

Literature Reviews

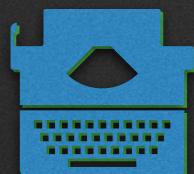
Getting Down to Writing

Jacob Campbell, LICSW
Heritage University

SOWK 459
Fall 2019

Agenda

- Use our outline to create a well written literature review



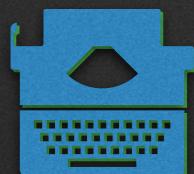
The Big Picture

Two Parts of a
Lit Review



Body

Summary

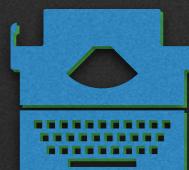


Look at the literature review

(It starts with “The UIFM Journey: Immigrants as Trauma Survivors”)

What makes this a good literature review?

What could be better?



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Professional Psychology: Research and Practice

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Working With Undocumented Immigrants From Mexico: Experiences of Practitioners in New Mexico and Texas

Kim A. Baranowski and Laura Smith
Teachers College, Columbia University

Undocumented immigrants from Mexico constitute a vulnerable population that experiences complex, and potentially oppressive, systemic forces in the United States, yet little exists in the psychological literature regarding the experiences of clinicians conducting work with these communities. This study gathered first-person narratives from 12 mental health professionals who work with undocumented immigrants from Mexico in the border states of New Mexico and Texas. The resulting interview transcripts were analyzed using a consensual qualitative research approach. The results of the study highlight clinicians' perceived strengths and challenges associated with their work and suggest training recommendations for mental health professionals who provide services for this population.

Public Significance Statement

This study highlights the experiences of mental health professionals who work with undocumented immigrants from Mexico, including their perceptions of their strengths and weaknesses in service provision. The study results suggest that practitioners support immigration reform, provide socially just and trauma-informed care, support clinician bilingualism, and encourage leadership from professional organizations.

Keywords: undocumented immigrants, psychology, advocacy, social justice, training

The largest percentage of foreign-born individuals currently working and residing in the United States is from Mexico, representing approximately 11.6 million immigrants in 2015 (López & Bialik, 2017). It is estimated that Mexican immigrants also com-

KIM A. BARANOWSKI received her PhD in counseling psychology from Teachers College, Columbia University. She is a lecturer in the Department of Counseling at Teachers College, Columbia University and the Associate Director of the Mount Sinai Human Rights Program. Her research interests include multicultural psychology, social justice, and clinical training; the mental health correlates of discrimination and classism; and the impact of immigration status on psychological functioning.

LAURA SMITH received her PhD in counseling psychology from Virginia Commonwealth University. She is an associate professor and the Director of Clinical Training in the Counseling Psychology Program at Teachers College, Columbia University. She was formerly the Training Director of Pace University's APA-accredited predoctoral internship program and later the founding Director of the Rosemary Furman Counseling Center at Barnard College. She was subsequently the Director of Psychological Services at the West Farms Center in the Bronx, where she provided services, training, and programming within a multifaceted community-based organization. Laura's research interests include social inclusion/exclusion and emotional well-being, the influence of classism on psychological theory and practice, White antiracism, and participatory action research in schools and communities.

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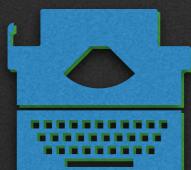
prised 50% of the total undocumented population in 2016, totaling 5.6 million individuals (Passel & Cohn, 2017). Undocumented immigrants from Mexico (UIFMs) are particularly vulnerable to a series of systemic forces associated with negative mental health outcomes, including premigratory and migratory trauma, poverty, workplace exploitation, limited access to health and mental health care, and negative public perceptions. Nevertheless, the experiences of clinicians navigating clinical work in light of these stressors are rarely discussed in the psychological literature. After a discussion of the mental health implications of the undocumented immigration experience, results will be presented from a qualitative study of clinicians currently working with UIFMs.

