



How the Expectation of Strength Harms Black Girls and Women

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The Ghanaian-American author Meri Nana-Ama Danquah became well-known for her memoir detailing her struggle with depression. She writes, “Mental illness that affects White men is often characterized as a sign of genius. White women who suffer from mental illness are depicted as spoiled or just plain hysterical. Black men are demonized and pathologized. Black women are certainly not seen as geniuses – or even labeled as hysterical or pathological. When a Black woman suffers from a mental disorder, we are labeled as weak. And weakness in Black women is intolerable.”

Too often, Black women struggle with expectations and responsibilities that lead them to neglect their own health and wellbeing. There is little discussion about the particular challenges Black women face, and still less done to help them meet those challenges. It should not be a surprise then, that Black women are more likely to die at a younger age than women from [other racial groups](#). While some efforts are being made to address racial disparities in [maternal mortality](#) and [breast cancer](#), there is an overwhelming silence about how we can improve the overall health of Black girls and women by focusing on their mental health and emotional wellbeing.

In my research, I explore Black women’s mental health. I find that educators, leaders in Black communities, and others concerned by these disparities need to learn to talk about these issues. Once these discussions are opened, my research offers a few suggestions about how to promote health and wellness among Black girls and women by focusing on family dynamics, schooling experiences, and access to community resources.

The Burden of Strength

Black women are often described as Superwomen. This is typically meant as a compliment and received positively when compared to other, blatantly negative stereotypes about Black women that cast them as sexually aggressive, lazy, loud, and ghetto. In my research interviews with young Black women, I find that many consider strength a birthright of Black womanhood. They view their survival amidst the legacies of slavery, colonialism, and disenfranchisement as a testament to the strength of Black women in U.S. society. Similarly, Black mothers [are praised](#) for overcoming structural issues of racism and poverty through hard work and self-sacrifice. Further, Black women are expected to be the pillars of the Black community. There is growing evidence, however, that this [burden of strength](#) harms Black women’s mental, emotional, and physical health.

My research suggests that the “Strong Black Woman” stereotype is a cultural ideal and psychological coping mechanism. Black women are required to respond to life’s hardships by portraying strength and concealing trauma. My conversations with Black college women highlight that even as they were praised for taking care of siblings, helping around the house, and excelling academically, their emotional displays of vulnerability, anger,

and sadness were often met with resistance from family members. A recurring theme among the young women was that they had “never seen their mothers cry,” even as they extolled praise for how their mothers balanced multiple jobs, took care of grandparents, volunteered at church every Sunday, and made home-cooked meals throughout the week.

A Silent Mental Health Crisis

For context, consider the following:

- Black women have lower-income jobs, more caregiver strain, less access to health care, higher exposure to traumatic events, and greater physical health problems than White women – all of which are associated with the onset and intensification of mental illness and psychological distress.
- Black women’s mental illnesses often go undiagnosed due to issues of stigmatization and access to care. Black women often avoid seeking treatment for mental health concerns for fear of being called “crazy” or because of challenges seeking out and paying for mental health care.
- Black children are more likely to be victims of serious violent crime, making them **more likely to need treatment** for post-traumatic stress disorder and other forms of psychological distress. A recent study shows that suicide rates for Black children, aged 5-12, were roughly **two times higher** than those of similarly aged White children. While older Black children (13-17) were less likely to die by suicide, they were more likely to attempt suicide.
- Black girls experience many forms of institutionalized racism, including a disproportionate likelihood of being punished in school, being funneled into the criminal justice system, having contact with the foster care system, and experiencing physical and sexual abuse.

Black women are expected to embody strength – at all times – and when they are unable to do so, they may feel obligated to isolate themselves from family, friends, and their communities. This can make it difficult or impossible maintain a job, juggle the emotional responsibilities of motherhood, and foster intimate relationships. Black women should be encouraged to free themselves from the “burden of strength” by asking for help and seeking treatment, and this must start early – by equipping Black girls with the language and resources to build and maintain their personal wellbeing.

How to Cultivate Wellbeing among Black Girls

My research indicates there are several steps key stakeholders, including policymakers and mental health practitioners, can take to support Black girls and women:

- Recognize how racism and sexism continue to impact the healthcare that Black girls and women receive, such as an increased likelihood of trauma exposure (e.g., domestic violence and sexual assault) with less access to mental health services (i.e., underinsured, few available facilities in local communities, lack of trauma-informed clinicians).
- Increase the number of culturally competent mental health practitioners who are trained to address and treat trauma-related issues. Black girls and women should be encouraged to address, and in some cases, release the burden of strength. The relationships between patients and clinicians would likely

improve if service providers were equipped to address how violence at home, at school, on the job, and in their neighborhoods influence Black women's wellbeing.

- Confront the fact that, although it is improving, stigma within Black communities prevents many from seeking mental health care. Black women are often diverted from the care they need and instead told to seek spiritual or religious guidance from pastors who are not always equipped to

Read more in Seanna Leath, Rona Carter, Fameemah N. Mustafaa, and Sheretta T. Butler-Barnes "Teachers' Academic and Behavioral Expectations and Girls' Pubertal Timing: Does the Classroom Learning Environment Matter?" *Social Psychology of Education: An International Journal* 21, no. 4 (2018): 973-1000; Seanna Leath, Sheretta Butler-Barnes, and Charles H. Lea "Voluntary Interdistrict Choice Program: Examining Black Girls' Experiences at a Predominantly White School," *The Urban Review* 51, no. 2 (2018): 1-28.