

**Description of a culture-sensitive, low-threshold psychoeducation intervention  
for asylum seekers (Tea Garden)**

Ricarda Mewes<sup>1\*</sup>, Julia Giesebrecht<sup>2\*</sup>, Cornelia Weise<sup>2</sup>, Freyja Grupp<sup>2</sup>

\*Shared first authorship

<sup>1</sup> Outpatient Unit for Research, Teaching and Practice, Faculty of Psychology,  
University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria.

<sup>2</sup> Division of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Department of Psychology,  
University of Marburg, Germany.

**Orcid iDs**

Ricarda Mewes: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4724-9597>

Cornelia Weise: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5216-1031>

Freyja Grupp: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9855-4658>

**Twitter:** @CorneliaWeise

Short Title: Description and Feasibility of the Tea Garden

**Author Note**

Parts of this study were funded by the European Refugee Fund (EFF-12-775).

\*Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Ricarda Mewes, Outpatient Unit for Research, Teaching, and Practice, Faculty of Psychology, University of Vienna, Renngasse 6-8, Vienna, 1010, Austria, E-mail: [ricarda.nater-mewes@univie.ac.at](mailto:ricarda.nater-mewes@univie.ac.at)

### **Teaser**

This short, culture-sensitive, transdiagnostic intervention shows promise for increasing knowledge and resilience in refugees from different origins, with different educational levels and with varying lengths of stay.

### **Highlights**

- There is a lack of short, low-threshold, and culture-sensitive interventions for asylum seekers.
- The transdiagnostic intervention, named 'Tea Garden' (TG), is described and findings of pilot evaluations are reported.
- The TG aims to increase knowledge about mental health (care), and improve resilience and self-care.
- The TG was found to be helpful for refugees from different origins and with different educational levels.

### **Abstract**

**Background:** Asylum seekers often suffer from high levels of mental distress. However, as a result of a lack of knowledge about mental health and health care, as well as cultural and language barriers, the utilization of mental health care in Western host countries is often difficult for these individuals. Reducing these barriers may thus be a crucial first step towards appropriate mental health care. Previous research showed that psychoeducation may be helpful in this regard.

**Method:** The current manuscript describes a short, low-threshold and transdiagnostic intervention named 'Tea Garden (TG)'. The TG aims to increase specific knowledge about mental health problems and available treatments, and may improve psychological resilience and self-care. In this manuscript, we specifically focus on culturally sensitive facets, following the framework proposed by Heim and colleagues (submitted), and lessons learned from three independent pilot evaluations (Ns=31; 61; 20).

**Results:** The TG was found to be feasible and quantitative results showed that it was helpful for male and female asylum seekers from different countries of origin (e.g., Afghanistan, Syria, Pakistan, Iraq) and with different educational levels. Interestingly, even asylum seekers who had already been in Germany or Austria for three or more years benefited from the TG.

**Conclusion:** The TG specifically aims to be culture-sensitive rather than culture-specific, to be transdiagnostic rather than focused on specific mental disorders, and to be suitable for asylum seekers who are still in the insecure process of applying for asylum. It may also be helpful for distressed asylum seekers who do not fulfill the criteria for a mental disorder, and for healthy asylum seekers who could use the knowledge gained in the TG to help others.

*Keywords:* asylum seekers, culture-sensitive, knowledge, mental health (care), psychoeducation, transdiagnostic

## Introduction

The prevalence of mental disorders in refugees and asylum seekers<sup>1</sup> is high, as they have frequently experienced different kinds of hardship and traumatic situations (Blackmore et al., 2020; Henkelmann et al., 2020). Even when asylum seekers have arrived in a safe host country, factors such as a lengthy asylum procedure, fear of deportation, or ethnic discrimination pose a risk for the aggravation or new manifestation of mental health problems (Gleeson et al., 2020). Despite high levels of mental distress, access to mental health treatment for asylum seekers is limited (Bjorkenstam et al., 2020; Fuhrer et al., 2020). This is mainly a result of barriers such as a general lack of knowledge about mental disorders and mental health care, but is also caused by limited access to health care systems in host countries, cultural understanding and stigmatization of mental disorders and mental health care, and language barriers (Grupp et al., 2019; Martensson et al., 2020).

