

SUMMARY

Effective intercultural family counseling requires that the counselor possess a basic knowledge and understanding of the client family's cultural orientation. The extent to which the family counselor can join with the client family and become part of a collaborative effort to create desired change presents unique challenges, particularly when the family counselor and client family stem from notably different cultural reference groups. However, such differences can be overcome when the family counselor utilizes an understanding of cultural differences to help the family collectively define the presenting problem issue, develop common goals, and develop a strategy for desired change.

USEFUL WEBSITES AND LINKS

The following websites provide additional information relating to the chapter topics.

American Counseling Association

<http://www.counseling.org>

American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy

<http://www.aamft.org>

Association for Counselor Education and Supervision

<http://www.acesonline.net>

American Mental Health Counselors Association

<http://www.amhca.org>

Association for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues in Counseling

<http://www.algbtic.org>

Association for Multicultural Counseling and Development

<http://www.multiculturalcounseling.org>

Association for Spiritual, Ethical, and Religious Values in Counseling

<http://www.aservic.org>

Center for Multicultural Mental Health Research

<http://www.multiculturalmentalhealth.org>

Center for Multilingual Multicultural Research

<http://www.bcf.usc.edu>

Consortium for Multicultural Psychology Research

<http://www.psychology.msu.edu/cmpr>

Ecohealth

<http://www.springerlink.com>

International Association of Marriage and Family Counselors

<http://www.iamfconline.org>

The World Fact Book

<http://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook>

United Nations Data

<http://www.data.un.org>