder. *Psychiatric Services* 51(9):1177–1179, 2000.
- Jones-Saumty, D. Substance abuse treatment for Native Americans. In: Xueqin Ma, G., and Henderson, G., eds. *Ethnicity and Substance Abuse: Prevention and Intervention* (pp. 270–283). Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas Publisher, 2002.
- Jones-Webb, R.J., Hsiao, C.Y., and Hannan, P. Relationships between socioeconomic status and drinking problems among black and white men. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 19(3):623–627, 1995.
- Journey Mental Health Center. *Celebrating Fifty-Five Years: Vision & Values*. Madison, WI: Journey Mental Health Center, 2004.
- Journey Mental Health Center. *Values for Culturally Competent Services*. Madison, WI: Journey Mental Health Center, 2013.
- Juang, L.P., Syed, M., Cookston, J.T., Wang, Y., and Kim, S.Y. Acculturation-based and everyday family conflict in Chinese American families. *New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development* 121(135):13–34, 2012.
- Jumper-Thurman, P., and Plested, B. *Health Needs of American Indian Women*. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1998.

- Jumper-Thurman, P., Plested, B.A., Edwards, R.W., Helm, H.M., and Oetting, E.R. Using the Community Readiness Model in Native communities. In: Trimble, J.E., Beauvais, F., Epstein, L.G., Pacheco, G., and Johnson, S., eds. *Health Promotion and Substance Abuse Prevention Among American Indian and Alaska Native Communities: Issues in Cultural Competence*. Cultural Competence Series No. 9. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 99-3440. (pp. 129–158). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, 2001.
- Kaczorowski, J.A., Williams, A.S., Smith, T.F., Fallah, N., Mendez, J.L., and Nelson-Gray, R. Adapting clinical services to accommodate needs of refugee populations. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* 42(5):361–367, 2011.
- Kagan, H., and Shafer, K.C. Russian-speaking substance abusers in transition: New country, old problems. In: Straussner, S.L.A., ed. *Ethnocultural Factors in Substance Abuse Treatment* (pp. 250–271). New York: Guilford Press, 2001.
- Karberg, J.C., and James, D.J. *Substance Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment of Jail Inmates, 2002*. Bureau of Justice Statistics: Special Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2005.
- Karriker-Jaffe, K.J., and Zemore, S.E. Associations between acculturation and alcohol consumption of Latino men in the United States. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 70(1):27–31, 2009.
- Kaskutas, L.A., Weisner, C., Lee, M., and Humphreys, K. Alcoholics anonymous affiliation at treatment intake among White and Black Americans. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 60(6):810–816, 1999.
- Keller, D.S., and Galanter, M. Technology transfer of network therapy to community-based addictions counselors. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 16(2):183–189, 1999.
- Kelly, B.C., and Parsons, J.T. Predictors and comparisons of polydrug and non-polydrug cocaine use in club subcultures. *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 34(6):774–781, 2008.
- Kerr, W.C. Categorizing US state drinking practices and consumption trends. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 7(1):269–283, 2010.
- Kim, B.L., and Ryu, E. Korean families. In: *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 3rd ed. (pp. 349–362). New York: Guilford Press, 2005.
- Kim, E.Y., Bean, R.A., and Harper, J.M. Do general treatment guidelines for Asian American families have applications to specific ethnic groups? The case of culturally-competent therapy with Korean Americans. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy* 30(3):359–372, 2004.
- Kim, S.C. Family therapy for Asian Americans: A strategic-structural framework. *Psychotherapy* 22(2):342–348, 1985.
- Kim, Y.A., Morales, K.H., and Bogner, H.R. Patient ethnicity and the identification of anxiety in elderly primary care patients. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 56:1626–1630, 2008.
- Kingree, J.B. Measuring affiliation with 12-Step groups. *Substance Use & Misuse* 32(2):181–194, 1997.
- Kingree, J.B., and Sullivan, B.F. Participation in Alcoholics Anonymous among African-Americans. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly* 20(3/4):175–186, 2002.

- Klonoff, E.A., and Landrine, H. Revising and improving the African American acculturation scale. *Journal of Black Psychology* 26(2):235–261, 2000.
- Knutagard, H. New trends in European youth & drug cultures. *Youth Studies Australia* 15(2):37–42, 1996.
- Koltko-Rivera, M.E. The psychology of worldviews. *Review of General Psychology* 8(1):3–58, 2004.
- Kopelowicz, A., Zarate, R., Wallace, C.J., Liberman, R.P., Lopez, S.R., and Mintz, J. The ability of multifamily groups to improve treatment adherence in Mexican Americans with schizophrenia. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 69(3):265–273, 2012.
- Kosmin, B.A., and Keysar, A. American Religious Identification Survey (ARIS 2008) Summary Report. Hartford, CT: Trinity College, 2009.
- Kosmin, B.A., Mayer, E., and Keysar, A. *American Religious Identification Survey*. New York: The Graduate Center of the City University of New York, 2001.
- Koss, M.P., Yuan, N.P., Dightman, D., Prince, R.J., Polacca, M., Sanderson, B., and Goldman, D. Adverse childhood exposures and alcohol dependence among seven Native American tribes. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 25(3):238–244, 2003.
- Kotarba, J.A. Music as a feature of the on-line discussion of illegal drugs. In: Murguâia, E., Tackett-Gibson, M., and Lessem, A., eds. *Real Drugs in a Virtual World: Drug Discourse and Community Online* (pp. 161–179). Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2007.
- Krenz, S., Dieckmann, S., Favrat, B., Spagnoli, J., Leutwyler, J.I., Schnyder, C. Daepfen, J.B., and Besson, J. French version of the Addiction Severity Index (5th Edition): Validity and reliability among Swiss opiate-dependent patients. *European Addiction Research* 10:173–179, 2004.
- Kress, V.E.W., Eriksen, K.P., Rayle, A.D., and Ford, S.J.W. The DSM-IV-TR and culture: Considerations for counselors. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 83(1):97–104, 2005.
- Kunitz, S.J., Levy, J.E., Andrews, T., DuPuy, C., Gabriel, K.R., and Russell, S. *Drinking Careers: A Twenty-Five-Year Study of Three Navajo Populations*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1994.
- Kuntsche, S., Gmel, G., Knibbe, R.A., Kuendig, H., Bloomfield, K., Kramer, S., and Grittner, U. Gender and cultural differences in the association between family roles, social stratification, and alcohol use: A European cross-cultural analysis. *Alcohol and Alcoholism. Supplement* 41(1):i37–i46, 2006.
- Kuramoto, F.H. Drug abuse prevention research concerns in Asian and Pacific Islander populations. In: Cazares, A., and Beatty, L.A., eds. *Scientific Methods for Prevention Intervention Research* (pp. 249–272). NIDA Research Monograph 139. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1994.
- Kurtz, S.P. Post-circuit blues: Motivations and consequences of crystal meth use among gay men in Miami. *AIDS and Behavior* 9(1):63–72, 2005.
- Kusnir, D. Salvadoran families. In: *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 3rd ed. (pp. 256–265). New York: Guilford Press, 2005.

- Kwan, K.-L.K., and Sodowsky, G.R. Internal and external ethnic identity and their correlates: A study of Chinese American immigrants. *Journal of Multicultural Counseling and Development* 25:51–57, 1997.
- Kwon-Ahn, Y.H. Substance abuse among Korean Americans: A sociocultural perspective and framework for intervention. In: Straussner, S.L.A., ed. *Ethnocultural Factors in Substance Abuse Treatment* (418–435). New York: Guilford Press, 2001.
- LaFromboise, T. American Indian mental health policy. In: Atkinson, D.R., Morten, G., and Sue, D.W., eds. *Counseling American Minorities: A Cross-Cultural Perspective* (pp. 123–143). Madison, WI: Brown and Benchmark, 1993.
- LaFromboise, T., Coleman, H.L.K., and Gerton, J. Psychological impact of biculturalism: Evidence and theory. *Psychological Bulletin* 114(3):395–412, 1993.
- Lai, T.F.M. Ethnocultural background and substance abuse treatment of Chinese Americans. In: Straussner, S.L.A., ed. *Ethnocultural Factors in Substance Abuse Treatment* (pp. 345–367). New York: The Guilford Press, 2001.
- Lamont, M., and Small, M.L. How culture matters: Enriching our understanding of poverty. In: Lin, A.C., and Harris, D.R., eds. *The Colors of Poverty: Why Racial and Ethnic Disparities Exist* (pp. 76–102). New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2008.
- Larkin, R. African-Americans in public housing: a traditional social work approach to substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Health and Social Policy* 17(2):67–82, 2003.
- Larrison, C.R., Schoppelrey, S.L., Hack-Ritzo, S., and Korr, W.S. Clinician factors related to outcome differences between black and white patients at CMHCs. *Psychiatric Services* 62(5):525–531, 2011.
- Larsen, L.J. *The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004.
- Laudet, A.B., Morgen, K., and White, W.L. The role of social supports, spirituality, religiousness, life meaning and affiliation with 12-Step fellowships in quality of life satisfaction among individuals in recovery from alcohol and drug problems. *Alcohol Treatment Quarterly* 24(1-2):33–73, 2006.
- Laudet, A.B., Savage, R., and Mahmood, D. Pathways to long-term recovery: A preliminary investigation. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 34(3):305–311, 2002.
- LaVeist, T.A., Relosa, R., and Sawaya, N. The COA360: A tool for assessing the cultural competency of healthcare organizations. *Journal of Healthcare Management* 53(4):257–266, 2008.
- Leavitt, R.L. *Cultural Competence: A Lifelong Journey to Cultural Proficiency*. Thorofare, NJ: SLACK Inc., 2010.
- Le Cook, B., and Alegria, M. Racial-ethnic disparities in substance abuse treatment: The role of criminal history and socioeconomic status. *Psychiatric Services* 62(11):1273–1281, 2011.
- Lecrubier, Y., Sheehan, D.V., Weiller, E., Amorim, P., Bonora, I., Sheehan, K.H. Janavs, J., and Dunbar, G.C. The Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI): A short diagnostic structured interview: Reliability and validity according to the CIDI. *European Psychiatry* 12:224–231, 1997.

- Lee, E. Asian American families: An overview. In: McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Pearce, J.K., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 2nd ed. (pp. 227–248). New York: Guilford Press, 1996.
- Lee, E., and Mock, M.R. Asian families: An overview. In: McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Garcia-Preto, N., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 3rd ed. (pp. 269–289). New York: Guilford Press, 2005a.
- Lee, E., and Mock, M.R. Chinese families. In: McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Garcia-Preto, N., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 3rd ed. (pp. 302–318). New York: Guilford Press, 2005b.
- Lee, J., and Bean, F.D. America's changing color lines: Immigration, race/ethnicity, and multiracial identification. *Annual Review of Sociology* 30(1):221–242, 2004.
- Lefley, H.P., Sandoval, M.C., and Charles, C. Traditional healing systems in a multicultural setting. In: Okpaku, S.O., ed. *Clinical Methods in Transcultural Psychiatry* (pp. 88–110). Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association, 1998.
- Lende, D.H. Wanting and drug use: A biocultural approach to the analysis of addiction. *ETHOS* 33(1):100–124, 2005.
- Leong, F.T.L., and Lee, S.H. Chinese Americans: Guidelines for disaster mental health workers. In: Marsella, A.J., Johnson, J.L., Watson, P., and Gryczynski, J., eds. *Ethnocultural Perspectives on Disaster and Trauma: Foundations, Issues, and Applications* (pp. 241–269). New York: Springer Science + Business Media, 2008.
- Leonhard, C., Mulvey, K., Gastfriend, D.R., and Shwartz, M. The Addiction Severity Index: A field study of internal consistency and validity. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 18:129–135, 2000.
- Leung, S.F. and Arthur, D. Alcohol use disorders identification test (AUDIT): Validation of an instrument for enhancing nursing practice in Hong Kong. *International Journal of Nursing Studies* 37:57–64, 2000.
- Leventhal, A.M., and Schmitz, J.M. The role of drug use outcome expectancies in substance abuse risk: An interactional-transformational model. *Addictive Behavior* 31(11):2038–2062, 2006.
- Lewis, E.W., Duran, E., and Woodis, W. Psychotherapy in the American Indian population. *Psychiatric Annals* 29(8):477–479, 1999.
- Liang, T., Liu, E.W., Zhong, H., Wang, B., Shen, L.M., and Wu, Z.L. Reliability and validity of addiction severity index in drug users with methadone maintenance treatment in Guizhou province, China. *Biomedical and Environmental Sciences* 21:308–313, 2008.
- Libby, A.M., Orton, H.D., Beals, J., Buchwald, D., and Manson, S.M. Childhood abuse and later parenting outcomes in two American Indian tribes. *Child Abuse & Neglect* 32(2):195–211, 2008.
- Liddle, H.A. Multidimensional family therapy: A science-based treatment system. *The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Family Therapy* 31(2):133–148, 2010.
- Liddle, H.A., Dakof, G.A., Turner, R.M., Henderson, C.E., and Greenbaum, P.E. Treating adolescent drug abuse: A randomized trial comparing multidimensional family therapy and cognitive behavior therapy. *Addiction* 103(10):1660–1670, 2008.