Systematic reviews have revealed that psychoeducation improves specific knowledge about mental disorders (e.g., about possible causes, typical symptoms of a disorder, factors influencing the symptoms) and psychosocial functioning, including coping with symptoms, and reduces distress for people suffering from mental disorders (Barnicot et al., 2020; Tursi et al., 2013). Colom (2011; page 339) defines

---

<sup>1</sup> 'An asylum seeker' is defined as a person who is seeking international protection and whose claim for asylum has not yet been finalized. If protection is granted according to the 1951 Refugee Convention, the person is recognized as a 'refugee'. Accordingly, all refugees were initially asylum seekers. Many of the studies cited investigated both asylum seekers and refugees. Because of the current study's focus, we primarily use the term 'asylum seekers' and speak of refugees only if they are specifically addressed.

psychoeducation “as a patient’s empowering training targeted at promoting awareness and proactivity, providing tools to manage, cope and live with a chronic condition ..., and changing behaviours and attitudes related to the condition.” Consequently, psychoeducation may be an effective intervention to improve the mental health knowledge and to enable an initial mental health improvement of different cultural groups of asylum seekers in Western host countries. Such a psychoeducation intervention should be adapted to a degree that allows its use in different cultural groups (i.e., being culture-sensitive; e.g., see the suggestions on cultural adapted cognitive behavioral therapy by Hinton et al. (2012)) rather than focused on one specific culture or group (i.e., culture-specific; e.g., see the examples and recommendations for specific cultural/ethnic groups by Smith et al. (2011)). However, this type of psychoeducation for asylum seekers is lacking. Therefore, we developed a short, culture-sensitive intervention, named Tea Garden (TG). We chose this name because a tea garden is a familiar concept for many migrants from different regions of origin and is often associated with a positive situation. We wanted to avoid difficult names or labels (e.g. psychotherapy or psychological) that could discourage interested persons as a result of a lack of knowledge about psychotherapy and psychological interventions or a possible fear of stigmatization. Our focus was on reducing distress and increasing knowledge about the development of mental disorders, resources to cope with mental distress, and interventions, that were assumed to be of particular relevance for asylum seekers. In line with Betsch and colleagues, we aimed for a “deliberate and evidence-informed adaptation of health communication to the recipients’ cultural background in order to increase knowledge and improve preparation for medical decision making and to enhance the persuasiveness of messages in health promotion” (Betsch et al., 2016, page 813). We did not limit culture to the nationality or a set of habits and beliefs, but also account for the particular

sociodemographic, legal, and living situation of asylum seekers (e.g., Napier et al., 2014).

Our main aim (I) in this paper is to describe the TG with a specific focus on culturally sensitive facets, following the framework proposed by Heim and colleagues (submitted). Additionally, we provide summarized findings (II) from pilot evaluation studies with regard to the acceptability and feasibility of the TG, as well as lessons learned.

### **I. Description of the Tea Garden (TG)**

The TG was developed as part of the project 'Psychotherapeutic first aid for asylum seekers living in Hesse' funded by the European Refugee Fund, EFF-12-775 (Mewes et al., 2015). The aim of the TG is threefold: (1) to increase knowledge about mental disorders most relevant for asylum seekers, psychological and psychiatric treatments, mental health care in the resettlement country, and the special access conditions for asylum seekers in this regard; (2) to reduce stigmatization of mental disorders and mental health care, and thereby increase openness to psychotherapy and psychiatric treatments; and (3) to strengthen psychological resources and achieve first reduction of mental distress.

#### **Team of developers**

The developing team comprised members from different countries of origin and different cultural backgrounds (e.g., Persian, Arabic, Kurdish, Turkish), some of them with a refugee background, psychotherapists working with asylum seekers, and researchers in the field of intercultural psychology

#### **Target population**

The target group for the TG consists of asylum seekers who have recently arrived in a host country (e.g., max. 18 months), are still in the process of applying for asylum, and may suddenly be transferred to other cities or Federal states during their asylum procedure. Participants may be mentally distressed or suffer from a mental disorder, but this is not mandatory for participation. The TG is transdiagnostic and may even be helpful for healthy asylum seekers who could use the knowledge gained in the TG to help others.

### General implementation of the TG

With the aid of interpreters, the TG is provided in a group format to provide help to several asylum seekers simultaneously. The TG consists of four modules (A-D): Module A) establishing trust and confidence; Module B) symptoms of mental disorders; Module C) resources and self-care, and Module D) treatment options. These modules are interactively presented in two 90-minute sessions delivered one week apart in groups of approximately six participants (detailed information can be found in the German manual (Mewes et al., 2015)). This schedule is considered short enough to reach many target clients, but long enough to provide the required information in a relaxing and interactive manner.

A group setting is applied to enhance social support and mutual exchange, and to take into account the mainly collectivistic background of the main groups of asylum seekers (in Western host countries) as well as shared pre-, peri-, and postmigration experiences (Kananian et al., 2017; Kira et al., 2012). These benefits are assumed to outweigh possible disadvantages, such as reservations to participate in a group (e.g., worries about confidentiality and being stigmatized), the limited consideration of

individual problems, and the therapists' necessity to closely monitor not only the content but also the group process (Kira et al., 2012).

