Besponse Center: Stay informed about APA/APASI's response to recent federal policy changes affecting psychology

APA.org APA Style APA Services Divisions

About APA Events Membership

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

TOPICS

PUBLICATIONS & DATABASES

RESEARCH & PRACTICE

EDUCATION & CAREER

NEWS & ADVOCACY

Join APA

Help

Log In

📜 Cart(0)

Not all multicultural psychotherapies are the same

June 5, 2025

PRACTICE
INNOVATIONS

<u>(/pubs/journals/pri)</u> An increasing number of diverse psychotherapeutic interventions are being developed to treat members of racial and ethnic minority groups. Nevertheless, health disparities within these groups continue to widen. Individuals from racial and ethnic minority groups are not receiving and accessing mental health services at the same rate as White individuals (SAMHSA, 2015). Furthermore, given the growing diversity of mental health interventions, many psychologists are uncertain about which interventions to choose (Smith & Trimble, 2016; Soto et al., 2018).

Researchers have consistently documented that more-effective interventions are aligned with patients' characteristics (Barlow, 2004). However, few studies have been conducted to identify interventions and patients' cultural assumptions (Hall et al., 2021). Even though culture can translate into specific cultural interventions, many psychologists are unaware of psychotherapies' implicit cultural assumptions (Hall et al., 2021).

Similarly, clinicians are unsure how to address patients' culture. To tackle this gap, Martin J. La Roche (2024) classified the vast and growing number of psychotherapies into three categories and differentiated the clinical implications of each in <u>an article published</u> <u>in Practice Innovations (https://doi.org/10.1037/pri0000255)</u>. In this classification, psychotherapies' cultural constructs were underscored as a means to make them more explicit (La Roche, 2013, 2021, 2024). Although this classification minimizes significant differences between distinct psychotherapies such as psychoanalysis and cognitive-behavioral therapy, it can enhance psychologists' ability to make explicit implicit cultural assumptions, which helps clinicians personalize and develop more-effective interventions (La Roche, 2024).

The three main psychotherapeutic categories are as follows:

- 1. Universal psychotherapies, in which interventions are similar for all patients irrespective of cultural variations. Consequently, it is not relevant to explore patients' cultural differences.
- 2. Psychotherapies for racial and ethnic minority groups, which underscore the importance of race and ethnicity, a necessary psychotherapeutic ingredient for the effective treatment of individuals in these groups. These psychotherapies assert that better outcomes are obtained with interventions that are more similar to a patient's race or ethnicity and dominant language. In addition, psychologists should work continuously to enhance their multicultural proficiency.
- 3. Cultural psychotherapies, which define culture as meanings that are more frequent among distinct groups of people such as members of the LGBTQ+ community, religious groups, or racial groups. Everyone has a culture, which is defined as more than race or ethnicity (La Roche, 2013, 2024).

Cultural psychotherapies assert that it is not enough to assume that patients have a specific set of cultural values because of their race or ethnicity (La Roche, 2013); it is essential to assess patients' complex cultural meanings to develop more cost-effective treatments (Sue, 1999). Unfortunately, most cultural assessment tools are long and cumbersome, which discourages clinicians from using them. The cultural formulation is a significant exception, as it is an in-depth assessment that can be completed quickly (Sánchez et al., 2022). Nevertheless, more research is needed to refine both strategies to identify patients' cultural assumptions and to develop more-effective culturally sensitive interventions (La Roche, 2024).

This article is in the <u>Clinical Psychology (/pubs/highlights/spotlight/topic-clinical)</u> topic area.

