

# Supplemental Information

The Role of Generational Status in Access to Mental Health Care and Quality of Mental Health Among First and Second and Later Generations of Asian Indians in the U.S.

Jay Patel

**Table S1.** Frequencies of Identified Barriers to Seeking Mental Health Care and Mental Health Symptoms for the 70 Participants.

Barriers and Feelings	Answer Choices	Frequencies of Each Answer Choice
Barrier 1	No	48
	Yes - Lack of awareness of available mental health services and mental health professionals	22
Barrier 2	No	39
	Yes - Fear of stigmatization and their (its) consequences	31
Barrier 3	No	47
	Yes - Negative attitudes of society toward mental illness	23
Barrier 4	No	52
	Yes - Societal, cultural, and religious beliefs in traditional healers and prayer	18
Barrier 5	No	59
	Yes - Lack of available mental health care	11
Barrier 6	No	44
	Yes - High cost of mental health services and health insurance	26
Barrier 7	No	67
	Yes - Geographical accessibility to mental health services	3
Barrier 8	No	67
	Yes - Language barriers between patients and mental health professionals	3
No Barriers	No	48
	Yes - No Barriers	22
Withdrawn from Friends and Social Activities	No	46
	Yes - Withdrawn from Friends and Social Activities	24
Feeling Sad, Down, or Hopeless	No	31
	Yes - Feeling Sad, Down, or Hopeless	39
Mood Changes	No	44
	Yes - Mood Changes	26
None of the Above Feelings	No	57
	Yes - None of the Above Feelings	13

**Table S2.** Correlational Matrix Tests conducted on the Variables Included in the Report.

		Generational Status	Number of Barriers Identified	Number of Mental Health Symptoms	Mental Health Ratings
Generational Status	Pearson's r	—			
	df	—			
	p-value	—			
Number of Barriers Identified	Pearson's r	0.160	—		
	df	68	—		
	p-value	0.187	—		
Number of Mental Health Symptoms	Pearson's r	0.003	0.284	—	
	df	54	54	—	
	p-value	0.984	0.034	—	
Mental Health Ratings	Pearson's r	-0.240	-0.202	-0.377	—
	df	68	68	54	—
	p-value	0.045	0.094	0.004	—