Tea and food are offered to promote a relaxing and welcoming atmosphere. In addition, the TG uses images/ illustrations, symbols (e.g., rope, flowers, stones, spinning top) and familiar metaphors in order to facilitate communication and to adapt to different educational levels. Its material is free of written language or complicated figures, and operates best in gender- and language-homogenous groups of five to seven participants.

#### Components and contents of the intervention

Based on a literature review and our own work (Hinton et al., 2012; Reich et al., 2015) as well as advice from experienced psychotherapists in the field, we included several treatment components in order to foster confidence and therapy motivation, and thus to increase the usefulness of the TG. With regard to *specific components*, i.e. components that have specific relevance for the aims of the TG, we focused on psychoeducation (e.g., explaining that traumatic events can cause symptoms, explaining the concept of psychotherapy), strengthening resources (e.g., introducing possible resources, initiating exchange about useful strategies for coping and how to implement them in the daily live), giving hope (e.g., by explaining that symptoms can improve with the right care), and reducing stigmatization (e.g., by initiating exchange about problems and by emphasizing that persons with mental problems are not 'mad'). In addition, we included several *unspecific components* that should support the implementation of the TG (but do not specifically relate to the aims of the TG) such as guiding through the sessions (e.g., by outlining the structure of the sessions and monitoring the time), normalizing (e.g. by explaining that experiencing symptoms such

as worries and flashbacks after traumatic events is normal), discussing advantages of and barriers to treatments (e.g., by asking for the participants' views on psychopharmacological treatments, by explaining how to get a psychotherapy and addressing possible barriers), monitoring the distress level of participants (e.g., by working with two therapists and a limited number of participants, one therapist can watch out for signs of distress), and interrupting participants when narratives become too personal/ distress becomes too high (this is part of a set of group rules which are introduced at the first session). Moreover, *in-session techniques* such as behavioral experiments (relaxation) and exchange between group participants were included to this end.

In order to consider relevant *target syndromes, needs, and concepts of distress* (Lewis-Fernandez & Kirmayer, 2019) of our target group, the following contents were included in the TG:

(1) *Explanatory models, etiological assumptions.* Based on a literature review (e.g., Liedl et al., 2010), we used a body-mind metaphor for the description of a traumatic event and the care and healing related to this event (i.e., the mind can be wounded by traumatic events; this wound is similar to a wound on the hand after a cut; wounds in the mind may cause symptoms; and the wound must be nursed and will then heal, leaving a scar).

(2) *Symptom patterns and socially acceptable terms for expressing distress.*

The higher relevance of bodily symptoms in many groups of immigrants in Western host countries and culture-specific symptoms such as 'burning liver' or 'pulling hair' was accounted for by explicitly introducing these symptoms (among others) with drawings as part of a module about symptoms (module

B). This decision was based on a literature review (e.g., Hinton et al., 2012; Rometsch et al., 2020) and experiences from the team of developers.

*Culturally salient resources.* As many groups of asylum seekers in Western host countries highly value religion and faith, and have strong ties within the 'extended family', these potential resources were introduced as part of the module on resources and self-care (module C). This decision was based on a literature review, our own scientific work (e.g., Grupp et al., 2019), and advice from the team of developers.

#### Suggested outcome measure

In line with trials offering psychoeducation interventions for persons with serious mental illnesses (e.g., Zhao et al., 2015), the primary outcome for evaluations of the TG should be *changes in specific knowledge* with regard to mental health (please see the Appendix for suggestions on measures of the other aims of the TG). Moreover, the feasibility and acceptability of the TG should be assessed, e.g., the atmosphere, the comprehensibility, and the communication, as well as the personal benefit, relief, and perceptions of resources.

For the three pilot studies reported below, a questionnaire developed by our work group was used (Demir et al., 2016). This questionnaire assessed self-reported knowledge on 1) symptoms of mental disorders, 2) resilience and coping strategies, and 3) mental health care offered in the country. To facilitate assessment in illiterate and low-educated participants, we aimed for easy language and used smileys to indicate negative to positive response or low to high agreement and a right-angled triangle symbol to indicate increase in knowledge (range 1=not at all to 5=very much; the higher the value the more positive the assessment), respectively. Moreover,

feedback on the personal benefits, and suggestions for improvement, could be given using free text.