- Lie, D. A., Lee-Rey, E., Gomez, A., Berekenyei, S., and Braddock, C.H., 3rd. Does cultural competency training of health professionals improve patient outcomes? A systematic review and proposed algorithm for future research. *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 26(3):317–325, 2011.
- Lie, D., Shapiro, J., Cohn, F., and Najm, W. Reflective practice enriches clerkship students' cross-cultural experiences. *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 25(Suppl 2):S119–S125, 2010.
- Lima, C.T., Freire, A.C., Silva, A.P., Teixeira, R.M., Farrell, M., and Prince, M. Concurrent and construct validity of the audit in an urban Brazilian sample. *Alcohol and Alcoholism* 40:584–589, 2005.
- Lin, N. Measuring depressive symptomatology in China. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 177:121–131, 1989.
- Link, B.G., Struening, E.L., Rahav, M., Phelan, J.C., and Nuttbrock, L. On stigma and its consequences: Evidence from a longitudinal study on men and dual diagnosis of mental illness and substance abuse. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 38(2):177–190, 1997.
- Linkins, K.W., McIntosh, S., Bell, J., and Chong, U. *Indicators of Cultural Competence in Health Care Delivery Organizations: An Organizational Cultural Competence Assessment Profile*. Health Resources and Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2002.
- Litt, M.D., Kadden, R.M., Cooney, N.L., and Kabela, E. Coping skills and treatment outcomes in cognitive-behavioral and interactional group therapy for alcoholism. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 71(1):118–128, 2003.
- Litt, M.D., Kadden, R.M., and Stephens, R.S. Coping and self-efficacy in marijuana treatment: Results from the marijuana treatment project. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 73(6):1015–1025, 2005.
- Livingston, J.D., Milne, T., Fang, M.L., and Amari, E. The effectiveness of interventions for reducing stigma related to substance use disorders: A systematic review. *Addiction* 107(1):39–50, 2012.
- Lobo, S. *American Indian Urban Mobility in the San Francisco Bay Area: Final Report for Bureau of the Census*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001.
- Lobo, S. Urban clan mothers: Key households in cities. *American Indian Quarterly* 27(3/4):305–322, 2003.
- Long, J.M. Drug use patterns in two Los Angeles barrio gangs. In: Glick, R., and Moore, J., eds. *Drugs in Hispanic Communities* (pp. 155–165). New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1990.
- Longshore, D. Desire for help among drug-using Mexican-American arrestees. *Substance Use & Misuse* 33(6):1387–1406, 1998.
- Longshore, D., and Grills, C. Motivating illegal drug use recovery: Evidence for a culturally congruent intervention. *Journal of Black Psychology* 26(3):288–301, 2000.
- Longshore, D., Grills, C., Anglin, M.D., and Annon, K. Treatment motivation among African American drug-using arrestees. *Journal of Black Psychology* 24(2):126–144, 1998a.

- Longshore, D., Grills, C., and Annon, K. Effects of a culturally congruent intervention on cognitive factors related to drug use-recovery. *Substance Use & Misuse* 34(9):1223–1241, 1999.
- Longshore, D., Grills, C., Annon, K., and Grady, R. Promoting recovery from drug abuse: An Africentric intervention. *Journal of Black Studies* 28(3):319–332, 1998b.
- Lopez-Class, M., Castro, F.G., and Ramirez, A.G. Conceptions of acculturation: A review and statement of critical issues. *Social Science and Medicine* 72(9):1555–1562, 2011.
- Lynch, E.W., and Hanson, M.J. Steps in the right direction: Implications for service providers. In: Lynch, E.W., and Hanson, M.J., eds. *Developing Cross-Cultural Competence: A Guide for Working With Children and Their Families*. 4th ed. (pp. 472–489). Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes Publishing, 2011.
- Mail, P.D., and Shelton, C. Treating Indian alcoholics. In: Mail, P.D., Heurtin-Roberts, S., Martin, S.E., and Howard, J., eds. *Alcohol Use Among American Indians and Alaska Natives: Multiple Perspectives on a Complex Problem* (pp. 141–184). NIH Pub. No. 02-4231. NIAAA Research Monograph 37. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2002.
- Maisto, S.A., Zywiak, W.H., and Connors, G.J. Course of functioning 1 year following admission for treatment of alcohol use disorders. *Addictive Behaviors* 31(1):69–79, 2006.
- Makambi, K.H., Williams, C.D., Taylor, T.R., Rosenberg, L., and Adams-Campbell, L.L. An assessment of the CES-D scale factor structure in Black women: The Black Women's Health Study. *Psychiatry Research* 168:163–170, 2009.
- Makimoto, K. Drinking patterns and drinking problems among Asian-Americans and Pacific Islanders. *Alcohol Health and Research World* 22(4):270–275, 1998.
- Manning, P. *Drugs and Popular Culture: Drugs, Media and Identity in Contemporary Society*. Devon, United Kingdom: Willan Publishing, 2007.
- Manson, S.M. The wounded spirit: A cultural formulation of post-traumatic stress disorder. *Culture, Medicine & Psychiatry* 20(4):489–498, 1996.
- Manson, S.M., Beals, J., Klein, S.A., Croy, C.D., and the American Indian Service Utilization Psychiatric Epidemiology Risk and Protective Factors Project Team: Big Crow, C.K., Buchwald, D., Chambers, B., Christensen, M.L., Dillard, D.A., DuBray, K., Espinoza, P.A., Fleming, C.M., Frederick, A.W., Gurley, D., Jervis L.L., Jim, S.M., Kaufman, C.E., Keane, E.M., Klein, S.A., Lee, D., McNulty, M.C., Middlebrook, D.L., Moore, L.A., Nez, T.D., Norton, I.M., Orton, H.D., Randall, C.J., Sam, A., Shore, J.H., Simpson, S.G., and Yazzie, L.L. Social epidemiology of trauma among 2 American Indian reservation populations. *American Journal of Public Health* 95(5):851–859, 2005.
- Marin, G. Expectancies for drinking and excessive drinking among Mexican Americans and non-Hispanic Whites. In: Organista, P.B., Chun, K.M., and Marin, G., eds. *Readings in Ethnic Psychology* (pp. 204–221). New York: Routledge, 1998.
- Marin, G., and Gamba, R.J. A new measurement of acculturation for Hispanics: The bidimensional acculturation scale for Hispanics (BAS). *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 18:297–317, 1996.
- Marin, G., Sabogal, F., Marin, B. V., Otero-Sabogal, R., and Perez-Stable, E.J. Development of a short acculturation scale for Hispanics. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 9:183–205, 1987.

- Marinangeli, P. Italian culture and its impact on addiction. In: Straussner, S.L.A., ed. *Ethnocultural Factors in Substance Abuse Treatment* (pp. 216–233). New York: Guilford Press, 2001.
- Markides, K.S., Al Snih, S., Walsh, T., Cutchin, M., Ju, H., and Goodwin, J.S. Problem drinking among Mexican-Americans: The influence of nativity and neighborhood context? *American Journal of Health Promotion* 26:225–229, 2012.
- Markides, K.S., Ray, L.A., Stroup-Benham, C.A., and Trevino, F.M. Acculturation and alcohol consumption in the Mexican American population of the southwestern United States: Findings from HHANES 1982–84. *American Journal of Public Health* 80(Supplement):42–46, 1990.
- Marsh, J.C., Cao, D., Guerrero, E., and Shin, H.C. Need-service matching in substance abuse treatment: Racial/ethnic differences. *Evaluation and Program Planning* 32(1):43–51, 2009.
- Martin, M.A. Ethnobotanical aspects of cannabis in Southeast Asia. In: Rubin, V., ed. *Cannabis and Culture* (pp. 63–76). Paris: Mouton Publishers, 1975.
- Martinez, C. Hispanic psychiatric issues. In: Wilkinson, C.B., ed. *Ethnic Psychiatry* (pp. 61–87). New York: Plenum, 1986.
- Martinez, L.C. DSM-IV-TR cultural formulation of psychiatric cases: Two proposals for clinicians. *Transcultural Psychiatry*, 46, 506–523, 2009.
- Martinez, S., Stillerman, L., and Waldo, M. Reliability and validity of the SCL-90-R with Hispanic college students. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 27:254–264, 2005.
- Masson, C.L., Shopshire, M.S., Sen, S., Hoffman, K.A., Hengl, N.S., Bartolome, J., McCarty, D., Sorensen, J.L., and Iguchi, M.Y. Possible barriers to enrollment in substance abuse treatment among a diverse sample of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders: Opinions of treatment clients. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 44(3):309–315, 2013.
- Mateu-Gelabert, P., Maslow, C., Flom, P.L., Sandoval, M., Bolyard, M., and Friedman, S.R. Keeping it together: Stigma, response, and perception of risk in relationships between drug injectors and crack smokers, and other community residents. *AIDS Care* 17(7):802–813, 2005.
- Mather, M., Pollard, K., and Jacobsen, L.A. *First Results From the 2010 Census*. Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau, 2011.
- Matsuoka, J.K., Breaux, C., and Ryujin, D.H. National utilization of mental health services by Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders. *Journal of Community Psychology* 25(2):141–145, 1997.
- Maude-Griffin, P.M., Hohenstein, J.M., Humfleet, G.L., Reilly, P.M., Tusel, D.J., and Hall, S.M. Superior efficacy of cognitive-behavioral therapy for urban crack cocaine abusers: Main and matching effects. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 66(5):832–837, 1998.
- May, P.A., and Gossage, P. New data on the epidemiology of adult drinking and substance use among American Indians of the Northern States: Male and female data on prevalence, patterns, and consequences. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research* 10(2):1–26, 2001.
- May, P.A., Serna, P., Hurt, L., and DeBruyn, L.M. Outcome evaluation of a public health approach to suicide prevention in an American Indian tribal nation. *American Journal of Public Health* 95(7):1238–1244, 2005.

- Mayfield, D., McLeod, G., and Hall, P. The CAGE questionnaire: Validation of a new alcoholism screening instrument. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 131:1121–1123, 1974.
- Mays, V.M., Yancey, A.K., Cochran, S.D., Weber, M., and Fielding, J.E. Heterogeneity of health disparities among African American, Hispanic, and Asian American women: Unrecognized influences of sexual orientation. *American Journal of Public Health* 92(4):632–639, 2002.
- McCaul, M.E., Svikis, D.S., and Moore, R.D. Predictors of outpatient treatment retention: Patient versus substance use characteristics. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 62(1):9–17, 2001.
- McCoy, K., McGuire, J., Curtis, R., and Spunt, B. White chicks on dope: Heroin and identity dynamics in New York in the 1990's. *Journal of Drug Issues* 35(4):817–842, 2005.
- McCrady, B.S., Epstein, E.E., and Kahler, C.W. Alcoholics Anonymous and relapse prevention as maintenance strategies after conjoint behavioral alcohol treatment for men: 18-month outcomes. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 72(5):870–878, 2004.
- McDonald, J.D., and Gonzales, J. Cognitive behavior therapy with American Indians. In: Hays, P.A., and Iwamasa, G., eds. *Culturally Responsive Cognitive–Behavioral Therapy: Assessment, Practice, and Supervision*. 1st ed. (pp. 23–45) Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2006.
- McFarland, B.H., Gabriel, R.M., Bigelow, D.A., and Walker, R.D. Organization and financing of alcohol and substance abuse programs for American Indians and Alaska Natives. *American Journal of Public Health* 96(8):1469–1477, 2006.
- McGill, D.W., and Pearce, J.K. American families with English ancestors from the colonial era: Anglo Americans. In: McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Garcia-Preto, N., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 3rd ed. (pp. 520–533). New York: Guilford Press, 2005.
- McGoldrick, M. Normal families: An ethnic perspective. In: Walsh, F., ed. *Normal Family Processes* (pp. 399–424). New York: Guilford Press, 1982.
- McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Garcia-Preto, N. Overview: Ethnicity and family therapy. In: McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Garcia-Preto, N., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 3rd ed. (pp. 1–40). New York: Guilford Press, 2005.
- McGrath, J., Saha, S., Welham, J., Saadi, O.E., MacCauley, C., and Chant, D. A systematic review of the incidence of schizophrenia: The distribution of rates and the influence of sex, urbanicity, migrant status and methodology. *BMC Medicine* 2:13, 2004.
- McIntosh, J., and McKeganey, N. The recovery from dependent drug use: Addicts' strategies for reducing the risk of relapse. *Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy* 7(2):179–192, 2000.
- McKee-Ryan, F., Song, Z., Wanberg, C.R., and Kinicki, A.J. Psychological and physical well-being during unemployment: A meta-analytic study. *Journal of Applied Psychology* 90(1):53–76, 2005.
- McKim, W.A. *Drugs and Behavior: An Introduction to Behavioral Pharmacology*. 5th ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall, 2003.
- McKinney, C.M., Chartier, K.G., Caetano, R., and Harris, T.R. Alcohol availability and neighborhood poverty and their relationship to binge drinking and related problems among drinkers in committed relationships. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 27(13):2703–2727, 2012.