The UIFM Journey: Immigrants as Trauma Survivors

Undocumented immigrants may encounter traumatic experiences before they leave Mexico and during the journey to the United States. Mexico's war against the drug cartels has resulted in widespread exposure to violence and death; a record 29,168 homicides were reported in 2017 (Drug Violence, 2018). When individuals or families decide to flee, increased border patrol surveillance necessitates that UIFMs use remote and treacherous routes into the United States (Joseph, 2017). During this journey, their lives are threatened by exposure to frigid temperatures, hazardous heat, and the risk of drowning while crossing rivers (Sapkota et al., 2006); between 2010 and 2015, the bodies of 2,204 immigrants were recovered along the southwest border (U.S. Border Patrol, 2016). Even when they survive their journey, they are likely to experience threats, extortion, physical assault, trafficking,

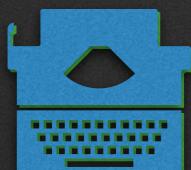
Literature Review Rules to Live By: The Paragraphs

- You should have at least two citations in each paragraph.
- Citations must be connected by a common idea.
- The common idea that connects the citation should be summarized in the topic sentence.
- Findings from articles should be summarized (in your own words) with appropriate APA citations.
- If possible, transition words should be used within the paragraph to connect ideas.



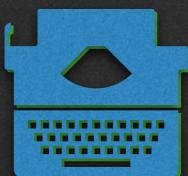
Flow of Citations

Undocumented immigrants may encounter traumatic experiences before they leave Mexico and during the journey to the United States. Mexico's war against the drug cartels has resulted in widespread exposure to violence and death; a record 29,168 homicides were reported in 2017 (Drug Violence, 2018). When individuals or families decide to flee, increased border patrol surveillance necessitates that UIFMs use remote and treacherous routes into the United States (Joseph, 2017). During this journey, their lives are threatened by exposure to frigid temperatures, hazardous heat, and the risk of drowning while crossing rivers (Sapkota et al., 2006); between 2010 and 2015, the bodies of 2,204 immigrants were recovered along the southwest border (U.S. Border Patrol, 2016). Even when they survive their journey, they are likely to experience threats, extortion, physical assault, trafficking, sexual violence, abandonment by "coyotes" or guides, and witnessing the death of other immigrants (Garcini et al., 2016; Infante, Idrovo, Sánchez-Domínguez, Vinhas, & González-Vázquez, 2012). As expected, these experiences are associated with clinically significant distress, depression, anxiety, substance use, and posttraumatic stress disorder (Garcini et al., 2016, 2017; Salas, Ayón, & Gurrola, 2013).



Topic Sentence

Undocumented immigrants may encounter traumatic experiences before they leave Mexico and during the journey to the United States. Mexico's war against the drug cartels has resulted in widespread exposure to violence and death; a record 29,168 homicides were reported in 2017 (Drug Violence, 2018). When individuals or families decide to flee, increased border patrol surveillance necessitates that UIFMs use remote and treacherous routes into the United States (Joseph, 2017). During this journey, their lives are threatened by exposure to frigid temperatures, hazardous heat, and the risk of drowning while crossing rivers (Sapkota et al., 2006); between 2010 and 2015, the bodies of 2,204 immigrants were recovered along the southwest border (U.S. Border Patrol, 2016). Even when they survive their journey, they are likely to experience threats, extortion, physical assault, trafficking, sexual violence, abandonment by “*coyotes*” or guides, and witnessing the death of other immigrants (Garcini et al., 2016; Infante, Idrovo, Sánchez-Domínguez, Vinhas, & González-Vázquez, 2012). As expected, these experiences are associated with clinically significant distress, depression, anxiety, substance use, and posttraumatic stress disorder (Garcini et al., 2016, 2017; Salas, Avón, & Gurrola, 2013).