## **II. Findings from first evaluations of the Tea Garden and lessons learned**

Three independent pilot evaluations were conducted with a focus on acceptance, feasibility, first hints of possible effectiveness, as well as lessons learned (mainly based on anecdotal reports of the researchers, and the therapists who conducted the TGs, and written and verbal feedback of participants). Two pilot evaluations were conducted in Germany (Bogdanski et al., 2019; Demir et al., 2016) and one in Austria. Most participants came from Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, or Iraq. More detailed information is provided in the Appendix. By reason of the low-threshold character of the TG, participants in the pilot evaluations were not screened for mental disorders. The outcome assessments were conducted after each TG session and were supported by interpreters when necessary. After the TG, participants reported increased knowledge about mental health care, psychotherapy and self-help options, relief for general distress, improved perceptions of resources, and high overall satisfaction with the program.

### *Lessons learned:*

- i) To facilitate recruitment, potential participants needed to be educated in detail about the program, and it was necessary to establish trust, be patient, and build a network of contact persons.
- ii) The outcome assessment was too complex and unfamiliar for some participants, and was simplified by only using smileys.

iii) Some participants erroneously expected to learn about asylum procedures. Therefore, flyers and invitations should be phrased very clearly and highlight the content of the TG.

iv) Even asylum seekers with longer durations of stay (e.g. three years and more) appreciated the TG.

v) The illustrations used in the TG were complemented by new illustrations in order to enhance the variety of shown human appearances and the fit for different groups of asylum seekers.

vi) The larger the size of the group the more likely conflicts between participants may emerge. We thus suggest to limit the number of participants to eight.

## **Discussion**

In contrast to other interventions, the TG specifically aims to be culture-sensitive rather than culture-specific, to be transdiagnostic rather than focusing on specific mental disorders, and to be suitable for asylum seekers who are still in the insecure process of applying for asylum. The three independent pilot evaluations demonstrated the feasibility of the TG and its acceptance with regard to different countries of origin, spoken languages, educational levels, and durations of stay in the host countries. Moreover, they provided us with important lessons for the future recruitment of potential participants, appropriate designs for the outcome assessment, the materials used, and the recommended group size. In general, our findings suggest that the TG may be a useful first step to improve mental health care for asylum seekers. However, the generalizability and explanatory power of the presented results is limited by the

single-group designs, and the lack of pre-post comparisons as well as follow-up assessments that would provide information about the sustainability of possible benefits. These limitations will now be tackled by the multicenter randomized controlled trial 'Efficacy of Low-threshold, Culturally Sensitive Group Psychoeducation in Asylum Seekers' (LoPe; DRKS00020564), where the participants will be randomized to either the TG or a waitlist control group and changes in knowledge will be assessed pre- and postintervention as well as two and six months later.

Following the example of other projects that successfully used brief psychological interventions to reduce the treatment gap for common mental disorders in affected groups, such as the Friendship Bench project in Zimbabwe (Chibanda et al., 2016) or the Self-Help Plus project in Uganda (Tol et al., 2020), the TG might best be implemented via psychologists working in asylum facilities, trained and supervised social workers or even lay facilitators, depending on the local means and structures. By being culture-sensitive and very low-threshold, the TG considers the high diversity of asylum seekers living in Western host countries (e.g., with regard to their countries of origin, their ethnicity, religion, education level, asylum status, distress level, etc.) and avoids the discrimination of specific (often particularly marginalized) groups. The TG may, thus, be considered as a broadly applicable first-line mental health intervention.

### **Conflict of Interest Statements**

The authors state no potential or actual conflicts of interest.

### **Acknowledgements**

We thank Mag.<sup>a</sup> Vesna Maric Medjugorac (Caritas Vienna) for supporting the pilot evaluation 3.

### References

- Barnicot, K., Michael, C., Trione, E., Lang, S., Saunders, T., Sharp, M., & Crawford, M. J. (2020). Psychological interventions for acute psychiatric inpatients with schizophrenia-spectrum disorders: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Clin Psychol Rev*, 82, 101929. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2020.101929>
- Betsch, C., Bohm, R., Airhihenbuwa, C. O., Butler, R., Chapman, G. B., Haase, N., Herrmann, B., Igarashi, T., Kitayama, S., Korn, L., Nurm, U. K., Rohrmann, B., Rothman, A. J., Shavitt, S., Updegraff, J. A., & Uskul, A. K. (2016). Improving Medical Decision Making and Health Promotion through Culture-Sensitive Health Communication: An Agenda for Science and Practice. *Med Decis Making*, 36(7), 811-833. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0272989X15600434>
- Bjorkenstam, E., Helgesson, M., Norredam, M., Sijbrandij, M., de Montgomery, C. J., & Mittendorfer-Rutz, E. (2020). Differences in psychiatric care utilization between refugees, non-refugee migrants and Swedish-born youth. *Psychol Med*, 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291720003190>
- Blackmore, R., Boyle, J. A., Fazel, M., Ranasinha, S., Gray, K. M., Fitzgerald, G., Misso, M., & Gibson-Helm, M. (2020). The prevalence of mental illness in refugees and asylum seekers: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS Med*, 17(9), e1003337. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1003337>
- Bogdanski, C., Ghazal Makki, S., Hermann, A., Nater-Mewes, R., Diringier-Seither, A., & Stark, R. (2019). Evaluation des „Gesundheits-Teegarten“ – eine psychoedukative Gesprächsgruppe mit Geflüchteten [Evaluation of the health

