

Black Immigrant Women and Mental Health Group Therapy

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Abstract

- 44.7 million immigrants live in the United States as of 2018.
- Black immigrants living in the U.S. in 2016 were 4.2 million.
- In 2013, Black immigrants with the majority migrating from Africa constitute about 3.8 million population.
- African women are among the highest population diagnosed with mental health disorders, yet do not seek professional help.

Introduction

Why study African immigrant women?

- The growth of black immigrants in the U.S. is fueled by African migration. It make up 35% of the total foreign-born black population.
- It is projected that by 2060, 16.5% of U.S. blacks will be immigrants.
- As of 2009, about 1.5 million
 African immigrants lived in the U.S.
- African women have the highest population among the black immigrants.

Problem

- This study is to identify the barriers and causes both in Africa and U.S., why black immigrant women are not seeking professional help for mental health problems?
- It is also to identify measures to be considered so that black immigrant women would gain understanding and have access to mental health treatment.

Discussion

 African countries lack shortage of specialized personnel. As a result, they seek traditional or religious leader's help.



- No policies, program or action plans that guide mental health issues.
- Asides other barriers, the most common is stigma, that prevented black immigrant women to seek help.



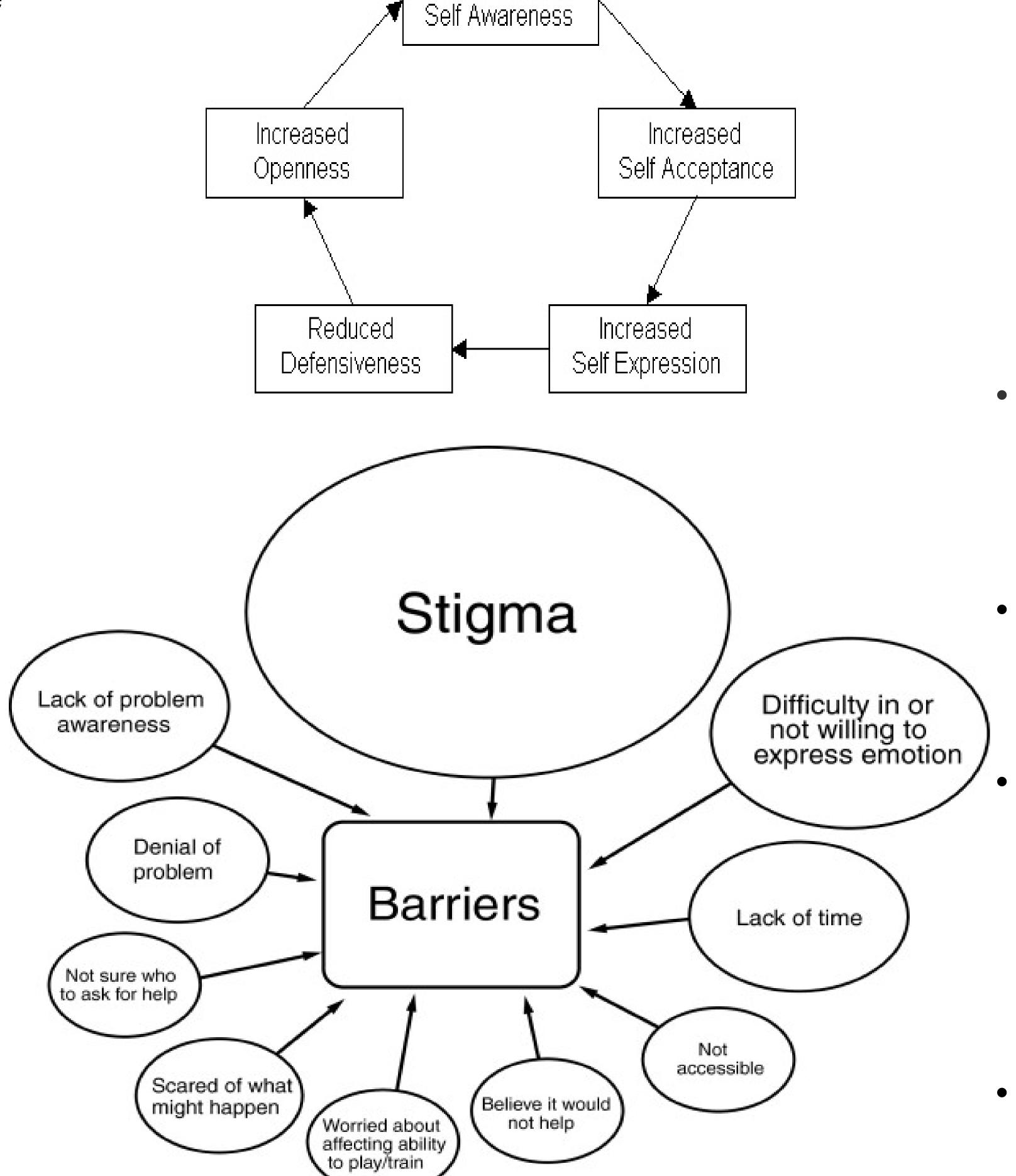
Research Theories

The theory that would best work for African women as the basis of intervention to treatment is Psychotherapy theory.

Approaches to this theory are:

- Psychoanalysis/psychodyna mic theory.
- Behavioral theory
- Cognitive theory
- Humanistic approach
- Holistic/Integrative therapy

Increased



Conclusions

Due to the population growth of Black immigrant women in the U.S., it is suggested that:

- Mental health group therapy would help black immigrants to combat their feelings, fear, and misconception about mental illness.
- Professionals in mental health must be culturally sensitive and competent to reduce healthcare disparities and stigma.



References

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