EXPLORING THE LITERATURE

PART I

FINDING & DIGESTING RESEARCH

Jacob Campbell, LICSW
Heritage University
Fall 2019 - SOWK 459
AGENDA

▸ Reading and understanding scholarly journal articles
▸ Distinguish between high-quality and low-quality journal articles
▸ Summarize a journal article
SO MANY BOOKS,  
SO MANY PAPERS

PHOTO BY CRISTINA GOTTARDI 
ON UNSPLASH
ANATOMY OF A SCIENTIFIC PAPER
Abstract: Summary of the study, written by the author
**Introduction:** A statement of what is currently known about the study subject that articulates the questions being investigated. It cites other scholarly works, lays the foundation for the study, and sometimes states a hypothesis to be tested.
**Results:** A description of the research conducted and the results obtained.

Results are presented as tables, large datasets, and figures, which can include graphics, videos, diagrams, and photographs.

Some papers include additional supporting data as a supplement.
**Discussion:** An analysis and interpretation of the data presented that integrates the new information with prior findings, states the implications of the work, and sometimes generates new hypotheses to be tested.
**Methods**: A description of how the studies were conducted, with sufficient detail so that others can repeat them exactly.
References: The list of the articles cited in the paper that provide information on the research topic and the methods.
How To Read a Scholarly Journal Article

Tim Lockman, Reference Librarian
Kishwaukee College Library
“Our Kids Aren’t Dropping Out; They’re Being Pushed Out”: Native American Students and Racial Microaggressions in Schools

Katie Johnston-Goodstar & Ross VeLure Roholt

Pages 30-47 | Published online: 10 Feb 2017

ABSTRACT

Poor graduation rates, truancy rates, and standardized tests results have been presented as indicators of a school crisis among Native American youths. This crisis, however, relies on ahistoric and deficit models of intervention, which imagine academic success as an individual- or family-level phenomenon. Responding to Reyhner’s (1991) suggestion to assess the role of schools and teachers in working to push students out of school, we explored the experiences of Native American youths in schools. This article documents findings from a community-based mixed-methods study. It establishes not only the significant prevalence of microaggressions for Native American youths in schools but it also presents the unique discriminatory experiences and aspects of those microaggressions. We suggest that these microaggressions play a role in school climate and push-out and provide suggestions for research, professional development, and social action.

KEYWORDS: Indigenous, microaggressions, Native American, school, youth
SUMMARIZING

Information for the citation

- Author
- Date
- Article title
- Journal title
- Issue and volume number
- Page numbers

Citation

Summary

Key Words
Write the key **findings** in your own words.

These should be mentioned in the abstract AND described in the discussion.

The fewer words the better.
ABSTRACT

Poor graduation rates, truancy rates, and standardized tests results have been presented as indicators of a school crisis among Native American youths. This crisis, however, relies on ahistoric and deficit models of intervention, which imagine academic success as an individual- or family-level phenomenon. Responding to Reyhner's (1991) suggestion to assess the role of schools and teachers in working to push students out of school, we explored the experiences of Native American youths in schools. This article documents findings from a community-based mixed-methods study. It establishes not only the significant prevalence of microaggressions for Native American youths in schools but it also presents the unique discriminatory experiences and aspects of those microaggressions. We suggest that these microaggressions play a role in school climate and push-out and provide suggestions for research, professional development, and social action.

KEYWORDS: Indigenous, microaggressions, Native American, school, youth
Discussion: Research and practice innovations to counter microaggressions

The war for Indian children will be won in the classroom.

—Wilma Mankiller, Chief of the Cherokee Nation

A growing body of epidemiological evidence reveals a strong association between racial discrimination and health status among both adults and young people (Krieger, 1999, 2000; Paradies, 2006) even after controlling for economic status (Geronimus, Hicken, Keene, & Bound, 2006). Persistent and ongoing racism has been shown to result in serious health and mental health consequences (Okazaki, 2009; Priest et al., 2013). American Indians’ experience of microaggressions has been connected to depression (Walls et al., 2015) and suicidal ideation (O’Keefe et al., 2014). Whitbeck, Hoyt, McMorris, Chen, and Stubben (2001) further linked perceived discrimination with anger and delinquent behavior among Native American youths. In fact, 98% of Native young adults report experiencing daily microaggressions (Jones & Galliher, 2015) and our study confirms that many of these microaggressions occur in schools or school-sponsored/related spaces. Further research is needed to document the prevalence, frequency, and severity of microaggressions experienced in schools and their connection to health and mental health status of Native American students.
List the **key words**.

This will help you in your future searches AND when organizing your literature review.
SUMMARIZING

ABSTRACT

Poor graduation rates, truancy rates, and standardized tests results have been presented as indicators of a school crisis among Native American youths. This crisis, however, relies on ahistoric and deficit models of intervention, which imagine academic success as an

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KEYWORDS: Indigenous, microaggressions, Native American, school, youth
EVALUATING JOURNAL ARTICLES WITH THE CAARP TEST
CONCEPTUALIZING A PROJECT: BURNOUT

Let’s take the topic of burnout in social work.

▸ How do you feel about this topic?
▸ What do you already know?
▸ Do you have any biases about it?
▸ What kind of literature should we look for?
CONCEPTUALIZING A PROJECT: BURNOUT

Let’s find some literature on burnout

- Keywords
- Finding a database
- Skimming abstracts
- Look for authors and journal names
- Examine references
- Search for meta analyses and systematic reviews

- How specific is our focus? What literature is relevant?
  - Social work only? Specific context?
  - Human services, health professions, etc.?
- What is our working definition for burnout? Is there a better one?
  - How about a theory for burnout?
- What are some causes and effects of burnout? What is burnout associated with?
reading an article

Example article about social worker burnout

GROUP ACTIVITY

Read the article together, as a group

▸ Jot down your answers to each question in Table 3.1 in the book

▸ Also, note any key facts or data you might want if you were writing a research proposal on social worker burnout

▸ You don’t need to write anything formal. Just rough notes. We’ll share together as a class
EVALUATING THIS SOURCE

- Outdated?
- Old sources?
- Credentials of the author?
- Publisher?
- Relevant to your topic?
- Important in literature?
- Accurate?
- Reliable and objective?
- Scope?

Strength of the evidence:
- Meta-analysis and meta-synthesis
- Experiments and quasi-experiments
- Longitudinal surveys
- Cross-sectional surveys
- Qualitative studies

This is not the only standard by which you should just strength of the evidence!
LLOYD, KING, AND CHENOWETH (2002)

USING THIS ARTICLE

- What are the main conclusions?
- How do you use it to inform a literature review

Research is spending 6 hours reading 35 papers, so you can write one sentence containing 2 references.

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YOUR RESEARCH PROJECT

- Program evaluation for next semester
- What population are you interested
- What is the problem that you are interested in
- Groups to look for some articles