Citations

- Barlow, D. (2004). Psychological treatments. American Psychologist, 59(9), 869–878. <u>https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.59.9.869</u> (https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.59.9.869)
- Hall, G. C. N., Berkman E. T., Zane N. W., Leong F. T. L., Hwang W. C., Nezu A. M., Nezu, C. M., Hong J. J., Chu J. P., & Huang, E R. (2021). Reducing mental health disparities by increasing the personal relevance of interventions. *American Psychologist*, 76(1),91-103. https://doi.org/10.1037/amp0000616 (https://doi.org/10.1037/amp0000616)
- La Roche, M. (2013). Cultural psychotherapy: Theory, methods, and practice. Sage.
- La Roche, M. (2020). Towards a global and cultural psychology: Theoretical foundations and clinical implications. Cognella.
- La Roche, M. J. (2024). Changing multicultural guidelines: Implications for multicultural psychotherapies. *Practice Innovations*, *9*, 320–335. <u>https://doi.org/10.1037/pri0000255 (https://doi.org/10.1037/pri0000255)</u>
- Sánchez, A. L., Jent, J., Aggarwal, N. K., Chavira, D., Coxe, S., Garcia, D., La Roche, M., & Comer, J. S. (2022). Person-centered cultural assessment can improve child mental health service engagement and outcomes. *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology*, 51(1), 1–22. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/15374416.2021.1981340 (https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15374416.2021.1981340)</u>
- Smith, T., & Trimble, J. (2016). Foundations of multicultural psychology: Research to inform effective practice. American Psychological Association. https://doi.org/10.1037/14733-000 (https://doi.org/10.1037/14733-000)
- Soto, A., Smith, T. B., Griner, D., Domenech Rodriguez, M., & Bernal, G. (2018). Cultural adaptations and therapists' multicultural competence: Two meta-analytic reviews. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 74(11), 1907–1923. <u>https://doi.org/10.1002/jclp.22679 (https://doi.org/10.1002/jclp.22679)</u>
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2015). Racial/ethnic differences in mental health service use among adults (HHS Publication No. SMA-15-4906).
- Sue, D. (1999). Science, ethnicity, and bias: Where have we gone wrong? *American Psychologist*, 54(12), 1070–1077. <u>https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.54.12.1070</u> (https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.54.12.1070)

About the author

Martin J. La Roche, PhD, has been director of mental health training for the past 30 years at Boston Children's Hospital at the Martha Eliot, the longest-standing community health center in the United States. He is also an associate professor in psychology in the Department of Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School/Boston Children's Hospital, specializing in the development of culturally competent psychotherapeutic and assessment strategies. Contact Martin J. La Roche (mailto:Martin.LaRoche@childrens.harvard.edu).

Date created: June 2025

 K (javascript: openSocialShare('https://twitter.com/share?
 url=https%3a%2f%2fwww.apa.org%2fpubs%2fhighlights%2fspotlight%2fmulticulturalpsychotherapies&via=APA&text=Not+all+multicultural+psychotherapies+are+the+same')) in (javascript: openSocialShare('https://www.linkedin.com/shareArtivpsychotherapies&title=Not+all+multicultural+psychotherapies+are+t

APA Journals Article Spotlight[®]

APA Journals Article Spotlight is a free summary of recently published articles in an APA Journal.

SUBSCRIBE

Browse Article Spotlight topics

- Basic/Experimental Psychology
- Clinical Psychology

- General Psychology
- Developmental Psychology
- Educational Psychology, School Psychology, and Training
- Forensic Psychology
- Health Psychology and Medicine
- Industrial/Organizational Psychology and Management
- Neuroscience and Cognition
- Social Psychology and Social Processes

CONTACT APA PUBLICATIONS

Advancing psychology to benefit society and improve lives

ABOUT PSYCHOLOGY	PUBLICA	TIONS & DATABASES	NEWS & ADVOCACY	CAREERS
Science of Psychology	APA Style		Monitor on Psychology Magazine	Find a Job with PsycCareers
Psychology Topics	Books		Newsletters	Early Career Psychologists
	Children's	Books	Press Room	
STUDENTS	Database	5	Advocacy from APA Services, Inc.	EVENTS & TRAINING
Accredited Psychology Pro	ograms DVD/Stre	aming Video		APA Annual Convention
Careers in Psychology	Journal Su	Ibscriptions	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES	Continuing Education
Online Psychology Laborat	tory APA Psycl	Net [®] Journal Articles	Standards and Guidelines	Events Calendar
More for Students	More Pub	lications & Databases	Ethics	Training
ABOUT APA			MEMBERS	
Governance	APA Merch Store	Jobs at APA	APA Community	RENEW MEMBERSHIP
APA Divisions	Corporate Supporters	Donate	Get Involved	
Our Work	Advertise with Us	Contact Us	Membership Benefits	JOIN APA

More for Members

Cookies Privacy Statement Terms of Use Accessibility Website Feedback Sitemap

© 2025 American Psychological Association 750 First St. NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242

Telephone: (800) 374-2721; (202) 336-5500 | TDD/TTY: (202) 336-6123