- McLaughlin, L.A., and Braun, K.L. Asian and Pacific Islander cultural values: Considerations for health care decision making. *Health and Social Work* 23(2):116–126, 1998.
- McLellan, A.T., Luborsky, L., Cacciola, J., Griffith, J., Evans, F., Barr, H.L., and O'Brien, C.P. New data from the Addiction Severity Index: Reliability and validity in three centers. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 173:412–423, 1985.
- McLellan, A.T., Luborsky, L., Woody, G.E., and O'Brien, C. P. An improved diagnostic evaluation instrument for substance abuse patients: The Addiction Severity Index. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 168:26–33, 1980.
- McNulty, J.L., Forbey, J.D., Graham, J.R., Ben-Porath, Y.S., Black, M.S., Anderson, S.V., and Burlew, A.K. MMPI-2 validity scale characteristics in a correctional sample. *Assessment* 10:288–298, 2003.
- Medina, C. Toward an understanding of Puerto Rican ethnicity and substance abuse. In: Strausner, S.L.A., ed. *Ethnocultural Factors in Substance Abuse Treatment* (pp. 137–163). New York: Guilford Press, 2001.
- Medina-Mora, E., Carreno, S., and de la Fuente, J.R. Experience with the alcohol use disorders identification test (AUDIT) in Mexico. *Recent Developments in Alcoholism* 14:383–396, 1998.
- Mendoza, R.H. (1989). An empirical scale to measure type and degree of acculturation in Mexican-American adolescents and adults. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* 20:372–385, 1989.
- Mericle, A.A., Ta Park, V.M., Holck, P., and Arria, A.M. Prevalence, patterns, and correlates of co-occurring substance use and mental disorders in the United States: Variations by race/ethnicity. *Comprehensive Psychiatry* 53(6):657–665, 2012.
- Meyer, O.L., Dhindsa, M., and Zane, N. Psychology of Asian American adults: Challenges and strengths. In: Chang, E.C., ed. *Handbook of Race and Development in Mental Health* (pp. 169–187). New York: Springer Science + Business Media, 2012.
- Mezzich, J.E., and Caracci, G., eds. *Cultural Formulation: A Reader for Psychiatric Diagnosis*. Lanham, MD: Jason Aronson, Inc., 2008.
- Mezzich, J.E., Caracci, G., Fabrega, H., Jr., and Kirmayer, L.J. Cultural formulation guidelines. *Transcultural Psychiatry* 46(3):383–405, 2009.
- Miller, K.A., Stanley, L.R., & Beauvais, F. Regional differences in drug use rates among American Indian youth. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 126:35–41, 2012.
- Miller, R. and Mason, S.E. (2011). *Diagnosis: Schizophrenia: A Comprehensive Resource for Consumers, Families, and Helping Professionals*. 2nd ed. New York: Columbia University Press, 2011.
- Miller, W.R., Hendrickson, S.M.L., Venner, K., Bisono, A., Daugherty, M., and Yahne, C.E. Cross-cultural training in motivational interviewing. *Journal of Teaching in the Addictions* 7(1):4–15, 2008.
- Miller, W.R., and Rollnick, S. *Motivational Interviewing: Preparing People for Change*. 2nd ed. New York: Guilford Press, 2002.

- Miller, W.R., and Rollnick, S. *Motivational Interviewing: Helping People Change*, 3rd ed. New York: Guilford Press, 2013.
- Milligan, C. O., Nich, C., and Carroll, K. M. (2004). Ethnic differences in substance abuse treatment retention, compliance, and outcome from two clinical trials. *Psychiatric Services* 55:167–173, 2004.
- Millon, T., Davis, R., Millon, C., and Grossman, S. *The Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-III, Third Edition (MCMI-III) (2009) With New Norms and Updated Scoring*. San Antonio, TX: Pearson, 2009.
- Mills, P.A. Incorporating Yup'ik and Cup'ik Eskimo traditions into behavioral health treatment. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 35:85–88, 2003.
- Minnesota Department of Human Services. *Guidelines for Culturally Competent Organizations*. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Department of Human Services, 2004.
- Minsky, S., Vega, W., Miskimen, T., Gara, M., and Escobar, J. Diagnostic patterns in Latino, African American, and European American psychiatric patients. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 60(6):637–644, 2003.
- Miranda, J., Bernal, G., Lau, A., Kohn, L., Hwang, W.C., and LaFromboise, T. State of the science on psychosocial interventions for ethnic minorities. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology* 1(1):113–142, 2005a.
- Miranda, J., Siddique, J., Belin, T.R., and Kohn-Wood, L.P. Depression prevalence in disadvantaged young black women: African and Caribbean immigrants compared to U.S.-born African Americans. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology* 40(4):253–258, 2005b.
- Mishra, S.I., Lucksted, A., Gioia, D., Barnett, B., and Baquet, C.R. Needs and preferences for receiving mental health information in an African American focus group sample. *Community Mental Health Journal* 45(2):117–126, 2009.
- Mitchell, C.M., Beals, J., Novins, D.K., and Spicer, P. Drug use among two American Indian populations: Prevalence of lifetime use and DSM-IV substance use disorders. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 69:29–41, 2003.
- Miville, M.L., Rosa, D., and Constantine, M.G. Building multicultural competence in clinical supervision. In: *Strategies for Building Multicultural Competence in Mental Health and Educational Settings* (pp. 192–211). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons Inc, 2005.
- Mohamed, A.R., and Fritsvold, E. Damn, it feels good to be a gangsta: The social organization of the illicit drug trade servicing a private college campus. *Deviant Behavior* 27(1):97–125, 2006.
- Mohatt, G.V., Allen, J., and Thomas, L.R. Drug and alcohol abuse in cross-cultural counseling. In: Pedersen, P.B., Draguns, J.G., Lonner, W.J., and Trimble, J.E., eds. *Counseling Across Cultures*. 6th ed. (pp. 395–413). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2008a.
- Mohatt, G.V., Rasmus, S.M., Thomas, L., Allen, J., Hazel, K., and Marlatt, G.A. Risk, resilience, and natural recovery: A model of recovery from alcohol abuse for Alaska Natives. *Addiction* 103(2):205–215, 2008b.

- Mokuau, N. Reality and vision: A cultural perspective in addressing alcohol and drug abuse among Pacific Islanders. In: Mokuau, N., Epstein, L.G., Pacheco, G., and Quinlan, J.W., eds. *Responding to Pacific Islanders: Culturally Competent Perspectives for Substance Abuse Prevention* (pp. 25–47). CSAP Cultural Competence Series 8. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 98-3195. Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, 1998.
- Mokuau, N., and Tauili’ili, P. Families with Native Hawaiian and Samoan roots. In: Lynch, E.W., and Hanson, M.J., eds. *Developing Cross-Cultural Competence: A Guide for Working with Children and Their Families*. 4th ed. (pp. 365–391). Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes Publishing, 2011.
- Molina, M.A.N. Community healing among Puerto Ricans: Espiritismo as a therapy for the soul. In: Olmos, M.F., and Paravisini-Gebert, L., eds. *Healing Cultures: Art and Religion as Curative Practices in the Caribbean and Its Diaspora* (pp. 115–130). New York: Palgrave, 2001.
- Monnot, M.J., Quirk, S.W., Hoerger, M., and Brewer, L. Racial bias in personality assessment: using the MMPI-2 to predict psychiatric diagnoses of African American and Caucasian chemical dependency inpatients. *Psychological Assessment* 21:137–151, 2009.
- Montgomery, G.T. Comfort with acculturation status among students from south Texas. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 14:201–223, 1992.
- Montgomery, L., Burlew, A.K., Kosinski, A.S., and Forcehimes, A.A. Motivational enhancement therapy for African American substance users: A randomized clinical trial. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology* 17(4):357–365, 2011.
- Moos, R.H. Addictive disorders in context: Principles and puzzles of effective treatment and recovery. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors* 17(1):3–12, 2003.
- Moos, R.H., and Moos, B.S. Rates and predictors of relapse after natural and treated remission from alcohol use disorders. *Addiction* 101(2):212–222, 2006.
- Mora, J. Latinas in cultural transition: Addiction, treatment and recovery. In: Straussner, S.L.A., and Brown, S., eds. *The Handbook of Addiction Treatment for Women: Theory and Practice* (pp. 323–347). San Francisco: Jossey Bass, 2002.
- Morales, R. *Alcohol Abuse and the Asian American*. Presentation at the NIDA National Conference on Drug Abuse Research and Practice, January 21, 1991, Washington, DC. 1991.
- Morelli, P.T., and Fong, R. The role of Hawaiian elders in substance abuse treatment among Asian/Pacific Island women. *Journal of Family Social Work* 4(4):33–44, 2000.
- Morgan, P., and Beck, J.E. The legacy and the paradox: Hidden contexts of methamphetamine use in the United States. In: Klee, H., ed. *Amphetamine Misuse: International Perspectives on Current Trends* (pp. 135–162). The Netherlands: Harwood Academic Publishers, 1997.
- Morning Star, L. *Chronic Volatile Substance Abuse Among the Adult Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas: Disease and Disability Profiles, Neuropsychosocial Consequences, and Social Implications for Treatment* [Doctoral dissertation]. Houston, TX: The University of Texas Health Sciences Center at Houston School of Public Health, 2005.
- Moshier, S.J., McHugh, R.K., Calkins, A.W., Hearon, B.A., Rosellini, A.J., Weitzman, M.L., and Otto, M.W. The role of perceived belongingness to a drug subculture among opioid-dependent patients. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors* 6(4):812–820, 2012.

- Moss, R.K., Taylor, T., and May, P.A. *Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Healthy Nations Initiative Evaluation: The Stories and Lessons of Fighting Substance Abuse in Native American Communities*. Anchorage, AK: Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska, Anchorage, 2003.
- Mouanoutoua, V.L., Brown, L.G., Cappelletty, G.G., and Levine, R.V. A Hmong adaptation of the Beck Depression Inventory. *Journal of Personality Assessment* 57:309–322, 1991.
- Moulton, P., McDonald, L., Muus, K., Knudson, A., Wakefield, M., and Ludtke, R. *Prevalence of Chronic Disease Among American Indian and Alaska Native Elders*. Grand Forks, ND: University of North Dakota, School of Medicine & Health Sciences, Center for Rural Health, 2005.
- Mulia, N., Ye, Y., Zemore, S.E., and Greenfield, T.K. Social disadvantage, stress, and alcohol use among Black, Hispanic, and White Americans: Findings from the 2005 U.S. national alcohol survey. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* 69(6):824–833, 2008.
- Murali, V., and Oyeboode, F. Poverty, social inequality and mental health. In: Bhattacharya, R., Cross, S., and Bhugra, D., eds. *Clinical Topics in Cultural Psychiatry* (pp. 84–99). London: Royal College of Psychiatrists, 2010.
- Murguia, A., Zea, M.C., Reisen, C.A., and Peterson, R.A. The development of the cultural health attributions questionnaire (CHAQ). *Cultural Diversity & Ethnic Minority Psychology* 6(3):268–283, 2000.
- Murguia, E., Tackett-Gibson, M., and Willard, R. Club drugs, online communities, and harm reduction websites on the internet. In: Murguía, E., Tackett-Gibson, M., and Lessem, A., eds. *Real Drugs in a Virtual World: Drug Discourse and Community Online* (pp. 5–22). Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2007.
- Murray, C.J., Kulkarni, S.C., Michaud, C., Tomijima, N., Bulzacchelli, M.T., Iandiorio, T.J., and Ezzati, M. Eight Americas: Investigating mortality disparities across races, counties, and race-counties in the United States. *PLoS Medicine* 3(9):e260, 2006.
- Myers, B., Fakier, N., and Louw, J. Stigma, treatment beliefs, and substance abuse treatment use in historically disadvantaged communities. *African Journal of Psychiatry* 12(3):218–222, 2009.
- Nadeem, E., Lange, J.M., Edge, D., Fongwa, M., Belin, T., and Miranda, J. Does stigma keep poor young immigrant and U.S.-born Black and Latina women from seeking mental health care? *Psychiatric Services* 58(12):1547–1554, 2007.
- Nadeem, E., Lange, J.M., and Miranda, J. Mental health care preferences among low-income and minority women. *Archives of Women's Mental Health* 11(2):93–102, 2008.
- Nanakorn, S., Fukuda, K., Ogimoto, I., Tangseree, T., and Treethiptikhun, S. Validation of the Short Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test Thai version in northeastern Thailand. *Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health* 31:780–786, 2000.
- National Asian Pacific American Families Against Substance Abuse. *Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use Among Vietnamese American High School Students in California: Findings From a 1995 Survey*. Los Angeles: NAPAFASA, 2000.
- National Association of Social Workers. *NASW Standards for Cultural Competence in Social Work Practice*. Washington, DC: National Association of Social Workers, 2001.

- National Center for Cultural Competence. *Rationale for Self-Assessment*. Washington, DC: Georgetown University, Center for Child and Human Development, 2013.
- National Center for Health Statistics. *Health, United States, 2011: With Special Feature on Socioeconomic Status and Health*. Hyattsville, MD: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 2012.
- National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse. *Family Matters: Substance Abuse and the American Family: A CASA White Paper*. New York: Columbia University, 2005.
- National Congress of American Indians (NCAI). *Methamphetamines in Indian Country: An American Problem Uniquely Affecting Indian Country*. Washington, DC: The National Congress of American Indians, 2006.
- National Institutes of Health. *Biennial Report of the Director, National Institutes of Health Fiscal Years 2008 & 2009*. Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health, 2012.
- Neighbors, H.W., Musick, M.A., and Williams, D.R. The African American minister as a source of help for serious personal crises: Bridge or barrier to mental health care? *Health Education & Behavior* 25(6):759–777, 1998.
- Nemoto, T., Aoki, B., Huang, K., Morris, A., Nguyen, H., and Wong, W. Drug use behaviors among Asian drug users in San Francisco. *Addictive Behaviors* 24(6):823–838, 1999.
- Nemoto, T., Operario, D., and Soma, T. Risk behaviors of Filipino methamphetamine users in San Francisco: Implications for prevention and treatment of drug use and HIV. *Public Health Reports* 117(Suppl 1):S30–S38, 2002.
- Nguyen, H.T., Kitner-Triolo, M., Evans, M.K., and Zonderman, A.B. Factorial invariance of the CES-D in low socioeconomic status African Americans compared with a nationally representative sample. *Psychiatry Research* 126:177–187, 2004.
- Niv, N., Wong, E.C., and Hser, Y.I. Asian Americans in community-based substance abuse treatment: service needs, utilization, and outcomes. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 33(3):313–319, 2007.
- Niven, J.A. Client-centered, culture-friendly behavioral health care techniques for work with Alaska natives in the Bering Strait Region. *Social Work in Mental Health* 8(4):398–420, 2010.
- Norris, A.E., Ford, K., and Bova, C.A. Psychometrics of a brief acculturation scale for Hispanics in a probability sample of urban Hispanic adolescents and young adults. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 18:29–38, 1996.
- Norris, T., Vines, P.L., and Hoeffel, E.M. *The American Indian and Alaska Native Population: 2010*. Census 2010 Brief. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012.
- Novy, D.M., Stanley, M.A., Averill, P., and Daza, P. Psychometric comparability of English- and Spanish-language measures of anxiety and related affective symptoms. *Psychological Assessment* 13:347–355, 2001.
- Nyunt, M.S.Z., Fones, C., Niti, M., and Ng, T.P. Criterion-based validity and reliability of the Geriatric Depression Screening Scale (GDS-15) in a large validation sample of community-living Asian older adults. *Aging and Mental Health* 13:376–382, 2009.

