

EXPLORING THE LITERATURE

PART I

Jacob Campbell, LICSW
Heritage University
Fall 2019 - SOWK 459



FINDING &
DIGESTING
RESEARCH

AGENDA

- ▶ Reading and understanding scholarly journal articles
- ▶ Distinguish between high-quality and low-quality journal articles
- ▶ Summarize a journal article



A photograph showing a massive, sprawling stack of books filling a library or bookstore. The books are stacked haphazardly, creating a complex, textured pattern of colors and shapes. In the background, a red neon sign is visible, adding a modern contrast to the traditional setting.

SO MANY BOOKS, SO MANY PAPERS

PHOTO BY CRISTINA GOTTARDI
ON UNSPLASH



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ANATOMY OF A SCIENTIFIC PAPER



Title of the Paper and Name of Journal

Author Information

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.

Table

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

Figure

Figure Legend

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



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SUMMARIZING

Citation
Summary
Key Words



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Journal

Journal of Ethnic & Cultural Diversity in Social WorkVolume 26, 2017 - Issue 1-2: Microaggressions and Social Work
Practice & Research

Enter keywords, authors, DOI, ORCID

This Journal



Advanced search

1,248

Views

11

CrossRef citations
to date

1

Altmetric

Microaggressions and Physical and Mental Health

“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

Download citation

<https://doi.org/10.1080/15313204.2016.1263818>

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Full Article

Figures & data

References

Citations

Metrics

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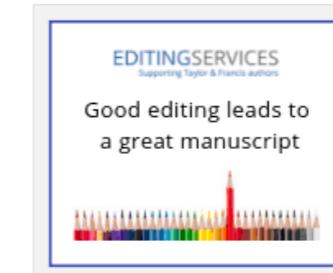


Select Language

Translator disclaimer

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.

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

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SUMMARIZING

Information for the citation

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

Citation
Summary
Key Words



SUMMARIZING

Johnston-Goodstar, K., & VeLure Roholt, R. (2017)
"Our kids aren't dropping out; they're being
pushed out" : Native American Students and
racial micro aggressions in schools. *Journal of
Ethnic & Cultural Diversity in Social Work*, 26
(1-2) 30-47, [https://doi.org/
10.1080/15313204.2016.1263818](https://doi.org/10.1080/15313204.2016.1263818)

Citation
Summary
Key Words



SUMMARIZING

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.

Citation
Summary
Key Words



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 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.

Citation
Summary
Key Words

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.

Citation Summary Key Words



SUMMARIZING

List the **key words**.

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

Citation
Summary
Key Words



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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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

Citation
Summary
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EVALUATING JOURNAL ARTICLES WITH THE CAARP TEST



WICHITA STATE
UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



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

- ▶ Lloyd, C., King, R., & Chenoweth, L. (2002) Social work, stress and burnout: A review. *Journal of Mental Health*, 11, (3), pp 255-265. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09638230020023642>



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



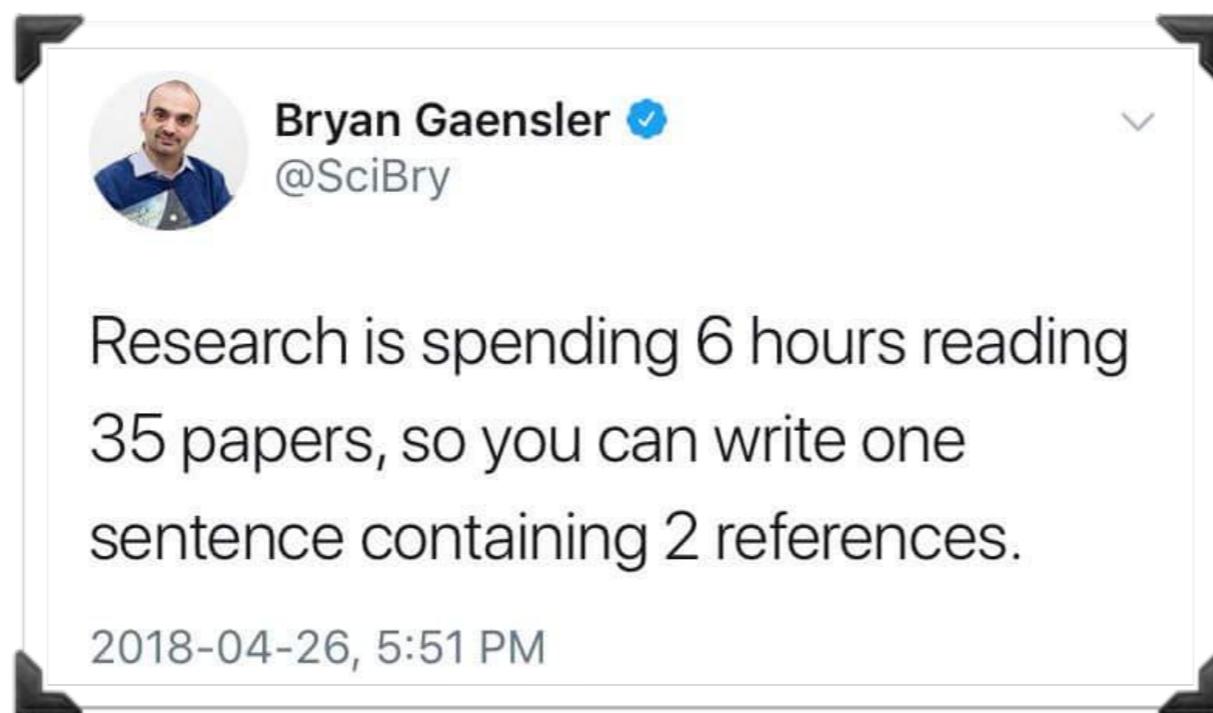
EVALUATING THIS SOURCE

- ▶ Outdated? Strength of the evidence:
- ▶ Old sources? Meta-analysis and meta-synthesis
- ▶ Credentials of the author? Experiments and quasi-experiments
- ▶ Publisher? Longitudinal surveys
- ▶ Relevant to your topic? Cross-sectional surveys
- ▶ Important in literature? Qualitative studies
- ▶ Accurate? This is not the only standard by which you should just strength of the evidence!
- ▶ Reliable and objective?
- ▶ Scope?



USING THIS ARTICLE

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



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

