

African Immigrants Experience Prejudice and Limited Mobility in Low- wage Health Care Jobs

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Direct health care support and personal care jobs have the largest projected growth in the next decade. Immigrants make up growing percentages of workers in these fields, and having a better understanding of their range of experiences in these occupations will help attract and retain them. My new research finds that African immigrant direct health care workers often experience prejudice based on both their race and African backgrounds. They also see their jobs as lacking opportunities for advancement, and often struggle to meet basic needs with their incomes.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that of all major occupation groups, health care support and personal care and services occupations will have the largest projected growth through 2020, at 34.5 percent and 26.8 percent, respectively.¹ About 40 percent of African immigrants who take jobs in health care work in low-wage health care support occupations.²

According to the 2008–12 American Community Survey (ACS), 1.6 million African immigrants live in the U.S. They represent four percent of the foreign-born population, but since 2000, the number of African immigrants increased by over 700,000 persons, up from 881,300.

African immigrants have a higher level of educational attainment than the total foreign-born population: 41 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher compared with 28 percent of all immigrants.³ However, as late as 2009, a greater share of African immigrants—18.5 percent—lived below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) compared to 17.3 percent for all immigrants and 13.6 percent for the native born.⁴

This project uses qualitative interviews to explore the entry, everyday experiences, occupational mobility and poverty status of African immigrants in low-wage direct care occupations. I find that many African immigrants struggle to meet basic needs and face challenges from racial prejudice and their immigration status.

African Immigrants in Direct Health Care

This study is based on 30 interviews with west

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Outlook handbook, 2012-2013

² McCabe, K. 2012. "Us in Focus: Foreign-Born Health Care Workers in the United States" Migration Information Source. Migration Policy Institute.

African immigrants in low-wage health care jobs within the Greater Pittsburgh area. They were between 22 and 53 years old, with a median age of 32. They had lived in the U.S. for a median of eight years. Overall they had high levels of education, with 37 percent having completed some college, 30 percent having a two- or four-year degree, and 17 percent having Master's degrees. About half were permanent residents (green card holders), 37 percent were U.S. citizens and ten percent were either undocumented or had some other status.

Their median pay was \$12 per hour. Half of the participants gave their current job titles of certified nursing assistants or aides, while the rest described their jobs as home care aide, medical technician, direct care specialist and residential advisor. Most of the interviewees worked with elderly patients or clients.

Why Do Direct Care Work?

When asked about their reasons for doing direct care work, more than half (57%) indicated that they liked doing care work. Fatu,⁵ a woman from West Africa working as a personal care assistant said, "...it's like basically looking out for your elders you know, they've looked out for you and it's your turn... That's how you take care of community so that's stuck with me and it's just something I love to do."

On the other hand, 40 percent highlighted the need for quick money. Elizabeth, a woman from Nigeria, worked from 65 to 75 hours per week as a

³ U.S. Census Bureau. 2014. "The Foreign-Born Population From Africa: 2008-2012."

⁴ McCabe, K. 2011. "African Immigrants in the United States." Migration Information Source. Migration Policy Institute.

⁵ All names in this brief are pseudonyms.

Key Facts

About 40% of African immigrants who take jobs in health care work in low-wage support occupations for wages that often do not allow them to meet basic needs.

A greater share of African immigrants—18.5%—live below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) compared to 17.3% for all immigrants and 13.6% for the native born.

Many African immigrant workers experience prejudice based on being both black and African.

Sensitivity training, tuition reimbursement and other aids to occupational mobility and improved pay and working conditions would support these direct care workers who have increasingly important roles to play in the lives of many Americans.

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CNA and highlighted the need for money in her job choice: "...that is what I have to do ...I don't like the CNA job because they don't even pay much, it's too much work, too much work."

Financial Difficulty

Nearly half of the interviewees (43%) said that they experienced difficulty paying their bills. Several explained that although they could pay their bills, there was nothing left over. To cope with financial challenges, more than half said they would turn to a spouse or family members, about a third would turn to friends, and ten percent would turn to state sources, local agencies or their churches. None indicated using their home country associations for financial help.

Although these workers earn more than the minimum wage, they are often not able to meet basic needs. A third (33%) reported having no

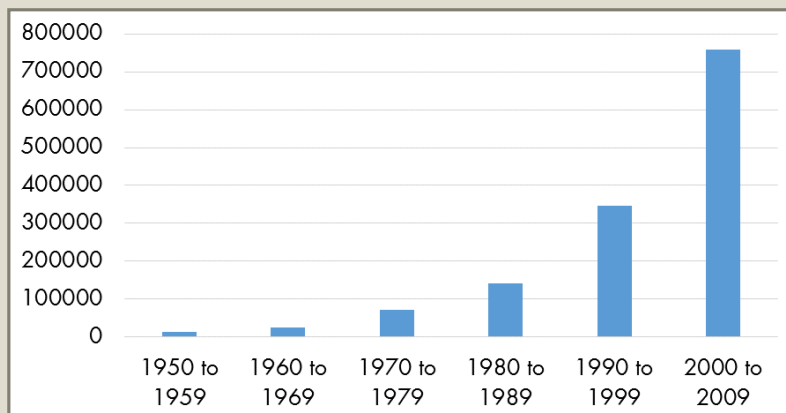
load of absent co-workers, cleaning excrement, physical demands of the job, working night shifts, and dealing with rude or demanding family members of residents.

For many, the fact that they were black affected how they were treated by residents and staff. More than half (57%) indicated that they had experienced racial problems with residents or their families, with co-workers or with supervisors. These include name calling and physical assaults by residents, often from those having dementia.

Some residents and family members were sometimes curious about their lives in Africa. Others—both white and black residents, clients and staff members—saw their African backgrounds negatively. Arlette, a nursing home CNA from Cameroon, said, "One of the residents always calls me blackie, nigger...the first week I was shocked but now I'm used to it... Some call you slave."

“As our national population rapidly ages, direct care workers will have increasingly important roles in the lives of many Americans.”

Figure 1: Growth in Lawful Permanent Residents from Africa, 1950 - 2009



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security. 2014. "2013 Yearbook for Immigration Statistics." Table 2, Persons obtaining lawful permanent resident status by region and selected country of last residence.

health insurance. At least half reported having more than one job, working a lot of overtime or making extra money selling goods and/or services (i.e. hair braiding).

Dynamics on the Job

The overwhelming majority of the respondents see their current jobs in low wage direct care as transitional jobs. Nearly all (93%) indicated wanting to move to another career, mainly as LPNs, RNs, or Physician's Assistants or into other fields such as business and information technology.

Although most respondents (83%) were either very or somewhat satisfied with their jobs, there was a split regarding advancement or occupational mobility. Only about half (47%) indicated that there were opportunities for advancement, primarily through employer tuition reimbursement to become LPNs or RNs.

When asked about the hardest aspects of their jobs, many (40%) discussed the need for patience. Other recurring themes include covering the work

Supporting African Health Care Workers

As our national population rapidly ages, direct care workers will have increasingly important roles in the lives of many Americans. Sensitivity training for residents and staff or sharing sessions in which direct care workers share something about their lives with the residents/clients might help reduce some of the negative experiences African direct care workers have on the job.

The majority of the respondents also saw their jobs as lacking mobility, and almost all of the respondents saw their jobs as temporary. Employers could make direct care work more attractive with tuition reimbursement, higher pay, signing bonuses, better working conditions and better benefits.

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