Predicting Help-Seeking: Internalized Stigma and Psychological Flexibility in an Anxious Sample Rachel C. Bock, Emily M. Larson, Jacey L. Anderberg, & Christopher R. Berghoff

Introduction

- College students often report unfavorable help-seeking attitudes regarding mental health concerns (Czyz et al., 2013)
- Two-thirds of students with mental health concerns do not seek treatment, further increasing symptoms and negatively impacting help-seeking attitudes (Ryan et al., 2010)
- Low help-seeking behavior frequency is associated with low psychological flexibility (PF) and high internalized stigma (Masuda et al., 2017; Schomerus & Angermeyer, 2008)
- No research has evaluated such relations in a single model

Hypothesis

High internalized stigma and low psychological flexibility will predict low help-seeking attitudes

Method

Participants

- 173 students with positive anxiety screens
- $M_{age} = 20.07$; $SD_{age} = 2.94$; Range: 18 38

Measures

- Patient Health Questionnaire-4, Anxiety Subscale (Kroenke et al., 2009)
- Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness Inventory (Ritscher et al., 2003)
- Acceptance & Action Questionnaire-II (Bond et al., 2011)
- Attitudes Towards Seeking Professional Psychological Help-Short Form (Fischer & Farina, 1995)

Method

Online survey battery

Results

Table 1

Correlation Matrix, Descriptive Statistics, and Measure Reliabilities

iterrere reretes			
Measure	1	2	3
ATSPPH	_		
ISMI	20*	-	
AAQ-II	.10	.54**	_
M	17.14	1.85	27.38
SD	5.60	0.44	9.04
α	.93	.80	.89

Note. ATSPPH = Attitudes Towards Seeking Professional Psychological Help; ISMI = Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness Scale; AAQ-II = Acceptance and Action Questionnaire-II **p* < .01, ***p* < .001

University of South Dakota

Anxious individuals who report high internalized stigma and high psychological flexibility report lower help-seeking attitudes relative to those with low internalized stigma and psychological flexibility



Results Continued

Table 2

Stepwise Multiple Regression Predicting Help-Seeking Attitudes

Predictor	β	ΔR^2	p	95%
Step I		.04		
ISMI	-0.20		.007	[-4.46.
Step 2		.07		
ISMI	-0.37		<.001	[-6.83,
AAQ-II	0.31		<.001	[16.03.

Note. ATSPPH = Attitudes Towards Seeking Professional Psychological Help; ISMI = Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness Scale; AAQ-II = Acceptance and Action Questionnaire-Π

Discussion

- High internalized stigma associated with low help-seeking attitudes: Individuals with high self-stigma may view treatment negatively or be afraid to seek help
- High PF predicted low help-seeking attitudes: Individuals who flexibly respond to situations may perceive less need for treatment
- Education/prevention programs that reduce mental health stigma may increase positive help-seeking attitudes

Limitations

College sample, cross-sectional data, lack of control for anxiety severity

Future Directions

Community sample, longitudinal design, control for symptom severity, examination of additional mental health concerns

References

- Bond, F. W., Hayes, S. C., Baer, R. A., Carpenter, K. M., Guenole, N., Orcutt, H. K., Waltz, T., & Zettle, R. D. (2011). Preliminary psychometric properties of the Acceptance and Action Questionnaire-II: A revised measure of psychological inflexibility and experiential avoidance. *Behavior Therapy*, 42(4), 676–688. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.beth.2011.03.007
- Czyz, E. K., Horwitz, A. G., Eisenberg, D., Kramer, K., & King, C. A. (2013). Self-reported barriers to professional help seeking among college students at elevated risk for suicide. Journal of American College Health, 61(7), 398–406. https://doi.org/10.1080/07448481.2013.820731
- Fischer, E. H., & Farina, A. (1995). Attitudes toward seeking professional psychological help: A shortened form and considerations for research. Journal of College Student Development, 36, 368-373. https://dx.doi.org/10.3389%2Ffpsyg.2016.00547

Kroenke, K., Spitzer, R. L., Williams, J. B., & Löwe, B. (2009). An ultra-brief screening scale for anxiety and depression: the PHQ-4. Psychosomatics, 50(6), 613-621. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0033-3182(09)70864-3

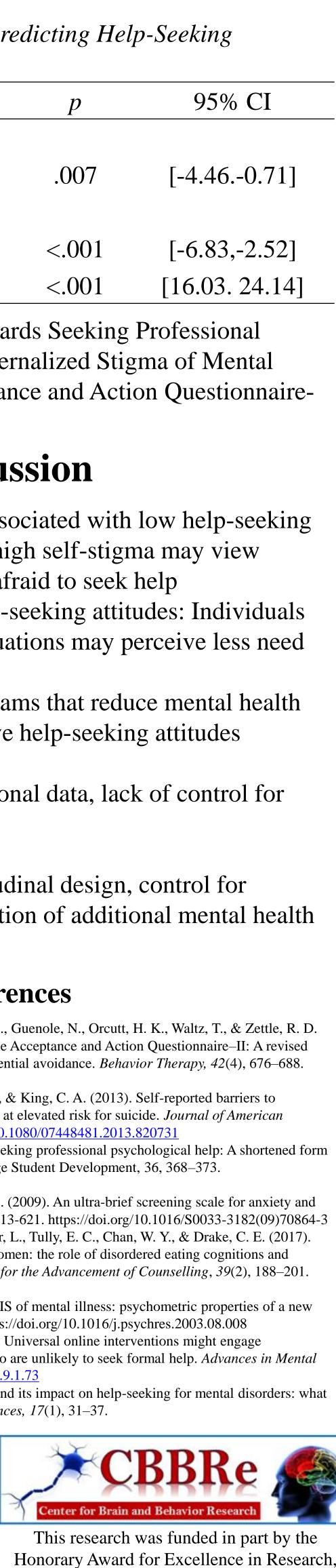
Masuda, A., Goodnight, B. L., Ng, S. Y., Ward Schaefer, L., Tully, E. C., Chan, W. Y., & Drake, C. E. (2017). Help-seeking stigma in asian american college women: the role of disordered eating cognitions and psychological inflexibility. International Journal for the Advancement of Counselling, 39(2), 188-201. https://doi.org/ 10.1007/s10447-017-9291-1

Ritsher, J. B., Otilingam, P. G., & Grajales, M. (2003). IS of mental illness: psychometric properties of a new measure. Psychiatry Research, 121(1), 3149. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2003.08.008

Ryan, M. L., Shochet, I. M., & Stallman, H. M. (2010). Universal online interventions might engage psychologically distressed university students who are unlikely to seek formal help. Advances in Mental *Health*, 9(1), 73–83. <u>https://doi.org/10.5172/jamh.9.1.73</u>

Schomerus, G., & Angermeyer, M. C. (2008). Stigma and its impact on help-seeking for mental disorders: what do we know? *Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences*, 17(1), 31–37. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1121189X00002669





Service, and Leadership provided by the Center for Brain and Behavior Research