- Obasi, E.M., and Leong, F.T.L. Psychological distress, acculturation, and mental health-seeking attitudes among people of African descent in the United States: A preliminary investigation. *Journal of Counseling Psychology* 56(2):227–238, 2009.
- O’Connell, J.M., Novins, D.K., Beals, J., and Spicer, P. Disparities in patterns of alcohol use among reservation-based and geographically dispersed American Indian populations. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 29(1):107–116, 2005.
- O’Dwyer, P. The Irish and substance abuse. In: Strausner, S.L.A., ed. *Ethnocultural Factors in Substance Abuse Treatment* (pp. 199–215). New York: Guilford Press, 2001.
- Oetting, E.R., and Beauvais, F. Orthogonal cultural identification theory: The cultural identification of minority adolescents. *The International Journal of the Addictions* 25(5A-6A):655–685, 1990.
- Office of Applied Studies. *2003 National Survey on Drug Use & Health: Detailed Tables. Results from the 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*. Rockville, MD: Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2004.
- Office of Applied Studies. *Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Among Asians and Pacific Islanders: 2002*. The Dasis Report June 10. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2005a.
- Office of Applied Studies. *Treatment Admissions in Rural Areas: 2003*. The DASIS Report, September 30, 2005. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2005b.
- Office of Applied Studies. *Substance Use and Substance Use Disorders Among American Indians and Alaska Natives*. The NSDUH Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2007.
- Office of Communications. *Summary Report CARAVAN® Survey for SAMHSA on Addictions and Recovery*. Rockville, MD: Office of Communications, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2008.
- Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Social determinants of health. Healthy People 2020*. Rockville, MD: Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2013.
- Office of Minority Health. *Assuring Cultural Competence in Health Care: Recommendations for National Standards and an Outcomes-Focused Research Agenda*. Rockville, MD: Office of Minority Health, 2000.
- Office of Minority Health. *National Standards for Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services in Health and Health Care: A Blueprint for Advancing and Sustaining CLAS Policy and Practice*. Washington, DC: Office of Minority Health, 2013.
- Office of Minority Health. *What is Cultural Competency?* Washington, DC: Office of Minority Health, 2005.
- Ogunwole, S.U. *We the People: American Indians and Alaska Natives in the United States*. Census 2000 Special Reports. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006.

- Oksanen, A. To hell and back: Excessive drug use, addiction, and the process of recovery in mainstream rock autobiographies. *Substance Use & Misuse* 47(2):143–154, 2012.
- Oliveira, J.M., Austin, A.A., Miyamoto, R.E.S., Kaholokula, J.K., Yano, K.B., and Lunasco, T. The rural Hawai'i behavioral health program: increasing access to primary care behavioral health for Native Hawaiians in rural settings. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* 37(2):174–182, 2006.
- Organista, K.C. Cognitive-behavioral therapy with Latinos and Latinas. In: Hays, P.A., and Iwamasa, G.Y., eds. *Culturally Responsive Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy: Assessment, Practice, and Supervision* (pp. 73–96). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2006.
- Organista, K.C., and Muñoz, R.F. Cognitive-behavioral therapy with Latinos. In: Organista, P.B., Chun, K.M., and Marin, G., eds. *Readings in Ethnic Psychology* (pp. 353–366). New York: Routledge, 1998.
- Organista, P.B., Organista, K.C., and Kurasaki, K. The relationship between acculturation and ethnic minority health. In: Chun, K.M., Balls-Organista, P., and Marin, G., eds. *Acculturation: Advances in Theory, Measurement and Applied Research* (pp. 139–161). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2003.
- Ornelas, I.J., and Hong, S. Gender differences in the relationship between discrimination and substance use disorder among Latinos. *Substance Use and Misuse* 47(12):1349–1358, 2012.
- Otiniano Verissimo, A.D., Gee, G. C., Ford, C.L., and Iguchi, M.Y. Racial discrimination, gender discrimination, and substance abuse among Latina/os nationwide. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology* 20(1): 43–51, 2014.
- Otsubo, T., Tanaka, K., Koda, R., Shinoda, J., Sano, N., Tanaka, S., Aoyama, H., Mimura, M., and Kamijima, K. Reliability and validity of Japanese version of the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview. *Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences* 59:517–526, 2005.
- Pacek, L.R., Malcolm, R.J., and Martins, S.S. Race/ethnicity differences between alcohol, marijuana, and co-occurring alcohol and marijuana use disorders and their association with public health and social problems using a national sample. *The American Journal on Addictions* 21(5):435–444, 2012.
- Pack-Brown, S.P., and Williams, C.B. *Ethics in a Multicultural Context: Multicultural Aspects of Counseling Series*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2003.
- Padilla, A.M. The role of cultural awareness and ethnic loyalty in acculturation. In Padilla, A.M., ed. *Acculturation: Theory, Models and Some New Findings* (pp. 47–84). Boulder, CO: Westview, 1980.
- Padilla, A.M., and Salgado de Snyder, V.N. Hispanics: What the culturally informed evaluator needs to know. In: Orlandi, M.A., Weston, R., and Epstein, L.G., eds. *Cultural Competence for Evaluators: A Guide for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Prevention Practitioners Working With Ethnic/Racial Communities* (pp. 117–146). OSAP Cultural Competence Series I. HHS Publication No. (ADM) 92-1884. Rockville, MD: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention, 1992.
- Pal, H.R., Jena, R., and Yadav, D. Validation of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) in urban community outreach and de-addiction center samples in north India. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 65:794–800, 2004.

- Paniagua, F.A. *Assessing and Treating Culturally Diverse Clients: A Practical Guide*. 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1998.
- Park, M., Chesla, C.A., Rehm, R.S., and Chun, K.M. Working with culture: culturally appropriate mental health care for Asian Americans. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 67(11):2373–2382, 2011.
- Passel, J.S. *Unauthorized Migrants: Numbers and Characteristics. Background Briefing Prepared for Task Force on Immigration and America's Future*. Washington, DC: Pew Hispanic Center, Pew Research Center, 2005.
- Passel, J.S., and Cohn, D. *U.S. Population Projections: 2005–2050*. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center, 2008.
- Passel, J.S., and Cohn, D. *A Portrait of Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States*. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center, 2009.
- Pawson, M., and Kelly, B.C. Consumption and community: The subcultural contexts of disparate marijuana practices in jam band and hip-hop scenes. *Deviant Behavior* 35(5):347–363, 2014.
- Peace Corps Information Collection and Exchange. *Culture Matters: The Peace Corps Cross-Cultural Workbook*. Washington, DC: Peace Corps Information Collection and Exchange, 2012.
- Pearson, C., and Bourgois, P. Hope to die a dope fiend. *Cultural Anthropology* 10(4):587–593, 1995.
- Pena, J.M., Bland, I.J., Shervington, D., Rice, J.C., and Foulks, E.F. Racial identity and its assessment in a sample of African-American men in treatment for cocaine dependence. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 26:97–112, 2000.
- People Awakening Project. *The People Awakening Project: Discovering Alaska Native Pathways to Sobriety. Final Report 2004*. Fairbanks, AK: University of Alaska Fairbanks, 2004.
- Perez, M.A., and Luquis, R.R. *Cultural Competence in Health Education and Health Promotion*, 1st ed. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2008.
- Pernell-Arnold, A., Finley, L., Sands, R.G., Bourjolly, J., and Stanhope, V. Training mental health providers in cultural competence: A transformative learning process. *American Journal of Psychiatric Rehabilitation* 15(4):334–356, 2012.
- Perron, B.E., Mowbray, O.P., Glass, J.E., Delva, J., Vaughn, M.G., and Howard, M.O. Differences in service utilization and barriers among Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites with drug use disorders. *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy* 4:3, 2009.
- Peters, M.L., Sawyer, C.B., and Guzman, M. Supporting the development of Latino bilingual mental health professionals. *Journal of Hispanic Higher Education* 13(1):15–31, 2014.
- Petry, N.M. A comparison of African American and non-Hispanic Caucasian cocaine-abusing outpatients. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 69(1):43–49, 2003.
- Petry, N.M., Alessi, S.M., and Hanson, T. Contingency management improves abstinence and quality of life in cocaine abusers. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 75(2):307–315, 2007.
- Petry, N.M., Alessi, S.M., Marx, J., Austin, M., and Tardif, M. Vouchers versus prizes: Contingency management treatment of substance abusers in community settings. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 73(6):1005–1014, 2005.

- Petry, N.M., Tedford, J., Austin, M., Nich, C., Carroll, K.M., and Rounsaville, B.J. Prize reinforcement contingency management for treating cocaine users: How low can we go, and with whom? *Addiction* 99(3):349–360, 2004.
- Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life. *U.S. Religious Landscape Survey: Religious Affiliation: Diverse and Dynamic*. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center, 2008.
- Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. *Interdiction and Incarceration Still Top Remedies: 74% Say Drug War Being Lost*. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center, 2001.
- Pierce, T.G. Gen-X junkie: Ethnographic research with young White heroin users in Washington, DC. *Substance Use & Misuse* 34(14):2095–2114, 1999.
- Pieterse, A.L., Todd, N.R., Neville, H.A., and Carter, R.T. Perceived racism and mental health among Black American adults: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 59, 1–9, 2012.
- Polednak, A.P. Temporal trend in the U.S. Black-White disparity in mortality rates from selected alcohol-related chronic diseases. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse* 7(2):154–164, 2008.
- Ponterotto, J.G., Fuentres, J.N., and Chen, E.C. Models of multicultural counseling. In: Brown, S.D., and Lent, R.W., eds. *Handbook of Counseling Psychology* (pp. 639–669). New York: John Wiley & Sons, 2000. Portes, A., Fernandez-Kelly, P., and Haller, W. Segmented assimilation on the ground: The new second generation in early adulthood. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 28(6):1000–1040, 2005.
- Portes, A., and Rumbaut, R.G. Introduction: The second generation and the children of immigrants longitudinal study. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 28(6):983–999, 2005.
- Posner, S.F., Stewart, A.L., Martin, G., and Perez-Stable, E. J. Factor variability of the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) among urban Latinos. *Ethnicity and Health* 6:137–144, 2001.
- Pouget, E.R., Friedman, S.R., Cleland, C.M., Tempalski, B., and Cooper, H.L. Estimates of the population prevalence of injection drug users among Hispanic residents of large US metropolitan areas. *Journal of Urban Health* 89(3):527–564, 2012.
- Prochaska, J.O., and DiClemente, C.C. *The Transtheoretical Approach: Crossing Traditional Boundaries of Therapy*. Homewood, IL: Dow Jones-Irwin, 1984.
- Prochaska, J.O., DiClemente, C.C., and Norcross, J.C. In search of how people change: Applications to addictive behaviors. *The American Psychologist* 47(9):1102–1114, 1992.
- Quintana, M.I., Andreoli, S.B., Jorge, M.R., Gastal, F.L., and Miranda, C.T. The reliability of the Brazilian version of the composite international diagnostic interview (CIDI 2.1). *Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research* 37(11):1739–1745, 2004.
- Quintero, G.A., Lilliot, E., and Willging, C. Substance abuse treatment provider views of “culture”: Implications for behavioral health care in rural settings. *Qualitative Health Research* 17(9):1256–1267, 2007.
- Radloff, L.S. The CES-D Scale: A self-report depression scale for research in the general population. *Applied Psychological Measurement* 1:385–401, 1977.

- Ramirez, M. *Multicultural Psychotherapy: An Approach to Individual and Cultural Differences*. 2nd ed. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1999.
- Ramirez, R.R., and de la Cruz, G.P. *The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 2002*. Current Population Reports. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003.
- Ramos-Sanchez, L. The psychology of undocumented Latinos: Living an invisible existence. In: Chin, J.L., ed. *Diversity in Mind and in Action, Vol 1: Multiple Faces of Identity* (pp. 105–115). Santa Barbara, CA: Praeger/ABC-CLIO, 2009.
- Rastogi, M., and Wadhwa, S. Substance abuse among Asian Indians in the United States: A consideration of cultural factors in etiology and treatment. *Substance Use & Misuse* 41(9):1239–1249, 2006.
- Reardon, S.F., and Buka, S.L. Differences in onset and persistence of substance abuse and dependence among Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics. *Public Health Reports* 117(Suppl 1):S51–S59, 2002.
- Reback, C.J. *The Social Construction of a Gay Drug: Methamphetamine Use Among Gay and Bisexual Males in Los Angeles*. Los Angeles: City of Los Angeles, AIDS Coordinator, 1997.
- Reback, C.J., and Shoptaw, S. Development of an evidence-based, gay-specific cognitive behavioral therapy intervention for methamphetamine-abusing gay and bisexual men. *Addictive Behaviors* 39(8):1286–1291, 2011.
- Reeves, T., and Bennett, C. *The Asian and Pacific Islander Population in the United States: March 2002*. Current Population Reports. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003.
- Reid, D.J. Addiction, African Americans, and a Christian recovery. In: Krestan, J.A., ed. *Bridges to Recovery: Addiction, Family Therapy, and Multicultural Treatment* (pp. 145–172). New York: The Free Press, 2000.
- Reinert, D.F. and Allen, J.P. The alcohol use disorders identification test: an update of research findings. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 31:185–199, 2005.
- Reuland, D.S., Cherrington, A., Watkins, G.S., Bradford, D.W., Blanco, R.A., and Gaynes, B.N. Diagnostic accuracy of Spanish language depression-screening instruments. *Annals of Family Medicine* 7:455–462, 2009.
- Reyna, J.M., and Cadena, C.H.G. Masculinity, machismo and their relation with some familiar variables. In: Columbus, A.M., ed. *Advances in Psychology Research, Vol. 42* (pp. 123–145). Hauppauge, NY: Nova Science Publishers, 2007.
- Reynolds, S. *Generation Ecstasy: Into the World of Techno and Rave Culture*. New York: Routledge, 1998.
- Reynoso-Vallejo, H., Chassler, D., Witas, J., and Lundgren, L.M. Patterns of drug treatment entry by Latino male injection drug users from different national/geographical backgrounds. *Evaluation and Program Planning* 31(1):92–101, 2008.
- Rezentes, W.C. Na Mea Hawaii: A Hawaiian acculturation scale. *Psychological Reports* 73:383–393, 1993.