Transition Sentences

Undocumented immigrants may encounter traumatic experiences before they leave Mexico and during the journey to the United States. Mexico's war against the drug cartels has resulted in widespread exposure to violence and death; a record 29,168 homicides were reported in 2017 (Drug Violence, 2018). When individuals or families decide to flee, increased border patrol surveillance necessitates that UIFMs use remote and treacherous routes into the United States (Joseph, 2017). During this journey, their lives are threatened by exposure to frigid temperatures, hazardous heat, and the risk of drowning while crossing rivers (Sapkota et al., 2006); between 2010 and 2015, the bodies of 2,204 immigrants were recovered along the southwest border (U.S. Border Patrol, 2016). Even when they survive their journey, they are likely to experience threats, extortion, physical assault, trafficking, sexual violence, abandonment by "coyotes" or guides, and witnessing the death of other immigrants (Garcini et al., 2016; Infante, Idrovo, Sánchez-Domínguez, Vinhas, & González-Vázquez, 2012). As expected, these experiences are associated with clinically significant distress, depression, anxiety, substance use, and posttraumatic stress disorder (Garcini et al., 2016, 2017; Salas, Ayón, & Gurrola, 2013).



If your paragraphs need it...

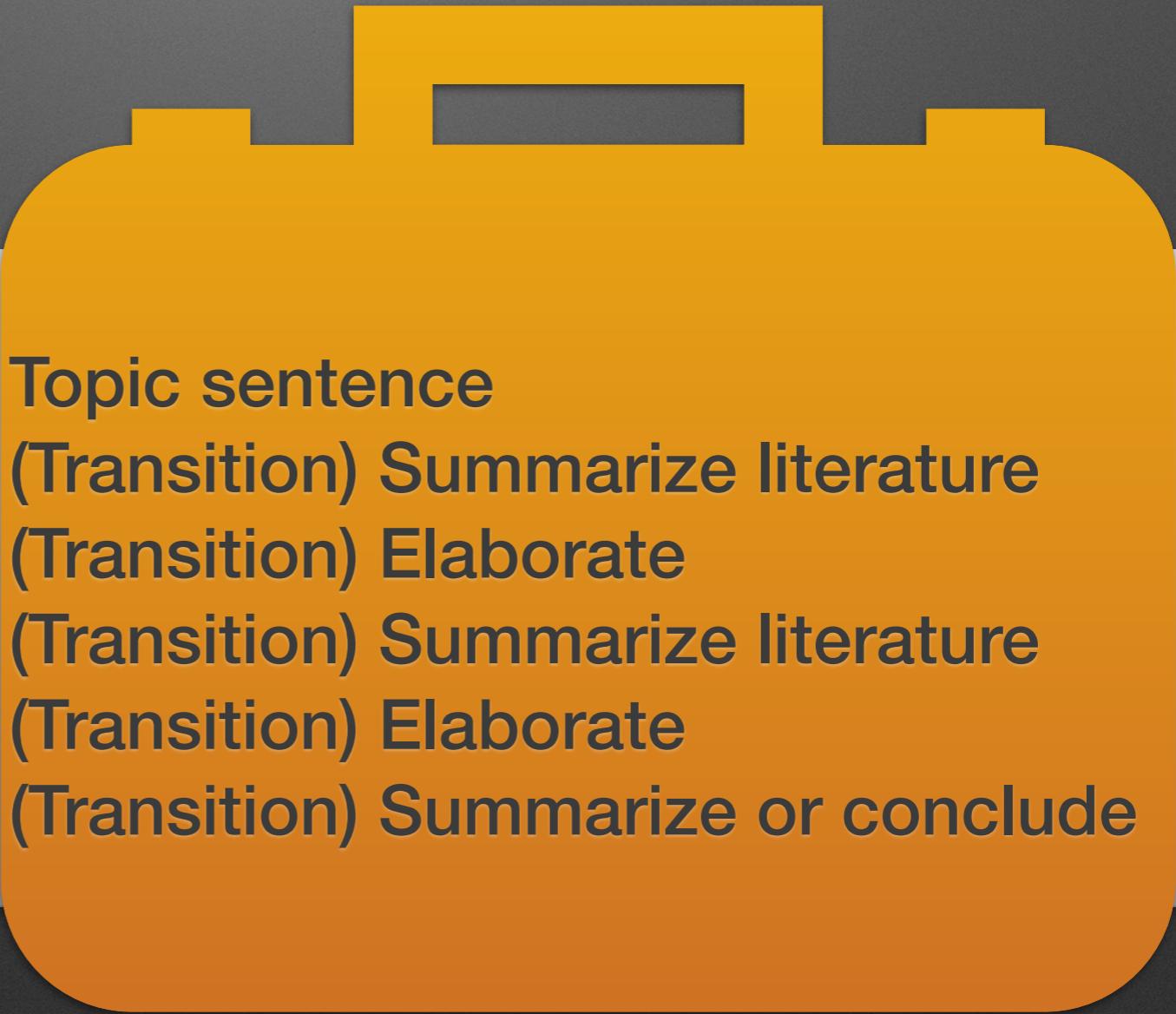
Elaborate upon
the ideas set
forth in the
literature.

