ADDRESSING Identities

Content adapted with permission from the ADDRESSING Framework Hays, 2016

| Definitions and how you identify | About this identity | Reflection and application questions |
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| Age and generational influences Definition: A length of time | Historically experienced more privilege or power Examples: Adult or Historically experienced more barriers or stigma Examples: Children, Adelescent, Older Adult, Elder | 1) Does this identity impact your mood or mental health? (1=not at all, 5=completely). If so, in what ways does this identity affect your mental health? |
| that a person has lived. How living during certain time periods (eras) might influence identity and experiences. | 2)VisibleHiddenConcealable 3) A source of StrengthStress Both orNeither | 2) Does this identity interact with other identities, causing more or less stress? If so, how? |
| ♦ How do you identify? | 4) How much do you think about this identity? (1=never, 5=very often) | 3) Considering this aspect of your identity, what is one action you could take going forward to positively influence your treatment/functioning/mood? |
| Disability status and/or | Historically experienced more privilege or power | 1) Does this identity impact your mood or mental health? (1=not at all, |
| Definition: Functioning and/or impairment that may be physical, developmental, cognitive, intellectual etc. Results in restrictions, limitations and/or modifications in | Examples: Able-bodied, physically healthy or — Historically experienced more barriers or stigma Examples: Intellectual Disabilities, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Cerebral Palsy, Diabetes, Dementia, Multiple Sclerosis, Breast Cancer, Chronic Pain, Traumatic Brain Injury, HIV, Amputation, etc. | 5=completely). If so, in what ways does this identity affect your mental health? 2) Does this identity interact with other identities, causing more or less stress? If so, how? |
| one's ability to participate in day-to-day activities. | 2)VisibleHiddenConcealable | |
| • How do you identify? | 3)Fluid ChangingStable 4) A source of StrengthStress Both orNeither | 3) Considering this aspect of your identity, what is one action you could take going forward to positively influence your treatment/functioning/mood? |
| | 5) How much do you think about this identity? (1=never, 5=very often) | |

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| Diagnosis status (psychological/psychiatric) Definition: Presence or absence (or past history) of mental health problems. | Historically experienced more privilege or power Examples: Absence or assumption of absence of mental health problems. Society's definition of "good mental health." or Historically experienced more barriers or stigma Examples: Bipolar, Depression, Anxiety, OCD, | 1) Does this identity impact your mood or mental health? (1=not at all, 5=completely). If so, in what ways does this identity affect your mental health? |
| ♦ How do you identify? | Schizophrenia, Severe Emotion Dysregulation, ADHD, Borderline Personality Disorder, PTSD, Substance Use Disorders, etc. 2)VisibleHiddenConcealable | 2) Does this identity interact with other identities, causing more or less stress? If so, how? |
| | 3)Fluid ChangingStable | 3) Considering this aspect of your identity, what is one action you could take going forward to positively influence your treatment/functioning/mood? |
| | 4) A source of StrengthStress Both orNeither 5) How much do you think about this identity? (1=never, 5=very often) | |
| Religion and spirituality Definition: | Historically experienced more privilege or power Examples: Christianity or historically Christian values or | 1) Does this identity impact your mood or mental health? (1=not at all, 5=completely). If so, in what ways does this identity affect your mental health? |
| Religion = Institutionalized or culture-bound forms of relating to the sacred. Spirituality = Any way of | Historically experienced <u>more barriers</u> or stigma Examples: Judaism, Agnostic, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Atheist, etc. | 2) Does this identity interact with other identities, causing more or less stress? If so, how? |
| relating to that which is regarded as sacred. May or may not be linked to established institutions and/or traditional conceptualizations of the sacred. | 2)VisibleHiddenConcealable 4) A source of StrengthStress Both orNeither 5) How much do you think about this identity? | 3) Considering this aspect of your identity, what is one action you could take going forward to positively influence your treatment/functioning/mood? |
| ♦ How do you identify? | (1=never, 5=very often) | |
| | | |