- Rich, J.A., and Grey, C.M. Pathways to recurrent trauma among young Black men: Traumatic stress, substance use, and the “code of the street”. *American Journal of Public Health* 95(5):816–824, 2005.
- Richardson, T.M., and Williams, B.A. *African-Americans in Treatment: Dealing With Cultural Differences*. Center City, MN: Hazelden, 1990.
- Riehman, K.S., Wechsberg, W.M., Zule, W., Lam, W.K., and Levine, B. Gender differences in the impact of social support on crack use among African Americans. *Substance Use & Misuse* 43(1):85–104, 2008.
- Ring, J.M. *Curriculum for Culturally Responsive Health Care: The Step-by-Step Guide for Cultural Competence Training*. Oxford: Radcliffe Publishing, 2008.
- Ritsher, J.B., Moos, R.H., and Finney, J.W. Relationship of treatment orientation and continuing care to remission among substance abuse patients. *Psychiatric Services* 53(5):595–601, 2002.
- Roberts, R.E., Rhoades, H.M., and Vernon, S.W. Using the CES-D scale to screen for depression and anxiety: Effects of language and ethnic status. *Psychiatry Research* 31:69–83, 1990.
- Robin, R.W., Saremi, A., Albaugh, B., Hanson, R.L., Williams, D., and Goldman, D. Validity of the SMAST in two American Indian tribal populations. *Substance Use and Misuse* 39:601–624, 2004.
- Rodriguez-Andrew, S. Alcohol use and abuse among Latinos: Issues and examples of culturally competent services. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly* 16(1-2):55–70, 1998.
- Rogers, A.T. Exploring health beliefs and care-seeking behaviors of older USA-dwelling Mexicans and Mexican-Americans. *Ethnicity & Health* 15(6):581–599, 2010.
- Room, R. Gender roles and interactions in drinking and drug use. *Journal of Substance Abuse* 8(2):227–239, 1996.
- Room, R. Taking account of cultural and societal influences on substance use diagnoses and criteria. *Addiction* 101(Suppl 1):31–39, 2006.
- Room, R., Graham, K., Rehm, J., Jernigan, D., and Monteiro, M. Drinking and its burden in a global perspective: Policy considerations and options. *European Addiction Research* 9(4):165–175, 2003.
- Room, R., Janca, A., Bennett, L.A., Schmidt, L., and Sartorius, N. WHO cross-cultural applicability research on diagnosis and assessment of substance use disorders: An overview of methods and selected results. *Addiction* 91(2):199–220, 1996.
- Room, R., Rehm, J., Trotter, R.T., Paglia, A., and Ustun, T.B. Cross-cultural views on stigma, valuation, parity, and societal values towards disability. In: Ustun, T.B., Chatterji, S., Bickenbach, J., Trotter, R.T., II, Room, R., Rehm, J., and Saxena, S., eds. *Disability and Culture: Universalism and Diversity* (pp. 247–291). Seattle, WA: Published on behalf of the World Health Organization by Hogrefe & Huber Publishers, 2001.
- Rose, P.R. *Cultural Competency for Health Administration and Public Health*. Sudbury, MA: Jones and Bartlett, 2011.

- Rosenbaum, S., and Shin, P. *Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers: Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care*. Washington, DC: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, 2005.
- Rosenbaum, S., and Teitelbaum, J. *Cultural Competence in Medicaid Managed Care Purchasing: General and Behavioral Health Services for Persons With Mental and Addiction-Related Illnesses and Disorders*. Issue Brief #4. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1999.
- Ross-Durow, P.L., and Boyd, C.J. Sexual abuse, depression, and eating disorders in African American women who smoke cocaine. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 18(1):79–81, 2000.
- Rossi, A., Alberio, R., Porta, A., Sandri, M., Tansella, M., and Amaddeo, F. The reliability of the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview–Italian version. *Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology* 24:561–563, 2004.
- Roysircar, G. Research in multicultural counseling: Client needs and counselor competencies. In: Lee, C., ed. *Multicultural Issues in Counseling: New Approaches to Diversity*. 3rd ed. (pp. 369–387). Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association, 2006.
- Ruan, W.J., Goldstein, R.B., Chou, S.P., Smith, S.M., Saha, T.D., Pickering, R.P., Dawson, D.A., Huang, B., Stinson, F.S., and Grant, B.F. The alcohol use disorder and associated disabilities interview schedule-IV (AUDADIS-IV): Reliability of new psychiatric diagnostic modules and risk factors in a general population sample. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 92:27–36, 2008.
- Ruiz, P. Issues in the psychiatric care of Hispanics. *Psychiatric Services* 48(4):539–540, 1997.
- Rumpf, H.J., Bischof, G., Hapke, U., Meyer, C., and John, U. The role of family and partnership in recovery from alcohol dependence: Comparison of individuals remitting with and without formal help. *European Addiction Research* 8(3):122–127, 2002.
- Russell, C. *A Report on Cultural Competency Training for Health Care Professionals in Connecticut*. Hartford, CT: Connecticut Multicultural Health Partnership, 2009.
- Russell, L.M. *Reducing Disparities in Life Expectancy: What Factors Matter?* Washington, DC: Institute of Medicine, 2011.
- Russell, M. New assessment tools for risk drinking during pregnancy: T-ACE, TWEAK, and others. *Alcohol Health and Research World* 18:55–61, 1994.
- Ryder, A.G., Alden, L.E., and Paulhus, D.L. 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, 2000.
- Sabin, C., Benally, H., Bennett, S.K., and Jones, E. *Walking in Beauty on the Red Road: A Holistic Cultural Treatment Model for American Indian & Alaska Native Adolescents and Families: Program Description and Clinical Manual*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2004.
- Sabogal, F., Marin, G., Otero-Sabogal, R., and Marin, B.V. Hispanic familism and acculturation: What changes and what doesn't? *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 9:397–412, 1987.
- Saitz, R., Lepore, M.F., Sullivan, L.M., Amaro, H., and Samet, J.H. Alcohol abuse and dependence in Latinos living in the United States: Validation of the CAGE (4M) questions. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 159:718–724, 1999.

- Saldana, D. *Cultural Competency: A Practical Guide for Mental Health Service Providers*. Austin, TX: Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, 2001.
- Salgado de Snyder, V.N. Factors associated with acculturative stress and depressive symptomatology among married Mexican immigrant women. *Psychology of Women Quarterly* 11(4):475–488, 1987.
- Sanchez, K., Chapa, T., Ybarra, R., and Martinez, O.N. *Enhancing the Delivery of Health Care: Eliminating Health Disparities Through a Culturally & Linguistically Centered Integrated Health Care Approach*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Minority Health, Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, 2012.
- Sandberg, S. Cannabis culture: A stable subculture in a changing world. *Criminology & Criminal Justice: An International Journal* 13(1):63–79, 2013.
- Sanders, M. The response of African American communities to alcohol and other drug problems: An opportunity for treatment providers. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly* 20(3-4):167–174, 2002.
- Sandhu, D.S., and Malik, R. Ethnocultural background and substance abuse treatment of Asian Indian Americans. In: Straussner, S.L.A., ed. *Ethnocultural Factors in Substance Abuse Treatment* (pp. 368–392). New York: Guilford Press, 2001.
- Sandi Esquivel, L.E. and Avila, C.K. Validity of the Addiction Severity Index (adapted version) in a Costa Rican population group. *Bulletin of the Pan American Health Organization* 24:70–76, 1990.
- Sandoval, M.C. Santeria as a mental health care system: An historical overview. *Social Science and Medicine: Medical Anthropology* 13B(2):137–151, 1979.
- Santisteban, D.A., Coatsworth, J.D., Perez-Vidal, A., Kurtines, W.M., Schwartz, S.J., LaPerriere, A., and Szapocznik, J. Efficacy of brief strategic family therapy in modifying Hispanic adolescent behavior problems and substance use. *Journal of Family Psychology* 17(1):121–133, 2003.
- Santisteban, D.A., Coatsworth, J.D., Perez-Vidal, A., Mitrani, V., Jean-Gilles, M., and Szapocznik, J. Brief structural/strategic family therapy with African American and Hispanic high-risk youth. *Journal of Community Psychology* 25(5):453–471, 1997.
- Satre, D.D., Campbell, C.I., Gordon, N.S., and Weisner, C. Ethnic disparities in accessing treatment for depression and substance use disorders in an integrated health plan. *International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine* 40(1):57–76, 2010.
- Saunders, J.B., Aasland, O.G., Babor, T.F., de la Fuente, J.R., and Grant, M. Development of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT): WHO collaborative project on early detection of persons with harmful alcohol consumption–II. *Addiction* 88:791–804, 1993.
- Sayegh, L., and Lasry, J. Immigrants’ adaptation in Canada: Assimilation, acculturation, and orthogonal cultural identification. *Canadian Psychology* 34(1):98–109, 1993.
- Schensul, J.J., Huebner, C., Singer, M., Snow, M., Feliciano, P., and Broomhall, L. The high, the money, and the fame: The emergent social context of “new marijuana” use among urban youth. *Medical Anthropology* 18(4):389–414, 2000.
- Schiele, J.H. *Human Services and the Afrocentric Paradigm*. Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press, 2000.

- Schiff, J.W., and Moore, K. The impact of the sweat lodge ceremony on dimensions of well-being. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research* 13(3):48–69, 2006.
- Schiller, J.S., Martinez, M., and Barnes, P. *Early Release of Selected Estimates Based on Data From the 2004 National Health Interview Survey*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2005.
- Schmidt, L., Greenfield, T., and Mulia, N. Unequal treatment: Racial and ethnic disparities in alcoholism treatment services. *Alcohol Research & Health* 29(1):49–54, 2006.
- Schmidt, L.A., and Weisner, C.M. Private insurance and the utilization of chemical dependency treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 28(1):67–76, 2005.
- Schmidt, L.A., Ye, Y., Greenfield, T.K., and Bond, J. Ethnic disparities in clinical severity and services for alcohol problems: Results from the national alcohol survey. *Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research* 31(1):48–56, 2007.
- Schoeneberger, M.L., Leukefeld, C.G., Hiller, M.L., and Townsend, M. Substance abuse among rural and very rural drug users at treatment entry. In: *The National Rural Alcohol and Drug Abuse Network Awards for Excellence 2004* (pp. 59–75). Technical Assistance Publication (TAP) 28. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 06–4183. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 2006.
- Schroeder, J.R., Schmittner, J.P., Epstein, D.H., and Preston, K.L. Adverse events among patients in a behavioral treatment trial for heroin and cocaine dependence: Effects of age, race, and gender. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 80(1):45–51, 2005.
- Schuster, M.A., Halfon, N., and Wood, D.L. African American mothers in South Central Los Angeles: Their fears for their newborn's future. *Archives of Pediatrics Adolescent Medicine* 152(3):264–268, 1998.
- Schwartz, A.C., Bradley, R.L., Sexton, M., Sherry, A., and Ressler, K.J. Posttraumatic stress disorder among African Americans in an inner city mental health clinic. *Psychiatric Services* 56(2):212–215, 2005.
- Seale, J.P., Shellenberger, S., and Spence, J. Alcohol problems in Alaska Natives: Lessons from the Inuit. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research: The Journal of the National Center* 13(1):1–31. 2006.
- Segal, B., Burgess, D., DeGross, D., Frank, P., Hild, C., and Saylor, B. *Alaska Natives Combating Substance Abuse and Related Violence Through Self-Healing: A Report for the People*. Anchorage, AK: University of Alaska Anchorage, 1999.
- Sellers, R.M., Rowley, S.A.J., Chavous, T.M., Shelton, J.N., and Smith, M.A. Multidimensional Inventory of Black Identity: A preliminary investigation of reliability and construct validity. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 73:805–815, 1997.
- Selzer, M.L., Vinokur, A., and van Rooijen, L. A self-administered Short Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (SMAST). *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 36:117–126, 1975.
- Semple, S.J., Grant, I., and Patterson, T.L. Utilization of drug treatment programs by methamphetamine users: The role of social stigma. *The American Journal of Addiction* 14(4):367–380, 2005.