Add
summarizing
or concluding
sentences at
the end of your
paragraphs.

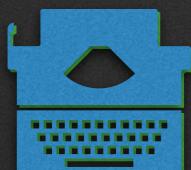


You try it!

- Organize your outline into paragraphs.
- Try this formula:

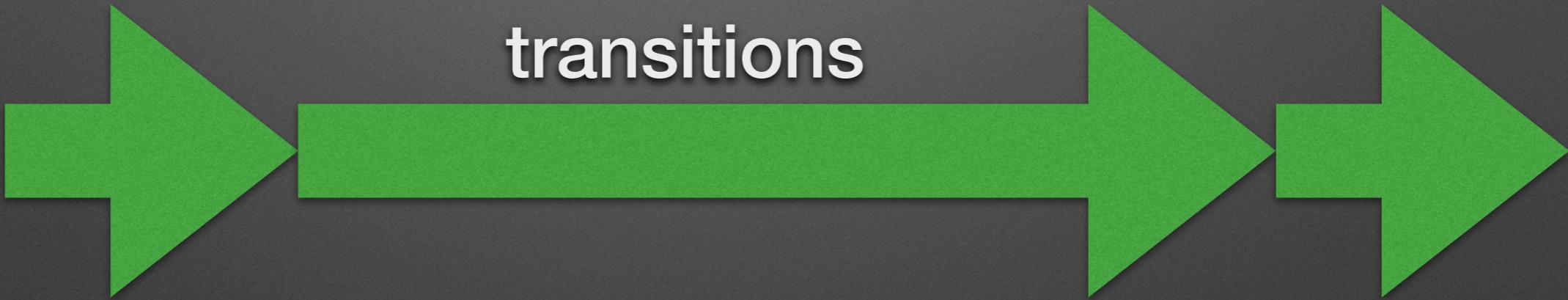


Topic sentence
(Transition) Summarize literature
(Transition) Elaborate
(Transition) Summarize literature
(Transition) Elaborate
(Transition) Summarize or conclude



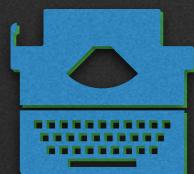
Discuss

What is useful about
transitions



More Literature Review Rules to Live By

Add a transition word to the topic sentence of each paragraph to indicate how the information in that paragraph relates to the information in the previous paragraph.



[SHORTENED TITLE UP TO 50 CHARACTERS]

[Title Here, up to 12 Words, on One to Two Lines]

[The body of your paper uses a half-inch first line indent and is double-spaced. APA style provides for up to five heading levels, shown in the paragraphs that follow. Note that the word *Introduction* should not be used as an initial heading, as it's assumed that your paper begins with an introduction.]

[Heading 1]

[The first two heading levels get their own paragraph, as shown here. Headings 3, 4, and 5 are run-in headings used at the beginning of the paragraph.]

[Heading 2]¹

[To update the table of contents (TOC), apply the appropriate heading style to just the heading text at the start of a paragraph and it will show up in your TOC. To do this, select the text for your heading. Then, apply the style you need.]

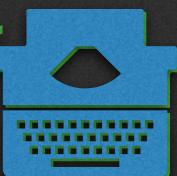
[Heading 3]. [Include a period at the end of a run-in heading. Note that you can include consecutive paragraphs with their own headings, where appropriate.]

