opposed to voluntarily admitted to psychiatric hospitals (Ineichen, 1984). The explanation cannot be genetic because the increased risk is not apparent in studies conducted in the Caribbean. Therefore, the additional stress induced through migration to a different culture was suggested as being reasonable explanation for these statistics.

However, the increased risk and diagnosis rates were not only found in first-generation migrants, but higher rates of schizophrenia were also being noted in the children of Afro-Caribbean migrants in the UK (Harrison et al, 1988).

As a result, researchers have suggested that discrimination in society and in psychiatry are likely explanations for the higher incidence of diagnosis of schizophrenia in Afro-Caribbean individuals in the UK.

Cochrane and Shashidharan (1995) Black Afro-Caribbean immigrants in UK 7 times more likely to be diagnosed with schizophrenia than white.