- Sexton, R.L., Carlson, R.G., Siegal, H., Leukefeld, C.G., and Booth, B. The role of African-American clergy in providing informal services to drug users in the rural South: Preliminary ethnographic findings. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse* 5(1):1–21, 2006.
- Sheehan, D. V., Lecrubier, Y., Sheehan, K. H., Amorim, P., Janavs, J., Weiller, E., Hergueta, T., Baker, R., and Dunbar, G.C. The Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (M.I.N.I.): The development and validation of a structured diagnostic psychiatric interview for DSM-IV and ICD-10. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 59:22–33, 1998.
- Sheehan, D. V., Lecrubier, Y., Sheehan, K. H., Janavs, J., Weiller, E., Keskiner, A., Schinka, J., Knapp, E., Sheehan, M.F., and Dunbar, G.C. The validity of the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) according to the SCID-P and its reliability. *European Psychiatry* 12:232–241, 1997.
- Sheikh, J. I. and Yesavage, J. A. Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS): Recent evidence and development of a shorter version. *Clinical Gerontologist* 5:165–173, 1986.
- Sheu, H. B. and Lent, R. W. Development and initial validation of the Multicultural Counseling Self-Efficacy Scale–Racial Diversity Form. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, Practice, Training* 44:30–45, 2007.
- Shin, H.B., and Bruno, R. *Language Use and English-Speaking Ability: 2000*. Census 2000 Brief. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003.
- Shorkey, C., Windsor, L.C., and Spence, R. Assessing culturally competent chemical dependence treatment services for Mexican Americans. *The Journal of Behavior Health Services Research* 36(1):61–74, 2009.
- Shorter-Gooden, K. Therapy with African American men and women. In: Neville, H.A., Tynes, B.M., and Utsey, S.O., eds. *Handbook of African American Psychology* (pp. 445–458). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2009.
- Silverman, K., Svikis, D., Wong, C.J., Hampton, J., Stitzer, M.L., and Bigelow, G.E. A reinforcement-based therapeutic workplace for the treatment of drug abuse: Three-year abstinence outcomes. *Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology* 10(3):228–240, 2002.
- Silverman, K., Wong, C.J., Needham, M., Diemer, K.N., Knealing, T., Crone-Todd, D., Fingerhood, M., Nuzzo, P., and Kolodner, K. A randomized trial of employment-based reinforcement of cocaine abstinence in injection drug users. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* 40(3):387–410, 2007.
- Simon, D., and Burns, E. *The Corner: A Year in the Life of an Inner-City Neighborhood*. New York: Broadway Books, 1997.
- Singer, J.B. *Visual Assessment Tools: The Culturagram*. Interview With Dr. Elaine Congress. [Audio podcast]. 2007, December 1.
- Singer, M. Why do Puerto-Rican injection drug users inject so often? *Journal of Anthropology and Medicine* 6(1):31–58, 1999.
- Singer, M., Valentin, F., Baer, H., and Jia, Z. Why does Juan Garcia have a drinking problem? The perspective of critical medical anthropology. *Medical Anthropology* 14(1):77–108, 1992.
- Skinner, H.A. The Drug Abuse Screening Test. *Addictive Behaviors* 7:363–371, 1982.

- Skinner, J.H. Acculturation: Measures of ethnic accommodation to the dominant American culture. *Journal of Mental Health and Aging* 7:41–51, 2001.
- Smedley, B.D., Stith, A.Y., Nelson, A.R., Institute of Medicine, and Committee on Understanding and Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care. *Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care*. Washington, D.C: National Academy Press, 2003.
- Smokowski, P.R., Rose, R., and Bacallao, M.L. Acculturation and Latino family processes: How cultural involvement, biculturalism, and acculturation gaps influence family dynamics. *Family Relations* 57(3):295–308, 2008.
- Snowden, L.R., and Hines, A.M. A scale to assess African American acculturation. *Journal of Black Psychology* 25:36–47, 1999.
- Sobralse, M. Machismo sustains health and illness beliefs of Mexican American men. *Journal of American Academy of Nurse Practitioners* 18(8):348–350, 2006.
- Sodowsky, G. R., and. Wai Ming Lai, E. Asian immigrant variables and structural models of cross-cultural distress. In Booth, A., Crouter, A.C., and Landale, N., eds. *Immigration and the Family: Research and Policy on U.S. Immigrants* (pp. 211–234). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1997.
- Solomon, B.B. Counseling Black families at inner-city church sites. In: Cheatham, H.E., and Steward, J.B., eds. *Black Families* (pp. 353–371). New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers, 1990.
- Sonn, C., and Walker, R. Working as a culturally competent mental health practitioner. In: Purdie, N., Dudgeon, P., and Walker, R., eds. *Working Together: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Mental Health and Wellbeing Principles and Practice* (pp. 157–180). Australian Council for Educational Research, the Kulunga Research Network, and Telethon Institute for Child Health Research, 2010.
- Sosulski, M.R., and Woodward, A.T. American women living with mental disorders: Factors associated with helpseeking from professional services and informal supports. *Social Work in Public Health* 28(7):660–671, 2013.
- Sotero, M.A. Conceptual model of historical trauma: Implications for public health practice and research. *Journal of Health Disparities Research and Practice* 1(1):93–108, 2006.
- Spear, S., Crevecoeur, D.A., Rawson, R.A., and Clark, R. The rise in methamphetamine use among American Indians in Los Angeles County. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research* 14(2):1–15, 2007.
- Spencer, M.S., and Chen, J. Effect of discrimination on mental health service utilization among Chinese Americans. *American Journal of Public Health* 94(5):809–814, 2004.
- Spicer, P. Culture and the restoration of self among former American Indian drinkers. *Social Science and Medicine* 53(2):227–240, 2001.
- Spunt, B. The current New York City heroin scene. *Substance Use & Misuse* 38(10):1539–1549, 2003.

- Srivastava, R. Understanding cultural competence in health care. In: Srivastava, R., ed. *The Healthcare Professional's Guide to Clinical Cultural Competence* (pp. 3–27). Toronto, Ontario: Mosby, 2007.
- St. Martin, M. *How Important Is Racial/Cultural Identity? Transracial Adoption Part II*. Evanston, IL: iParenting.com, 2005.
- Stahler, G.J., Kirby, K.C., and Kerwin, M.E. A faith-based intervention for cocaine-dependent Black women. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 39(2):183–190, 2007.
- State of New Jersey Department of Human Services. *A New Beginning: The Future of Child Welfare in New Jersey*. Trenton, NJ: New Jersey Department of Human Services, 2004.
- Stephens, R.C. *The Street Addict Role: A Theory of Heroin Addiction*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 1991.
- Stephens, R.C., Levine, S., and Ross, W. Street addict values: A factor analytic study. *Journal of Social Psychology* 99(2):273–281, 1976.
- Stephenson, M. Development and validation of the Stephenson Multigroup Acculturation Scale (SMAS). *Psychological Assessment* 12:77–88, 2000.
- Stockdale, S.E., Lagomasino, I.T., Siddique, J., McGuire, T., and Miranda, J. Racial and ethnic disparities in detection and treatment of depression and anxiety among psychiatric and primary health care visits, 1995–2005. *Medical Care* 46(7):668–677, 2008.
- Stone, R.A., Whitbeck, L.B., Chen, X., Johnson, K., and Olson, D.M. Traditional practices, traditional spirituality, and alcohol cessation among American Indians. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 67(2):236–244, 2006.
- Straits, K.J.E., Bird, D.M., Tsinajinnie, E., Espinoza, J., Goodkind, J., Spencer, O., Tafoya, N., Willging, C., and the Guiding Principles Workgroup. *Guiding Principles for Engaging in Research with Native American Communities, Version 1*. Albuquerque, NM: UNM Center for Rural and Community Behavioral Health and Albuquerque Area Southwest Tribal Epidemiology Center, 2012.
- Strakowski, S.M., Keck, P.E., Jr., Arnold, L.M., Collins, J., Wilson, R.M., Fleck, D.E., Corey, K.B., Amicone, J., and Adebimpe, V.R. Ethnicity and diagnosis in patients with affective disorders. *The Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 64(7):747–754, 2003.
- Straussner, S.L.A. Jewish substance abusers: Existing but invisible. In: Straussner, S.L.A., ed. *Ethnocultural Factors in Substance Abuse Treatment* (pp. 291–317). New York: Guilford Press, 2001.
- Streissguth, A.P., Moon-Jordan, A., and Clarren, S.K. Alcoholism in four patients with fetal alcohol syndrome: Recommendations for treatment. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly* 13(2):89–103, 1995.
- Suarez-Morales, L., Martino, S., Bedregal, L., McCabe, B.E., Cuzmar, I.Y., Paris, M., Feaster D.J., Carroll, K.M., and Szapocznik, J. Do therapist cultural characteristics influence the outcome of substance abuse treatment for Spanish-speaking adults? *Cultural Diversity & Ethnic Minority Psychology* 16(2):199–205, 2010.

- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Trauma Recovery and Empowerment Model (TREM)*. Rockville, MD: National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices (NREPP), 2006.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *The Recovery Community Services Program (RCSP)*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 2008.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Results From the 2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*. NSDUH Series H-39, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 10-4609. Rockville, MD: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2010.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Results From the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings*. NSDUH Series H-41, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 11-4658. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2011a.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *SAMHSA Announces a Working Definition of "Recovery" From Mental Disorders and Substance Use Disorders*. [News Release]. Rockville, MD: SAMHSA Press Office, 2011b.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 1999–2009: National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services*. DASIS Series: S-56, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 11-4646. Rockville, MD: substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2011c.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Mental Health United States, 2010*. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 12-4681. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2012a.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Results From the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables*. NSDUH Series H-44, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 12-4713. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2012b.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Addressing the Specific Behavioral Health Needs of Men*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 56. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 13-4736. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2013a.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Behavioral Health Services for People Who Are Homeless*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 55-R. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 13-4734. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2013b.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*. NSDUH Series H-47, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 13-4805. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2013c.

- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings*. NSDUH Series H-46, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 13-4795. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2013*d*.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Trauma-Informed Care in Behavioral Health Services*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 57. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2014.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Behavioral Health Services for American Indians and Alaska Natives*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, planned *a*.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Building Health, Wellness, and Quality of Life for Sustained Recovery*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, planned *b*.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Managing Anxiety Symptoms in Behavioral Health Services*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, planned *c*.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Reintegration-Related Behavioral Health Issues in Veterans and Military Families*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, planned *d*.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Relapse Prevention and Recovery Promotion in Behavioral Health Services*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, planned *e*.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Using Technology-Based Therapeutic Tools in Behavioral Health Services*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, planned *f*.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. *The NSDUH Report: Need For and Receipt of Substance Abuse Treatment Among Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2005.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. *Substance Use Among Asian Adolescents*. The NSDUH Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2011.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 2000–2010. National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services*. DASIS Series: S-61, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 12-4701. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2012.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. *Highlights of the 2011 Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) Findings on Drug-Related Emergency Department Visits*. The DAWN Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2013*a*.

- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. *Need for and Receipt of Substance Use Treatment Among Blacks*. The NSDUH Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2013*b*.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 2001–2011. National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services*. BHSIS Series S-65, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 13-4772. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2013*c*.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. *Update on Emergency Department Visits Involving Energy Drinks: A Continuing Public Health Concern*. The DAWN Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2013*d*.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *Participation in Self-Help Groups for Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use: 2006 and 2007*. The NSDUH Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2008.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *Mental Health Support and Self-Help Groups*. The NSDUH Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2009.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *Substance Use Among American Indian or Alaska Native Adults*. The NSDUH Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2010.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *The NSDUH Report: Need For and Receipt of Substance Use Treatment Among American Indians or Alaska Natives*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2012.
- Sue, D.W. Multidimensional facets of cultural competence. *The Counseling Psychologist* 29(6):790–821, 2001.
- Sue, D.W., and Constantine, M.G. Effective multicultural consultation and organizational development. In: Constantine, M.G., and Sue, D.W., eds. *Strategies for Building Multicultural Competence in Mental Health and Educational Settings* (pp. 212–226). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons Inc., 2005.
- Sue, D.W., and Sue, D. *Counseling the Culturally Different: Theory and Practice*. 3rd ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1999*a*.
- Sue, D.W., and Sue, D. Racial/cultural identity development models (pp. 235–242). In: *Counseling the Culturally Different: Theory and Practice*. 3rd ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1999*b*.
- Sue, D.W., and Sue, D. Sociopolitical considerations of trust and mistrust (pp. 63–91). In: *Counseling the Culturally Diverse: Theory and Practice*. 4th ed. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 2003*a*.
- Sue, D.W., and Sue, D. The politics of counseling and psychotherapy (pp. 33–62). In: *Counseling the Culturally Diverse: Theory and Practice*. 4th ed. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 2003*b*.
- Sue, D.W., and Sue, D. *Counseling the Culturally Diverse: Theory and Practice*. 5th ed. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2008.