- Teagarden - a psychoeducative discussion group with refugees].  
*Gesundheitswesen*, 81(03), 265. <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0039-1679354>
- Chibanda, D., Weiss, H. A., Verhey, R., Simms, V., Munjoma, R., Rusakaniko, S., Chingono, A., Munetsi, E., Bere, T., Manda, E., Abas, M., & Araya, R. (2016). Effect of a Primary Care-Based Psychological Intervention on Symptoms of Common Mental Disorders in Zimbabwe: A Randomized Clinical Trial. *Jama*, 316(24), 2618-2626. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2016.19102>
- Colom, F. (2011). Keeping therapies simple: psychoeducation in the prevention of relapse in affective disorders. *Br J Psychiatry*, 198(5), 338-340.  
<https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.bp.110.090209>
- Demir, S., Reich, H., & Mewes, R. (2016). Psychologische Erstbetreuung für Asylsuchende. Entwicklung und erste Erfahrungen mit einer Gruppenpsychoedukation für Geflüchtete [Psychological first aid for asylum seekers: Development and evaluation of psychoeducation for refugees]. *Psychotherapeutenjournal*, 2/2016, 124-131.
- Fuhrer, A., Niedermaier, A., Kalfa, V., Mikolajczyk, R., & Wienke, A. (2020). Serious shortcomings in assessment and treatment of asylum seekers' mental health needs. *PLoS One*, 15(10), e0239211.  
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0239211>
- Gleeson, C., Frost, R., Sherwood, L., Shevlin, M., Hyland, P., Halpin, R., Murphy, J., & Silove, D. (2020). Post-migration factors and mental health outcomes in asylum-seeking and refugee populations: a systematic review. *Eur J Psychotraumatol*, 11(1), 1793567.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/20008198.2020.1793567>
- Grupp, F., Moro, M. R., Nater, U. M., Skandrani, S., & Mewes, R. (2019). 'Only God can promise healing.': help-seeking intentions and lay beliefs about cures for

post-traumatic stress disorder among Sub-Saharan African asylum seekers in Germany. *Eur J Psychotraumatol*, 10(1), 1684225.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/20008198.2019.1684225>

Heim E., Mewes R., Jinane Abi Ramia, Heide Glaesmer, Brian Hall, Melissa Harper, Burçin Ince Ünlü, Scharyar Kananian, Brandon Kohrt, Franziska Lechner-Meichsner, Annett Lotzin, Marie-Rose Moro, Radjack Rahmet, Alicia Salamanca-Sanabria, Daisy Singla, Annabelle Starck, Gesine Sturm, Wietse Tol, Cornelia Weise, Christine Knaevelsrud, (submitted). REporting Cultural Adaptation in Psychological Trials (RECAPT). *Clinical Psychology in Europe*

Henkelmann, J. R., de Best, S., Deckers, C., Jensen, K., Shahab, M., Elzinga, B., & Molendijk, M. (2020). Anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder in refugees resettling in high-income countries: systematic review and meta-analysis. *BJPsych Open*, 6(4), e68. <https://doi.org/10.1192/bjo.2020.54>

Hinton, D. E., Rivera, E. I., Hofmann, S. G., Barlow, D. H., & Otto, M. W. (2012). Adapting CBT for traumatized refugees and ethnic minority patients: examples from culturally adapted CBT (CA-CBT). *Transcult Psychiatry*, 49(2), 340-365. [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&dopt=Citation&list\\_uids=22508639](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&dopt=Citation&list_uids=22508639)

Kananian, S., Ayoughi, S., Farugie, A., Hinton, D., & Stangier, U. (2017). Transdiagnostic culturally adapted CBT with Farsi-speaking refugees: a pilot study. *Eur J Psychotraumatol*, 8(sup2), 1390362. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20008198.2017.1390362>