[Heading 4]. [When using headings, don't skip levels. If you need a heading 3, 4, or 5 with no text following it before the next heading, just add a period at the end of the heading and then start a new paragraph for the subheading and its text.] (Last Name, Year)

[Heading 5]. [Like all sections of your paper, references start on their own page, as shown on the page that follows. The body of the References section uses the Bibliography style. For more detailed information on formatting references, see the APA Style Manual, 6th Edition. (Last Name, Year)]

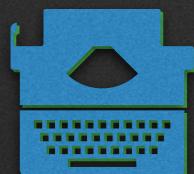
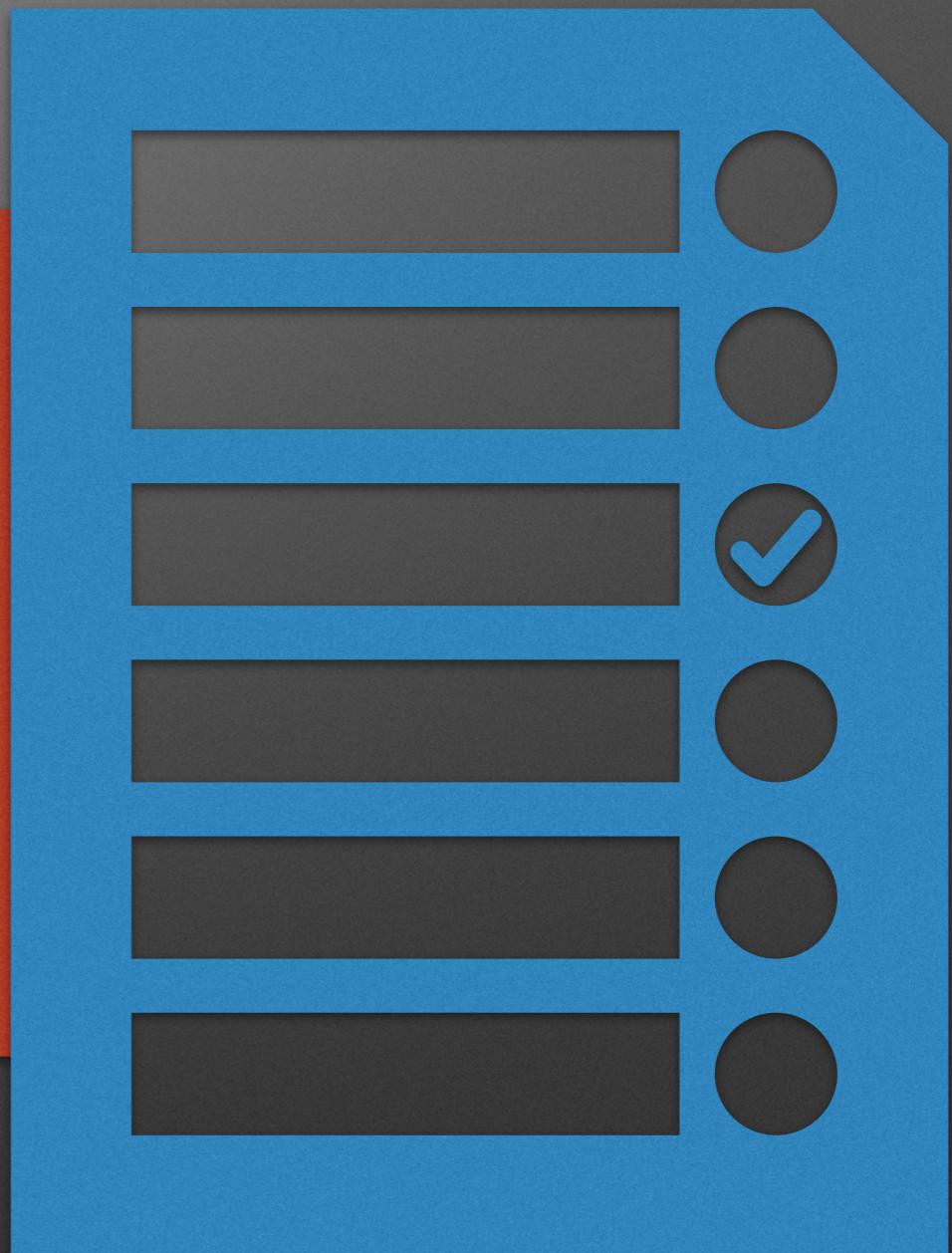
Use
Headings to
Break up
the Paper