- Sue, D.W., and Sue, D. Communication styles (pp. 160–168). In: *Counseling the Culturally Diverse: Theory and Practice*. 6th ed. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2013a.
- Sue, D.W., and Sue, D. Counseling African Americans (pp. 365–378). In: *Counseling the Culturally Diverse: Theory and Practice*. 6th ed. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2013b.
- Sue, D.W., and Sue, D. *Counseling the Culturally Diverse: Theory and Practice*. 6th ed. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2013c.
- Sue, D.W., and Sue, D. Implications for clinical practice (pp. 205–207). In: *Counseling the Culturally Diverse: Theory and Practice*. 6th ed. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2013d.
- Sue, D.W., and Sue, D. The education and training of mental health professionals (pp. 64–70). In: *Counseling the Culturally Diverse: Theory and Practice*. 6th ed. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2013e.
- Sue, S., Fujino, D.C., Hu, L.T., Takeuchi, D.T., and Zane, N.W. Community mental health services for ethnic minority groups: A test of the cultural responsiveness hypothesis. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 59(4):533–540, 1991.
- Suinn, R.M., Ahuna, C., & Khoo, G. The Suinn-Lew Asian Self-Identity Acculturation Scale: Concurrent and factorial validation. *Educational and Psychological Measurement* 52(4):1041–1046, 1992.
- Summers, N. *Fundamentals of Case Management Practice Skills for the Human Services*. 4th ed. Belmont, CA: Brooks/Cole Cengage Learning, 2012.
- Sussman, L.K. The role of culture in definitions, interpretations, and management of illness. In: Gielen, U.P., Fish, J.M., and Draguns, J.G., eds. *Handbook of Culture, Therapy, and Healing* (pp. 37–65). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers, 2004.
- Suzuki, L.A., and Ponterotto, J.G. *Handbook of Multicultural Assessment: Clinical, Psychological, and Educational Applications*. 3rd ed. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2008.
- Szaflarski, M., Cubbins, L.A., and Ying, J. Epidemiology of alcohol abuse among US immigrant populations. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health* 13(4):647–658, 2011.
- Szapocznik, J., Kurtines, W.M., and Fernandez, T. Bicultural involvement and adjustment in Hispanic-American youths. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations* 4:353–365, 1980.
- Szapocznik, J., Scopetta, M.A., Kurtines, W., and Aranalde, M.D. Theory and measurement of acculturation. *Revista Interamericana de Psicologia* 12:113–130, 1978.
- Szapocznik, J., and Williams, R.A. Brief strategic family therapy: Twenty-five years of interplay among theory, research and practice in adolescent behavior problems and drug abuse. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review* 3(2):117–134, 2000.
- Ta, V.M., Juon, H.S., Gielen, A.C., Steinwachs, D., and Duggan, A. Disparities in use of mental health and substance abuse services by Asian and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander women. *The Journal of Behavior Health Services Research* 35(1):20–36, 2008.
- Tackett-Gibson, M. Scripters and freaks: Knowledge and use of prescription stimulants online. In: Murguáia, E., Tackett-Gibson, M., and Lessem, A., eds. *Real Drugs in a Virtual World: Drug Discourse and Community Online* (pp. 121–134). Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2007.

- Taggart, M. Scots-Irish Families. In: McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Garcia-Preto, N., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 3rd ed. (pp. 654–663). New York: Guilford Press, 2005.
- Takeuchi, D.T., Sue, S., and Yeh, M. Return rates and outcomes from ethnicity-specific mental health programs in Los Angeles. *American Journal of Public Health* 85(5):638–643, 1995.
- Takeuchi, D.T., Zane, N., Hong, S., Chae, D.H., Gong, F., Gee, G.C., Walton, E., Sue, S., and Alegria, M. Immigration-related factors and mental disorders among Asian Americans. *American Journal of Public Health* 97(1):84–90, 2007.
- Tang, W.W.H., and Bigby, J. Cultural perspectives on substance abuse. In: Friedman, L., Fleming, N., Roberts, D., and Hyman, S.E., eds. *Source Book of Substance Abuse and Addiction* (pp. 41–56). Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1996.
- Tann, S.S., Yabiku, S.T., Okamoto, S.K., and Yanow, J. TRIADD: The risk for alcohol abuse, depression, and diabetes multimorbidity in the American Indian and Alaska Native population. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research* 14(1):1–23, 2007.
- Taylor, P., Lopez, M.H., Martínez, J.H., and Velasco, G. *When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity*. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center, 2012.
- Taylor, R.J., Ellison, C.G., Chatters, L.M., Levin, J.S., and Lincoln, K.D. Mental health services in faith communities: The role of clergy in Black church. *Social Work* 45(1):73–87, 2000.
- Taylor, T. Effective cross-cultural communication in drug abuse intervention among ethnic minority populations. In: Xueqin Ma, G., and Henderson, G., eds. *Ethnicity and Substance Abuse: Prevention and Intervention* (pp. 19–37). Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas Publisher, Ltd., 2002.
- Telzer, E.H. Expanding the acculturation gap-distress model: An integrative review of research. *Human Development* 53:313–340, 2010.
- The Connecticut Department of Children and Families, Office of Multicultural Affairs. *Developing a Multiculturally Competent Service System for an Organization or Program*. Hartford, CT: Office of Multicultural Affairs, 2002.
- The Joint Commission. *The Joint Commission 2008 Requirements Related to the Provision of Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Health Care*. Oakbrook Terrace, IL: The Joint Commission, 2009.
- The Mental Health Center of Dane County. *Vision & Values for Culturally Competent Services*. Madison, WI: Mental Health Center of Dane County, 2009.
- The Office of Nursing Practice and Professional Services, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health & Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto. *Clinical Supervision Handbook: A Guide for Clinical Supervisors for Addiction and Mental Health*. Toronto, Ontario: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 2008.
- Thomas, A.J., and Schwarzbaum, S. *Culture & Identity: Life Stories for Counselors and Therapists*. 2nd ed. Los Angeles: SAGE, 2011.
- Thomas, T.N. Acculturative stress in the adjustment of immigrant families. *Journal of Social Distress and the Homeless* 4(2):131–142, 1995.

- Tilburt, J., and Geller, G. Viewpoint: The importance of worldviews for medical education. *Academic Medicine* 82(8):819–822, 2007.
- Timble, J.E. Working with North American Indian and Alaska Native clients: Understanding the deep culture within. In: Gallardo, M.E., Yeh, C.J., Timble, J.E., and Parham, T.A., eds. *Culturally Adaptive Counseling Skills* (pp. 181–200). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2012.
- Timko, C., Billow, R., and Debenedetti, A. Determinants of 12-Step group affiliation and moderators of the affiliation-abstinence relationship. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 83(2):111–121, 2006.
- Tondora, J., O'Connell, M., Miller, R., Dinzeo, T., Bellamy, C., Andres-Hyman, R., and Davidson, L. A clinical trial of peer-based culturally responsive person-centered care for psychosis for African Americans and Latinos. *Clinical Trials* 7(4):368–379, 2010.
- Tonigan, J.S. Project MATCH treatment participation and outcome by self-reported ethnicity. *Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research* 27(8):1340–1344, 2003.
- Tonigan, J.S., Connors, G.J., and Miller, W.R. Special populations in Alcoholics Anonymous. *Alcohol Health and Research World* 22(4):281–285, 1998.
- Topolski, J.M., and Anderson-Harper, R. *Methamphetamine in Missouri 2004*. Jefferson City, MO: Missouri Department of Mental Health, 2004.
- Torres, J.B., Solberg, V.S., and Carlstrom, A.H. The myth of sameness among Latino men and their machismo. *The American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 72(2):163–181, 2002.
- Torres, L.R., Zayas, L.H., Cabassa, L.J., and Perez, M.C. Diagnosing co-occurring substance-related disorders: Agreement between SCID, Hispanic clinicians, and non-Hispanic clinicians. *The Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 68(11):1655–1662, 2007.
- Torres-Rivera, E., Wilbur, M.P., Roberts-Wilbur, J., and Phan, L. Group work with Latino clients: A psychoeducational model. *Journal for Specialists in Group Work* 24(4):383–404, 1999.
- Torsch, V.L., and Ma, G.X. Cross-cultural comparison of health perceptions, concerns, and coping strategies among Asian and Pacific Islander American elders. *Qualitative Health Research* 10(4):471–489, 2000.
- Trierweiler, S.J., Neighbors, H.W., Munday, C., Thompson, E.E., Binion, V.J., and Gomez, J.P. Clinician attributions associated with the diagnosis of schizophrenia in African American and non-African American patients. *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology* 68(1):171–175, 2000.
- Trierweiler, S.J., Neighbors, H.W., Munday, C., Thompson, E.E., Jackson, J.S., and Binion, V.J. Differences in patterns of symptom attribution in diagnosing schizophrenia between African American and non-African American clinicians. *The American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 76(2):154–160, 2006.
- Trimble, J.E., and Jumper Thurman, P. Ethnocultural considerations and strategies for providing counseling services to Native American Indians. In: Pedersen, P.B., Draguns, J.G., Lonner, W.J., and Trimble, J.E., eds. *Counseling Across Cultures* (pp. 53–91). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2002.

- Trimble, J.E., Scharron-del-Rio, M.R., and Hill, J.S. Ethical considerations in the application of cultural adaptation models with ethnocultural populations. In: Bernal, G., and Domenech Rodriguez, M.M., eds. *Cultural Adaptations: Tools for Evidence-Based Practice With Diverse Populations* (pp. 45–67). Washington, D.C: American Psychological Association, 2012.
- Tsai, C.T.L. A reflection on cultural conflicts in women's leisure. *Leisure Sciences* 32:386–390, 2010.
- Tsai, J.L., Ying, Y.W., and Lee, P.A. The meaning of "being Chinese" and "being American": Variation among Chinese American young adults. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* 31:302–332, 2000.
- Tseng, W.S. and Streltzer, J. Introduction: Culture and psychiatry. In Tseng, W.S., and Streltzer, J., eds. *Cultural Competence in Clinical Psychiatry* (pp. 1–20). American Psychiatric Publishing, 2004.
- Tsushima, W.T. and Tsushima, V.G. Comparison of MMPI-2 validity scales among compensation-seeking Caucasian and Asian American medical patients. *Assessment* 16:159–164, 2009.
- Uba, L. *Asian Americans: Personality Patterns, Identity, and Mental Health*. New York: Guilford Press, 1994.
- U.S. Census Bureau. *Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics 2000*. Washington, DC: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, 2001a.
- U.S. Census Bureau. *Table 1: Population by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin, for all Ages and for 18 Years and Over, for the United States. 2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001b.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Mental Health: Culture, Race, and Ethnicity. A Supplement to Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 01-3613. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services, 2001.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Developing Cultural Competence in Disaster Mental Health Programs: Guiding Principles and Recommendations*. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 3828. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2003a.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Eliminating Health Disparities in the American Indian and Alaska Native Community*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2003b.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *To Live To See the Great Day That Dawns: Preventing Suicide by American Indian and Alaska Native Youth and Young Adults*. HHS Publication No. SMA (10)-4480. Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2010.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Frequently Asked Questions*. Rockville, MD: National Partnership for Action to End Health Disparities, 2011a.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *HHS Action Plan to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities: A Nation Free of Disparities in Health and Health Care*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2011b.

- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. *National Healthcare Disparities Report 2011*. AHRQ Publication No. 12-0006. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2012.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. *2010 Treatment Episode Data Set -- Admissions (TEDS-A)*. ICPSR33261-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2012.
- U.S. Department of Justice. *Information Bulletin: Drugs, Youth and the Internet*. Johnston, PA: National Drug Intelligence Center, 2002.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, Indian Affairs. *Indian Affairs: Who We Are*. Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, 2013a.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, Indian Affairs. *Indian Affairs: What We Do*. Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, 2013b.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *World Drug Report 2008*. United Nations publication Sales No. E.08.XI.1. Vienna, Austria: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2008.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *World Drug Report 2012*. United Nations publication Sales No. E.12.XI.1. Vienna, Austria: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2012.
- Urban Indian Health Institute. *Reported Health and Health-Influencing Behaviors Among Urban American Indians and Alaska Natives: An Analysis of Data Collected by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System*. Seattle, WA: Urban Indian Health Institute, 2008.
- Üstün, B., Compton, W., Mager, D., Babor, T., Baiyewu, O., Chatterji, S., Cottler, L., Göğüş, A., Mavreas, V., Peters, L., Pull, C., Saunders, J., Smeets, R., Stipek, M.R., Vrsti, R., Hasin, D., Room, R., Van den Brink, W., Regier, D., Blaine, J., Grant, B.F., and Sartorius, N. WHO study on the reliability and validity of the alcohol and drug use disorder instruments: Overview of methods and results. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 47:161–169, 1997.
- Vaeth, P.A., Caetano, R., and Rodriguez, L.A. The Hispanic Americans Baseline Alcohol Survey (HABLAS): The association between acculturation, birthplace and alcohol consumption across Hispanic national groups. *Addictive Behaviors* 37(9):1029–1037, 2012.
- Vaillant, G.E. *The Natural History of Alcoholism*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1983.
- van Oers, J.A.M., Bongers, I.M.B., Van de Goor, L.A.M., and Garretsen, H.F.L. Alcohol consumption, alcohol-related problems, problem drinking, and socioeconomic status. *Alcohol & Alcoholism* 34(1):78–88, 1999.
- van Wormer, K.S. Substance abuse among Americans of British descent. In: Straussner, S.L.A., ed. *Ethnocultural Factors in Substance Abuse Treatment* (pp. 167–179). New York: Guilford Press, 2001.
- Vega, W.A., Canino, G., Cao, Z., and Alegria, M. Prevalence and correlates of dual diagnoses in U.S. Latinos. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 100(1-2):32–38, 2009.
- Vega, W.A., Kolody, B., and Aguilar-Gaxiola, S. Help seeking for mental health problems among Mexican Americans. *Journal of Immigrant Health* 3(3):133–140, 2001.

