

Barriers to Accessing Mental Health

Services in the AAAI community:

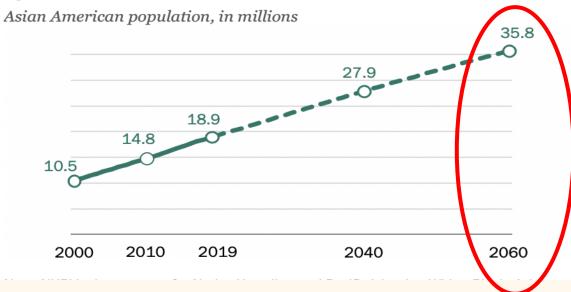
Youths and Families

Anne Lew, AMFT., PT

RAMS, Inc

AA projected to be the **fastest growing** minority group

... and their population is projected to pass 35 million by 2060



1 in 10 children in US forecast to be Asian

Source: Pew Research Center, Census Bureau 2017 projections 2020-2060 <u>The State of Asian American Children</u>

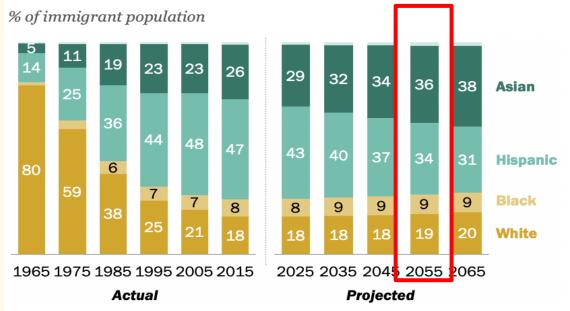
Asian Americans were the fastest-growing racial or ethnic group in the U.S. from 2000 to 2019 ...

U.S. population change by race and ethnicity, in thousands

	2019	2000	Change '00-'19	% Change '00-'19	
Asian	18,906	10,469	8,437	81%	
Hispanic	60,572	35,662	24,910	70	
NHPI	596	370	226	61	
Black	41,147	34,406	6,742	20	
White	197,310	195,702	1,608	1	
Total	328,240	282,162	46,077	16	

Source: Asian Americans are the fastest-growing racial or ethnic group in the U.S.

Asians projected to become the largest immigrant group in the U.S., surpassing Hispanics



Note: White, Black and Asian populations include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Asians include Pacific Islanders. Hispanics are of any race. Other races shown but not labeled.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates for 1965-2015 based on adjusted census data; Pew Research Center projections for 2025-2065.

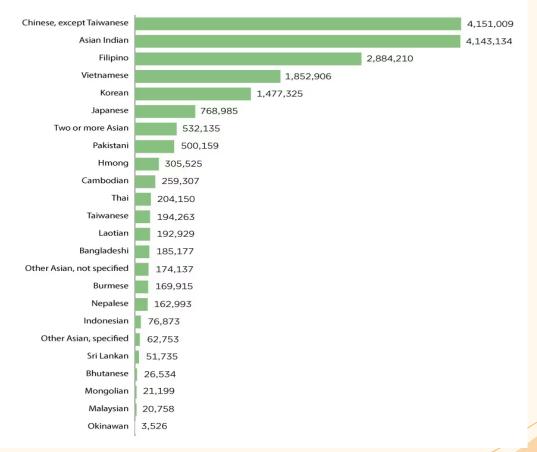
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Asian Alone Population in the U.S. by Selected Groups

(Period Estimates: 2016-2020)



Among the group: varied income, poverty rates, education, geographic settlement, faith English proficiency, immigration status



Source: U.S Census Bureau and 2016-2020 ACS 5 year estimate

Asian American Languages

- Significant language diversity
- LEP (Limited English Proficiency): **35**% Asian alone
- More than half of Asian Americans over 55 have limited English language proficiency
- 77% speak a non English language at home
- About 1/5 (20%) AA household linguistically isolated

Mental Health Engagement

37 % of Asian American adults, ~7.7 million people, report poor mental health in 2017

AAPIs adults are the racial group <u>least likely to seek mental</u> <u>health services</u> - **3 X** less likely than their whites

AAPI adults with a mental illness, **73.1 %** didn't receive treatment compared to **56.7 %** of the overall population

Sources: Asian American / Pacific Islander Communities and Mental Health; American progress

Adolescents Mental Health

• Suicide: leading cause of death for AA ages 15-24

- AA girls, grades 9-12, were 20 percent more likely to attempt suicide compared to their non-Hispanic whites
- Major depressive disorder is one of the highest in AA, particularly female adolescents
 - Asian American youths at greater risk for internalizing behavior



White superiority Racism

Values Help seeking bx

Stigma/

Shame

Poor mental health literacy

Model minority myth

Providers issues Prioritizing financial, education, housing

Foreigner

Barriers

Work conflict Language skills Transportation

Pandemic

High expectations Guilt for parents sacrifices

Unaware of MH resources Less referral made for internalizing bx at school Yellow peril

Immigration status/lack of health insurance

Salience of Shame in Asian Americans

Interpersonal shame

1) External shame: perceived negative judgement by others ie bullying

2) Family shame: perceptions that one has brought shame to one's family ; vicarious shame (shame from perceived failures from in group)

Associated with depressive sxs+antecedents to suicide outcome+avoid asking for help + self-sufficiency behavior

Values:

- Collective ideals-prefer decision making with family
- Suffering is inevitable (no intervention needed)
- Value of a person: ability to take care of your family

Help Seeking Behavior: (primary vs complementary)

- From friends and families
- Faith/religious leader
- Self-control/self-responsibilities





Fawning as Trauma Response:

Please and appease behaviors to avoid conflict and

establish a sense of safety

Model minority myth



Increase more disaggregate data on AAPI adolescents' mental health needs

Develop pipeline to increase AAPI mental health careers

Support groups/social activities on campuses/Reframing language for mental health service

Greater language accessibility in mental health services

Promote culturally responsive mental health providers

Expand affordable cost for all

Coordinated care with primary care provider

Student:

" I feel guilty and don't want to burden my parents with my problems. They faced a lot of hardships to get our family here. I feel ungrateful that I can't get better grades so I can take care of them later"

Parent:

"My son can't have depression. He doesn't have struggles like we do. We sacrifice everything to come here. He has everything he needs.All he has to do is do well in school"; "I tell my son to keep his head down and avoid conflicts"

Sources

Mental Health Among Asian-Americans

Asian American / Pacific Islander Communities and Mental Health

Chao, Y. H., Cheng, Y. Y., & Chiou, W. B. (2011). The psychological consequence of experiencing shame: Self-sufficiency and mood-repair. *Motivation and Emotion*, *35*(2), 202-210.

Destigmatizing Mental Health in Asian American and Pacific Islander Communities | SAMHSA

Mental Health Among Asian-Americans

Mental and Behavioral Health - Asian Americans - The Office of Minority Health

State of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders Series

The State of Asian American Children

Why Asian Americans Don't Seek Help for Mental Illness | McLean Hospital

Wong, Y. J., Kim, B. S., Nguyen, C. P., Cheng, J. K., & Saw, A. (2014). The interpersonal shame inventory for Asian Americans: scale development and psychometric properties. *Journal of counseling psychology*, 61(1), 119–132. <u>https://doi.org/10.1037/a0034681</u>



Anne Lew, AMFT., PT

annelew@ramsinc.org