Kira, I. A., Ahmed, A., Wasim, F., Mahmoud, V., Colrain, J., & Rai, D. (2012). Group therapy for refugees and torture survivors: treatment model innovations. *Int J Group Psychother*, 62(1), 69-88. <https://doi.org/10.1521/ijgp.2012.62.1.69>

- Lewis-Fernandez, R., & Kirmayer, L. J. (2019). Cultural concepts of distress and psychiatric disorders: Understanding symptom experience and expression in context. *Transcult Psychiatry*, 56(4), 786-803.  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1363461519861795>
- Liedl, A., Schäfer, U., & Knaevelsrud, C. (2010). *Psychoedukation bei posttraumatischen Störungen. Manual für Einzel- und Gruppensettings [Psychoeducation for posttraumatic disorders. Manual for single- and group-settings]*. Schattauer.
- Martensson, L., Lytsy, P., Westerling, R., & Wangdahl, J. (2020). Experiences and needs concerning health related information for newly arrived refugees in Sweden. *BMC Public Health*, 20(1), 1044. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-020-09163-w>
- Mewes, R., Reich, H., & Demir, S. (2015). *Beratung nach Flucht und Migration. Ein Handbuch zur psychologischen Erstbetreuung von Geflüchteten [Counseling after flight and migration. A handbook for psychological first aid of refugees]*. WeltTrends, Potsdam.
- Napier, AD, Ancarno, C, Butler, B, Calabrese, J, Chater, A, Chatterjee, H et al. (2014). Culture and health. *The Lancet*, 384(9954),1607–39.  
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(14\)61603-2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)61603-2)
- Reich, H., Bockel, L., & Mewes, R. (2015). Motivation for Psychotherapy and Illness Beliefs in Turkish Immigrant Inpatients in Germany: Results of a Cultural Comparison Study. *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities*, 2(1), 112-123. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-014-0054-y>
- Rometsch, C., Denking, J. K., Engelhardt, M., Windthorst, P., Graf, J., Gibbons, N., Pham, P., Zipfel, S., & Junne, F. (2020). Pain, somatic complaints, and subjective concepts of illness in traumatized female refugees who experienced

extreme violence by the "Islamic State" (IS). *J Psychosom Res*, 130, 109931.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpsychores.2020.109931>

Smith, T. B., Rodriguez, M. D., & Bernal, G. (2011). Culture. *J Clin Psychol*, 67(2),

166-175. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jclp.20757>

Tol, W. A., Leku, M. R., Lakin, D. P., Carswell, K., Augustinavicius, J., Adaku, A., Au,

T. M., Brown, F. L., Bryant, R. A., Garcia-Moreno, C., Musci, R. J.,

Ventevogel, P., White, R. G., & van Ommeren, M. (2020). Guided self-help to reduce psychological distress in South Sudanese female refugees in Uganda: a cluster randomised trial. *Lancet Glob Health*, 8(2), e254-e263.

[https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(19\)30504-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(19)30504-2)

Tursi, M. F., Baes, C., Camacho, F. R., Tofoli, S. M., & Juruena, M. F. (2013).

Effectiveness of psychoeducation for depression: a systematic review. *Aust N*

*Z J Psychiatry*, 47(11), 1019-1031. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0004867413491154>

Zhao, S., Sampson, S., Xia, J., & Jayaram, M. B. (2015). Psychoeducation (brief) for

people with serious mental illness. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*(4),

CD010823. <https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD010823.pub2>

**Appendix** to the manuscript:

**Description of a culture-sensitive, low-threshold psychoeducation intervention  
for asylum seekers (Tea Garden)**

Ricarda Mewes<sup>1\*</sup>, Julia Giesebrecht<sup>2\*</sup>, Cornelia Weise<sup>2</sup>, Freyja Grupp<sup>2</sup>

\*Shared first authorship

<sup>1</sup> Outpatient Unit for Research, Teaching and Practice, Faculty of Psychology,  
University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria.

<sup>2</sup> Division of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Department of Psychology,  
University of Marburg, Germany.

**Content**

Suggestions for the assessment of the aims two and three of the Teagarden (TG)...	2
Findings from first evaluations of the Tea Garden and lessons learned .....	2
Table 1: Sociodemographic data of participants from all three pilot evaluations .....	6
Table 2: Mean scores of the third pilot evaluations and correlations to duration of stay .....	7
References .....	8

## Suggestions for the measures of the aims two and three of the Teagarden (TG)

To assess the effects of the TG with regard to its additional aims, i.e., (a) reducing stigmatization of mental disorders and mental health care and increasing openness to psychotherapy and psychiatric treatments; and (b) strengthening psychological resources and achieving first reduction of mental distress, additional questionnaires such as the Attitudes Toward Seeking Mental Health Services (IASMHS;(Mackenzie et al., 2004)), the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC;(Connor & Davidson, 2003)), and the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28;(Alhamad & Al-Faris, 1998; Goldberg, 1978; Ormel et al., 1989)) may be used as well as qualitative methods.