- Vega, W.A., Sribney, W.M., Aguilar-Gaxiola, S., and Kolody, B. 12-month prevalence of DSM-III-R psychiatric disorders among Mexican Americans: Nativity, social assimilation, and age determinants. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 192(8):532–541, 2004.
- Vega, W.A., Zimmerman, R.S., Warheit, G.J., Apospori, E., and Gil, A.G. Risk factors for early adolescent drug use in four ethnic and racial groups. In: Organista, P.B., Chun, K.M., and Marin, G., eds. *Readings in Ethnic Psychology* (pp. 178–187). New York: Routledge, 1998.
- Velasquez, R.J., Chavira, D.A., Karle, H.R., Callahan, W.J., Garcia, J.A., and Castellanos, J. Assessing bilingual and monolingual Latino students with translations of the MMPI-2: Initial data. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology* 6:65–72, 2000.
- Velez-Blasini, C.J. A cross-cultural comparison of alcohol expectancies in Puerto Rico and the United States. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors* 11(2):124–141, 1997.
- Venner, K.L., and Feldstein, S.W. Natural history of alcohol dependence and remission events for a Native American sample. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 67(5):675–684, 2006.
- Venner, K.L., Feldstein, S.W., and Tafoya, N. *Native American Motivational Interviewing: Weaving Native American and Western Practices. A Manual for Counselors in Native American Communities*. Albuquerque, NM: Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse and Addictions (CASAA), 2006.
- Venner, K.L., Greenfield, B.L., Vicuña, B., Muñoz, R., Bhatt, S., and O’Keefe, V. “I’m not one of them”: Barriers to help-seeking among American Indians with alcohol dependence. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology* 18(4):352–362, 2012.
- Villanueva, M., Tonigan, J.S., and Miller, W.R. Response of Native American clients to three treatment methods for alcohol dependence. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse* 6(2):41–48, 2007.
- Volk, R.J., Steinbauer, J.R., Cantor, S.B., and Holzer, C.E., III The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) as a screen for at-risk drinking in primary care patients of different racial/ethnic backgrounds. *Addiction* 92:197–206, 1997.
- Wahl, A.M.G., and Eitle, T.M. Gender, acculturation and alcohol use among Latina/o adolescents: A multi-ethnic comparison. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health* 12(2):153–165, 2010.
- Wallace, P.M., Pomery, E.A., Latimer, A.E., Martinez, J.L., and Salovey, P. A review of acculturation measures and their utility in studies promoting Latino health. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 32(1):37–54, 2010.
- Walton, M.A., Blow, F.C., and Booth, B.M. Diversity in relapse prevention needs: gender and race comparisons among substance abuse treatment patients. *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 27(2):225–240, 2001.
- Ward, C.A. The ABCs of acculturation: Implications for counselors. In: Pedersen, P.B., Draguns, J.G., Lonner, W.J., and Trimble, J.E., eds. *Counseling Across Cultures*. 6th ed. (pp. 291–306). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2008.
- Warren, J.I., Stein, J.A., and Grella, C.E. Role of social support and self-efficacy in treatment outcomes among clients with co-occurring disorders. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 89(2–3):267–274, 2007.

- Washington State Department of Social & Health Services. *Cultural Competence Planning Guide: Cultural Competence Workgroup 2011–2014*. Olympia, WA: Department of Social & Health Services, 2011.
- Watkins, W.C., and Ford, J.A. Prescription drug misuse among Asian-American adults: Results from a national survey. *Substance Use & Misuse* 46(13):1700–1708, 2011.
- Watt, T.T. The race/ethnic age crossover effect in drug use and heavy drinking. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse* 7(1):93–114, 2008.
- Weaver, H. The challenges of research in Native American communities: Incorporating principles of cultural competence. *Journal of Social Service Research* 12(3-4):1–29, 1997.
- Weisner, C., Delucchi, K., Matzger, H., and Schmidt, L. The role of community services and informal support on five-year drinking trajectories of alcohol dependent and problem drinkers. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 64(6):862–873, 2003.
- Weiss, B.D. Interpersonal communication (pp. 31–34). In: *Removing Barriers To Better, Safer Care—Health Literacy and Patient Safety: Help Patients Understand. Manual for Clinicians*. Chicago: American Medical Association Foundation, 2007.
- Weller, C.E., Ajinkya, J., and Farrell, J. *The State of Communities of Color in the U.S. Economy: Still Feeling the Pain Three Years Into the Recovery*. Washington, DC: Center for American Progress, 2012.
- Wells, K., Klap, R., Koike, A., and Sherbourne, C. Ethnic disparities in unmet need for alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health care. *The American Journal of Psychiatry* 158(12):2027–2032, 2001.
- Wells, R. *Selected Results From the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System for Alaska Natives 2001–2003*. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Native Health Board, 2004.
- Westermeyer, J. Alcoholism and co-morbid psychiatric disorders among American Indians. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research* 10(2):27–51, 2001.
- Whaley, A.L., and Davis, K.E. Cultural competence and evidence-based practice in mental health services: a complementary perspective. *The American Psychologist* 62(6):563–574, 2007.
- Whaley, A.L., and Longoria, R.A. Assessing cultural competence readiness in community mental health centers: A multidimensional scaling analysis. *Psychological Services* 5(2):169–183, 2008.
- Whatley, P.R., Allen, J., and Dana, R.H. Racial identity and the MMPI in African American male college students. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology* 9:345–353, 2003.
- Whealin, J.M., and Ruzek, J. Program evaluation for organizational cultural competence in mental health practices. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* 39(3):320–328, 2008.
- Whitbeck, L.B., Chen, X., Hoyt, D.R., and Adams, G.W. Discrimination, historical loss and enculturation: Culturally specific risk and resiliency factors for alcohol abuse among American Indians. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 65(4):409–418, 2004.
- White, K., Clayton, R., and Arndt, S. *Culturally Competent Substance Abuse Treatment Project: Annual Report*. Iowa Department of Public Health (Contract # 5888CP43). Iowa City, IA: Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation, 2009.

- White, W., and Sanders, M. *Recovery Management and People of Color: Redesigning Addiction Treatment for Historically Disempowered Communities*. Chicago: Behavioral Health Recovery Management, 2004.
- White, W.A., and Kurtz, E. *Linking Addiction Treatment and Communities of Recovery: A Primer for Addiction Counselors, Recovery Coaches and the Recovery Community*. Pittsburgh, PA: Institute for Research, Education and Training in Addictions, 2006.
- White, W.L. Themes in chemical prohibition. In: *Drugs in Perspective* (pp. 117–182). Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1979.
- White, W.L. *Pathways: From the Culture of Addiction to the Culture of Recovery. A Travel Guide for Addiction Professionals*. 2nd ed. Center City, MN: Hazelden, 1996.
- White, W.L. *Slaying the Dragon: The History of Addiction Treatment and Recovery in America*. Bloomington, IL: Chestnut Health Systems, 1998.
- White, W.L. The history of recovered people as wounded healers: II. The era of professionalization and specialization. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly* 18(2):1–25, 2000.
- White Bison, Inc. *The Red Road to Wellbriety: In the Native American Way*. Colorado Springs, CO: White Bison, Inc., 2002.
- Whitebread, C.H. *The History of the Non-Medical Use of Drugs in the United States*. Los Angeles: University of Southern California Law School, 1995.
- Whitesell, N.R., Beals, J., Mitchell, C.M., Novins, D.K., Spicer, P., and Manson, S.M. Latent class analysis of substance use: Comparison of two American Indian reservation populations and a national sample. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 67(1):32–43, 2006.
- Whitley, R. Religious competence as cultural competence. *Transcultural Psychiatry* 49(2):245–260, 2012.
- Wiebe, J.S. and Penley, J.A. A psychometric comparison of the Beck Depression Inventory-II in English and Spanish. *Psychological Assessment* 17:481–485, 2005.
- Wiechelt, S.A., Gryczynski, J., Johnson, J.L., and Caldwell, D. Historical trauma among urban American Indians: Impact on substance abuse and family cohesion. *Journal of Loss and Trauma* 17:319–336 2012.
- Wijeyesinghe, C., and Jackson, B.W. *New Perspectives on Racial Identity Development: Integrating Emerging Frameworks*, 2nd ed. New York: New York University Press, 2012.
- Wilcox, D.M. *Alcoholic Thinking: Language, Culture, and Belief in Alcoholics Anonymous*. Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers/Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998.
- Williams, D.R., and Williams-Morris, R. Racism and Mental Health: The African American experience. *Ethnicity & Health* 5(3-4):243–268, 2000.
- Williams, E.E., and Ellison, F. Culturally informed social work practice with American Indian clients: Guidelines for non-Indian social workers. *Social Work* 41(2):147–151, 1996.
- Williams, M.T., Domanico, J., Marques, L., Leblanc, N.J., and Turkheimer, E. Barriers to treatment among African Americans with obsessive-compulsive disorder. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders* 26(4):555–563, 2012.

- Williams, T.M. *Crackhouse: Notes From the End of the Line*. New York: Penguin Books, 1992.
- Winawer, H., and Wetzel, N.A. German families. In: McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Garcia-Preto, N., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*. 3rd ed. (pp. 555–572). New York: Guilford Press, 2005.
- Wing, J.K., Sartorius, N., and Üstün, T.B., eds. *Diagnosis and Clinical Measurement in Psychiatry: A Reference Manual for SCAN*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1998.
- Wong, E.C., Beutler, L.E., and Zane, N.W. Using mediators and moderators to test assumptions underlying culturally sensitive therapies: An exploratory example. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology* 13(2):169–177, 2007a.
- Wong, F.Y., Huang, Z.J., Thompson, E.E., De Leon, J.M., Shah, M.S., Park, R.J., and Do, T.D. Substance use among a sample of foreign- and U.S.-born Southeast Asians in an urban setting. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse* 6(1):45–66, 2007b.
- Woody, G.E., McLellan, A.T., Luborsky, L., and O'Brien, C.P. Twelve-month follow-up of psychotherapy for opiate dependence [published erratum appears in *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1989. Dec;146(12):1651]. *The American Journal of Psychiatry* 144(5):590–596, 1987.
- Woody, G.E., McLellan, A.T., Luborsky, L., and O'Brien, C.P. Psychotherapy in community methadone programs: A validation study. *The American Journal of Psychiatry* 152(9):1302–1308, 1995.
- Worby, P.A., and Organista, K.C. Alcohol use and problem drinking among male Mexican and Central American immigrant laborers: A review of the literature. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 29(4):413–455, 2007.
- World Health Organization. *Management of Substance Abuse: Facts and Figures*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2009.
- Worrell, F.C., Cross, W.E., Jr., and Vandiver, B.J. Nigrescence theory: Current status and challenges for the future. *Journal of Multicultural Counseling and Development* 29:201–213, 2001.
- Wright, E.M. Substance abuse in African American communities. In: Straussner, S.L.A., ed. *Ethnocultural Factors in Substance Abuse Treatment* (pp. 31–51). New York: Guilford Press, 2001.
- Xie, Y., and Greenman, E. *Segmented Assimilation Theory: A Reformulation and Empirical Test*. Research Report 05-581, Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Population Studies Center, 2005.
- Yamada, A.M., Marsella, A.J., and Yamada, S.Y. The development of the Ethnocultural Identity Behavioral Index: Psychometric properties and validation with Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. *Asian American and Pacific Islander Journal of Health* 6:35–45, 1998.
- Yamamoto, J., and Acosta, F.X. Treatment of Asian-Americans and Hispanic Americans: Similarities and differences. *Journal of the Academy of Psychoanalysis* 10:585–607, 1982.
- Yang, M.J. The Chinese drinking problem: A review of the literature and its implication in a cross-cultural study. *Kaohsiung Journal of Medical Sciences* 18(11):543–550, 2002.
- Yang, P.Q. *Ethnic Studies: Issues and Approaches*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 2000.

- Yeung, A., Neault, N., Sonawalla, S., Howarth, S., Fava, M., and Nierenberg, A. A. Screening for major depression in Asian-Americans: A comparison of the Beck and the Chinese Depression Inventory. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica* 105:252–257, 2002.
- Yu, J., and Warner, L.A. Substance abuse treatment readmission patterns of Asian Americans: comparisons with other ethnic groups. *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 39(1):23–27, 2013.
- Yudko, E., Lozhkina, O., and Fouts, A. A comprehensive review of the psychometric properties of the Drug Abuse Screening Test. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 32:189–198, 2007.
- Zane, N., and Mak, W. Major approaches to the measurement of acculturation among ethnic minority populations: A content analysis and an alternative empirical strategy. In: Chun, K.M., Balls-Organista, P., and Marin, G., eds. *Acculturation: Advances in Theory, Measurement, and Applied Research* (pp. 39–60). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2003.
- Zea, M.C., Asner-Self, K.K., Birman, D., and Buki, L.P. The Abbreviated Multidimensional Acculturation Scale: Empirical validation with two Latino/Latina samples. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology* 9(2):107–126, 2003.
- Zemore, S.E. Re-examining whether and why acculturation relates to drinking outcomes in a rigorous, national survey of Latinos. *Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research* 29(12):2144–2153, 2005.
- Zemore, S.E., and Kaskutas, L.A. Helping, spirituality and Alcoholics Anonymous in recovery. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 65(3):383–391, 2004.
- Zhang, A.Y., Snowden, L.R., and Sue, S. Differences between Asian and White Americans' help seeking and utilization patterns in the Los Angeles area. *Journal of Community Psychology* 26(4):317–326, 1998.
- Zhang, W. American counseling in the mind of a Chinese counselor. *Journal of Multicultural Counseling and Development* 22:79–85, 1994.
- Zhang, Y., Young, D., Lee, S., Li, L., Zhang, H., Xiao, Z., Hao, W., Feng, Y., Zhou, H., and Chang, D.F. Chinese Taoist cognitive psychotherapy in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder in contemporary China. *Transcultural Psychiatry* 39(1):115–129, 2002.
- Zheng, Y. and Lin, K.-M. Comparison of the Chinese Depression Inventory and the Chinese version of the Beck Depression Inventory. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica* 84:531–536, 1991.
- Zuckerman, M. Some dubious premises in research and theory on racial differences. In: Balls-Organista, P., Chun, K.M., and Marin, G., eds. *Readings in Ethnic Psychology* (pp. 59–69). New York: Routledge, 1998.