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| Ethnicity and race Definition: Ethnicity = A type of | La) Ethnicity Historically experienced more privilege or power Examples: European-American Historically experienced more barriers or stigma | 1) Does this identity impact your mood or mental health? (1=not at all, 5=completely). If so, in what ways does this identity affect your mental health? |
| culture most often related to shared heritage from a geographical location that develops from within groups. May incorporate one ethnicity or multiple ethnicities. How do you identify? | Examples: Chinese, Chinese American, Cuban, Syrian, Syrian American, Wampanoag, Filipino, Japanese, Nepali-Bhutanese, Somali Canadian, African, African American, etc. 1b) Race Historically experienced more privilege or power Examples: White Historically experienced more barriers or stigma Examples: Asian, Black, Latino/a, Multiracial, Middle East and North African (MENA), etc. | 2) Does this identity interact with other identities, causing more or less stress? If so, how? |
| Race = Categorizes people into socially constructed groups based on external characteristics including skin color, facial features, and hair texture. | 2)VisibleHiddenConcealable 3)Fluid ChangingStable 4) A source of StrengthStress Both or Neither | 3) Considering this aspect of your identity, what is one action you could take going forward to positively influence your treatment/functioning/mood? |
| ♦ How do you identify? | 5) How much do you think about this identity? (1=never, 5=very often) | |
| Sexuality | Historically experienced <u>more privilege</u> or power Examples: Straight, heterosexual or | 1) Does this identity impact your mood or mental health? (1=not at all, 5=completely). If so, in what ways does this identity affect your mental health? |
| <u>Definition</u> : Sexual or romantic attraction to persons of gender(s). | Historically experienced more barriers or stigma Examples: Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Pansexual, Asexual, Queer, etc. | |
| ♦ How do you identify? | 2)VisibleHiddenConcealable | 2) Does this identity interact with other identities, causing more or less stress? If so, how? |
| | 3)Fluid ChangingStable | |
| | 4) A source of StrengthStress Both orNeither | 3) Considering this aspect of your identity, what is one action you could take going forward to positively influence your treatment/functioning/mood? |
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| Definitions and how you identify | About this identity | Reflection and application questions |
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| Socioeconomic Status (SES) | Historically experienced more privilege or power Examples: Wealthy, upper middle class, highly educated | 1) Does this identity impact your mood or mental health? (1=not at all, 5=completely). If so, in what ways does this identity affect your mental health? |
| <u>Definition</u> : Social standing or class often measured as a combination of education, income, financial access/security, and occupation. | Historically experienced more barriers or stigma Examples: Lower status because of class, education, occupation, income, or location. Working poor, poverty, low income, etc. 2)VisibleHiddenConcealable | 2) Does this identity interact with other identities, causing more or less stress? If so, how? |
| How do you identify? | | |
| | 3)Fluid ChangingStable | 3) Considering this aspect of your identity, what is one action you could take going |
| | 4) A source of StrengthStress Both orNeither | forward to positively influence your treatment/functioning/mood? |
| | 5) How much do you think about this identity? (1=never, 5=very often) | |
| Immigration status and/or Indigenous heritage Definition: Indigenous heritage = | Immigration Status Historically experienced more privilege or power Examples: Family did not recently immigrate to the country, perceived as "American" Historically experienced more barriers or stigma Examples: Family recently immigrated to U.S.; perceived as coming from somewhere else | 1) Does this identity impact your mood or mental health? (1=not at all, 5=completely). If so, in what ways does this identity affect your mental health? |
| Belonging to a group that was colonized or misplaced How do you identify? | 1b) Indigenous Heritage Historically experienced more privilege or power Examples: Historically or current colonizing culture, European American, etc. | 2) Does this identity interact with other identities, causing more or less stress? If so, how? |
| Immigration status = When you or your family moved to this country | Historically experienced more barriers or stigma Examples: American Indian, Native Alaskan, Native Hawaiians, First Peoples, Aboriginal, etc. 2)VisibleHiddenConcealable | 3) Considering this aspect of your identity, what is one action you could take going forward to positively influence your treatment/functioning/mood? |
| ♦ How do you identify? | 3) A source of StrengthStress Both orNeither | |
| | 4) How much do you think about this identity? (1=never, 5=very often) | |

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| Nationality and Citizenship Definition: The place in the world where someone was born and/or legal status where they currently reside ♦ How do you identify? | Historically experienced more privilege or power Examples: US American, Citizen, Documented immigrant or Historically experienced more barriers or stigma Examples: Undocumented immigrant, Refugee, Asylum Seeker, International Student, etc. Visible Hidden Concealable A source of Strength Stress Both or Neither How much do you think about this identity? (1=never, 5=very often) | 1) Does this identity impact your mood or mental health? (1=not at all, 5=completely). If so, in what ways does this identity affect your mental health? 2) Does this identity interact with other identities, causing more or less stress? If so, how? 3) Considering this aspect of your identity, what is one action you could take going forward to positively influence your treatment/functioning/mood? |
| Gender, gender expression, and sex assigned at birth Definition: Sex assigned at birth: The sex you were labeled at birth (usually Male or Female) based on physical characteristics and chromosomes. Sometimes people's current gender | 1a) Sex assigned at birth: — Historically experienced more privilege or power Examples: Cisgender, when your sex assigned at birth and current gender match — Historically experienced more barriers or stigma Examples: Transgender, Intersex, or other identities not matching birth assignment, etc. 1b) Gender: — Historically experienced more privilege or power Examples: Male | 1) Does this identity impact your mood or mental health? (1=not at all, 5=completely). If so, in what ways does this identity affect your mental health? 2) Does this identity interact with other identities, causing more or less stress? If so, how? |
| identity does not match what they were assigned at birth. How do you identify? Gender: A range of biological and socially constructed characteristics pertaining to, and typically differentiating between "masculinity" and "femininity." How do you identify? | Historically experienced more barriers or stigma Examples: Female, Gender Queer, Gender Non-Conforming, etc. 2)VisibleHiddenConcealable 3)Fluid ChangingStable 4) A source of StrengthStress Both orNeither 5) How much do you think about this identity? (1=never, 5=very often) | 3) Considering this aspect of your identity, what is one action you could take going forward to positively influence your treatment/functioning/mood? |

Recommended Citation for this Worksheet

Winer, J.P., Wadsworth, L. P., Forgeard, M., Pinder-Amaker, S., Bjorgvinsson, T., & Beard, C. (2018). Development and implementation of a single-session diversity and multicultural psychology group intervention within an academic psychiatric hospital. *the Behavior Therapist*.

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- Wadsworth, L. P., Morgan L. P., Hayes-Skelton, S. A., Roemer, L., & Suyemoto, K. L. (2016). Ways to boost your research rigor through increasing your cultural competence. *The Behavior Therapist*, 39(3), 76-92.

Worksheet Development

Fanny Ng and L.G. Rollins, 2016, ADDRESSING Self-Assessment Worksheet (Pages 3-6) adapted from Pamela Hays 2008 for the

University of Massachusetts Boston, further adapted by Jeffrey P. Winer for McLean Hospital/Harvard Medical School, 2016/2017.