## Findings from first evaluations of the Tea Garden and lessons learned

Below, we summarize the results of three independent pilot evaluations with regard to acceptance, feasibility, and first hints of possible effectiveness of the TG, as well as lessons learned (mainly based on anecdotal reports of the researchers, the therapists who conducted the TGs, and written and verbal feedback of participants). Please note that by reason of the low-threshold character of the TG, participants in the pilot evaluations were not screened for mental disorders.

1. The **first pilot evaluation** was conducted as part of the project 'Psychotherapeutic first aid for asylum seekers in Hesse' (EFF-12-775) at the University of Marburg, Germany (Demir et al., 2016). In this pilot study, 31 asylum seekers participated in the TG (for sociodemographic data see Table 1 below). At the time of participation, they had been in Germany for between one week and three months. Assessments were conducted at the end of each session of the TG. After the

TG (presented in Arabic and Kurdish), participants reported increased knowledge about mental health care, psychotherapy and self-help options, relief for general distress, improved perceptions of resources, and high overall satisfaction with the program. On a scale from 1 to 5 (with higher values indicating greater improvement; see 'outcome assessment' above), all mean values ranged between 3.5 (SD=1.4) and 4.8 (SD= 0.4).

*Lessons learned from evaluation 1:* The reports of the researchers showed that participants were often suspicious about revealing personal information, because they feared a negative influence on their asylum process. They were often unfamiliar with study procedures and skeptical about the benefit of participating. To facilitate recruitment, potential participants needed to be educated in detail about the program, and it was necessary to establish trust, be patient, and build a network of contact persons.

2. The **second pilot evaluation** was conducted by the Division of Psychotherapy and Systems Neuroscience, University of Giessen, Germany, in close cooperation with the local health authorities of the county Lahn-Dill, Hesse (Bogdanski et al., 2019). The TG was provided in Dari, Farsi, Arabic, and Urdu for participants from Afghanistan, Syria, Pakistan, Iraq, and Morocco (see Table 1). Participants had already been living in Germany for an average of 34 months. Eighteen participants completed the outcome assessment after the first session of the TG and 43 participants after the second session. The participants rated the TG and the exchange with the other participants as valuable, and felt relieved and safe during their participation. After participation, they reported increased knowledge about symptoms of mental disorders and mental health care, and were more confident about handling their symptoms in the future. The duration of stay in Germany did not influence the results (ANOVAs; all ps

>.05), but comparisons between men and women showed that women rated the second session higher than did men in terms of usefulness and knowledge about mental problems and their own resources (ANOVAs;  $ps <.05$ ).

*Lessons learned from evaluation 2:*

i) The use of questions and triangles in the outcome assessment led to inquiries and confusion during the evaluation, as they were too complex and unfamiliar for some participants. Therefore, the outcome questionnaire was simplified by only using statements and smileys.

ii) There were some dropouts after the first session, because participants were disappointed that they did not learn anything about asylum procedures. To better inform participants about what to expect from the TG, flyers and invitations should be phrased very clearly and highlight the content of the TG.

iii) In contrast to the assumption that only recently arrived asylum seekers would be interested in the TG, even asylum seekers and refugees with longer durations of stay appreciated the TG and benefited from it.

3. The ***third pilot evaluation*** was conducted in the context of a *Caritas Austria* project called “MIT” (*mobile intervention team*) in 2018/2019. Clinical psychologists visited residential facilities of basic welfare support for refugees in Vienna to provide information about mental disorders and mental health care. The goal was to identify those people who needed psychotherapeutic treatment. The TG was applied in two groups of women and two groups of men, each assisted by an interpreter. Participants who evaluated the TG came from Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, and Iran. 65% of the participants had been in Austria for 3.5 years (20% for around one year and 15% for

4.5 years) and 75% were asylum seekers (25% had been granted asylum). All mean values of the outcome questionnaire ranged from 3.1 (SD=0.9) to 4.4 (SD=0.9; See Table 2, below); knowledge about treatments was rated the lowest (probably due to the lack of module D for some participants) and comprehensibility the highest. No associations were found between the duration of stay and the outcome measures ( $r_s$ : all  $ps.>.05$ ; Table 2). According to the written feedback, participants were very grateful and valued being reminded of self-help strategies, feeling safe, comfortable, relieved and self-empowered, growing knowledge about psychologists and treatment options and being able to remember information. After the TG, two participants felt enabled to seek psychotherapy.