Pro Tip
**For most papers
you will likely
not use more
than these two**



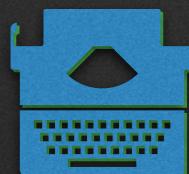
Quality Check

You should be able to read the topic sentence of each paragraph, in order, and get an overview of the literature review.



Summary

al., 2014). This literature exemplifies that parental mental illness controls more channels of communication than a child or adolescent's mental illness does. While much literature exists about families and mental illness, unfortunately very few scholars focus on the talk that occurs about the family member with the illness, and the communication around this topic.



Summarizing Your Literature Review

Summarize the research. (Look at your topic sentences and re-word them, with transitions!)

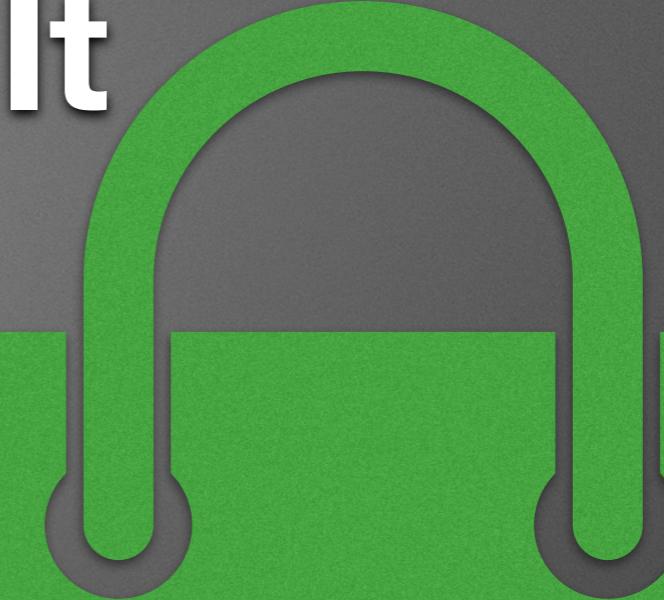
- Highlight gaps in the research that justify your own study.
- (Example: “While we know much about..., little research exists on....”)



You Try It

Write your summary.

Try this formula:



(Transition) Topic sentence re-stating importance of issue (from your introduction)

(Transition) Summarize finding/paragraph 1

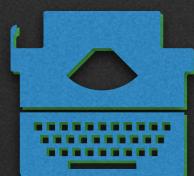
(Transition) Summarize finding/paragraph 2

(Transition) Concluding sentence highlighting research gaps and need for current research



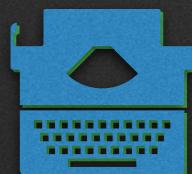
Rubric - Evidence

INITIAL	EMERGING	DEVELOPED	HIGHLY DEVELOPED
<p>Either little appropriate evidence is presented, or the evidence presented is not tied to either the argument or the research questions</p>	<p>Weak / not clearly relevant research is weakly presented</p>	<p>Somewhat relevant research is clearly presented</p>	<p>Relevant research is clearly presented</p>



Rubric - Academic References

INITIAL	EMERGING	DEVELOPED	HIGHLY DEVELOPED
<p>Research from fewer than eight academic/peer-reviewed articles is presented</p>	<p>Research from at least eight academic/peer-reviewed articles is presented</p>	<p>Research from at least ten academic/peer-reviewed articles is presented</p>	<p>Research from more than ten academic/peer-reviewed articles is presented</p>



Rubric - Organization

INITIAL	EMERGING	DEVELOPED	HIGHLY DEVELOPED
No attempt at organization or thesis is evident	Research is weakly organized and synthesized	Research is adequately organized and synthesized	Research is well organized and synthesized