*Lessons learned from evaluation 3:*

i) The illustrations used in the TG up to that time point had to be complemented by new illustrations in order to enhance the variety of shown human appearances and the fit for different groups of asylum seekers and refugees.

ii) The larger the size of the group (one group was conducted with 17 participants from one facility), the more likely it may be that residents who are in conflict with each other will be participating in the same group. This can compromise the group atmosphere and result in an unfavorable learning environment. Therefore, it is important to limit the number of participants to up to eight.

Table 1: Sociodemographic data of participants from all three pilot evaluations

	First pilot evaluation	Second pilot evaluation		Third pilot evaluation
		Session 1	Session 2	
Gender <i>N</i> (%)				
Male	28 (90%)	9 (50%)	17 (40%)	3 (15%)
Female	3 (10%)	9 (50%)	26 (60%)	17 (85%)
Age (years)				
MD (SD)	28.2 (6.5)	32.5 (8.1)	35.1 (9.8)	36.5 (8.0)
Country of origin (n) <sup>a</sup>				
Afghanistan	-	8	15	2
Syria	28	4	13	2
Iraq	-	5	5	15
Pakistan	-	1	8	-
Other	3	-	1	1
Education* (in years)				
MD (SD)	-	8.2 (4.7)	8.0 (5.5)	-
Education in levels <sup>b</sup> (%)				
basic	19%	-	-	-
medium	23%	-	-	-
high-school diploma	29%	-	-	-
university	29%	-	-	-
Time spent in Germany <sup>b</sup> (in months)				
MD/modus	2	34.6	33.9	36-48 <sup>c</sup>
Range	0.25-3	-	-	-

*Note.* <sup>a</sup> one missing value; <sup>b</sup> Education and time spent in Germany was not obtained in the same way in all studies because of the different contexts in which they took place;

<sup>c</sup> categorical variable

Table 2: Mean scores of the third pilot evaluations and correlations to duration of stay

	MD	SD	$r^a$
Overall benefit	4.0	1.2	-.11
Knowledge on the development of mental disorders	3.8	1.0	.36
Knowledge on the mental health care offered in a country	3.1	0.9	.03
Knowledge on individual resilience and coping strategies	3.1	1.3	-.14
Group atmosphere	4.2	1.0	-.07
Concentration	4.3	0.9	-.04
Comprehensibility	4.4	0.6	-.24
Strengthening	3.8	1.1	-.23
Relief	3.8	1.2	-.10
Trust	4.1	1.2	-.02
Motivation for further participation	4.4	0.9	-.12
Group format	4.3	0.9	.11
Recommendation to others	4.3	0.9	.25

Note. 1=lowest to 5=highest/ best; <sup>a</sup> all non-significant ( $ps=.12 - .95$ ).

## References

- Alhamad, A., & Al-Faris, E. A. (1998). The validation of the general health questionnaire (ghq-28) in a primary care setting in saudi arabia. *J Family Community Med*, 5(1), 13-19. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23008578>
- Bogdanski, C., Ghazal Makki, S., Hermann, A., Nater-Mewes, R., Diringier-Seither, A., & Stark, R. (2019). Evaluation des „Gesundheits-Teegarten“ – eine psychoedukative Gesprächsgruppe mit Geflüchteten [Evaluation of the health Teagarden - a psychoeducative discussion group with refugees]. *Gesundheitswesen*, 81(03), 265. <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0039-1679354>
- Connor, K. M., & Davidson, J. R. (2003). Development of a new resilience scale: the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC). *Depress Anxiety*, 18(2), 76-82. <https://doi.org/10.1002/da.10113>
- Demir, S., Reich, H., & Mewes, R. (2016). Psychologische Erstbetreuung für Asylsuchende. Entwicklung und erste Erfahrungen mit einer Gruppenpsychoedukation für Geflüchtete [Psychological first aid for asylum seekers: Development and evaluation of psychoeducation for refugees]. *Psychotherapeutenjournal*, 2/2016, 124-131.
- Goldberg, D. (1978). *Manual of the General Health Questionnaire*. NFER-Nelson.
- Mackenzie, C. S., Knox, V. J., Gekoski, W. L., & Macaulay, H. L. (2004). An adaptation and extension of the attitudes toward seeking professional psychological help scale. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 34(11), 2410-2435. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1559-1816.2004.tb01984.x>
- Ormel, J., Koeter, M. W., van den Brink, W., & Giel, R. (1989). Concurrent validity of GHQ-28 and PSE as measures of change. *Psychol Med*, 19(4), 1007-1013. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/2594877>