

# EXPLORING THE LITERATURE

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## PART I



**FINDING &  
DIGESTING  
RESEARCH**

Jacob Campbell, LICSW  
Heritage University  
Fall 2019 – SOWK 459

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# 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

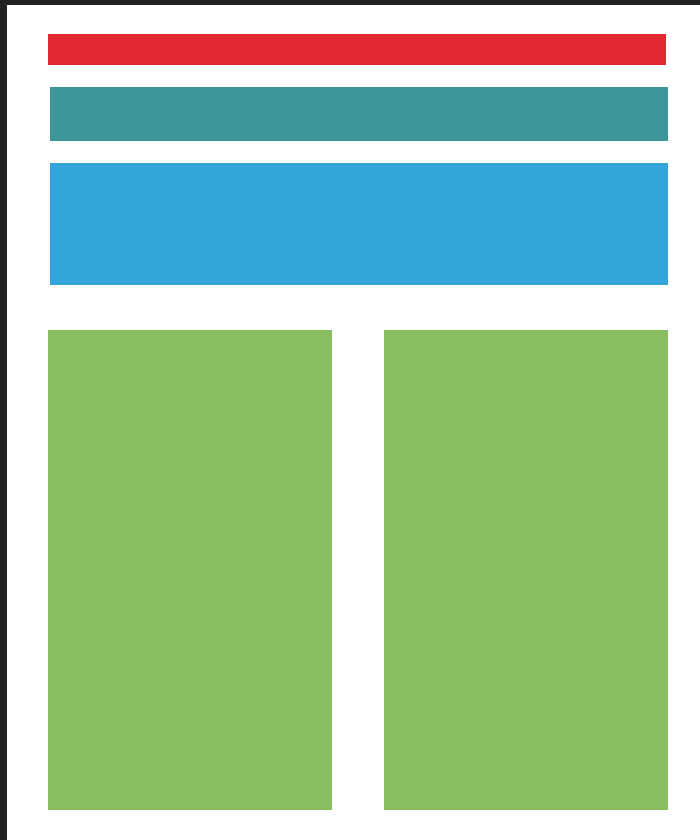


Exploring the  
Literature - Part I

Jacob Campbell, LICSW  
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Fall 2019  
SOWK 459





# ANATOMY OF A SCIENTIFIC PAPER







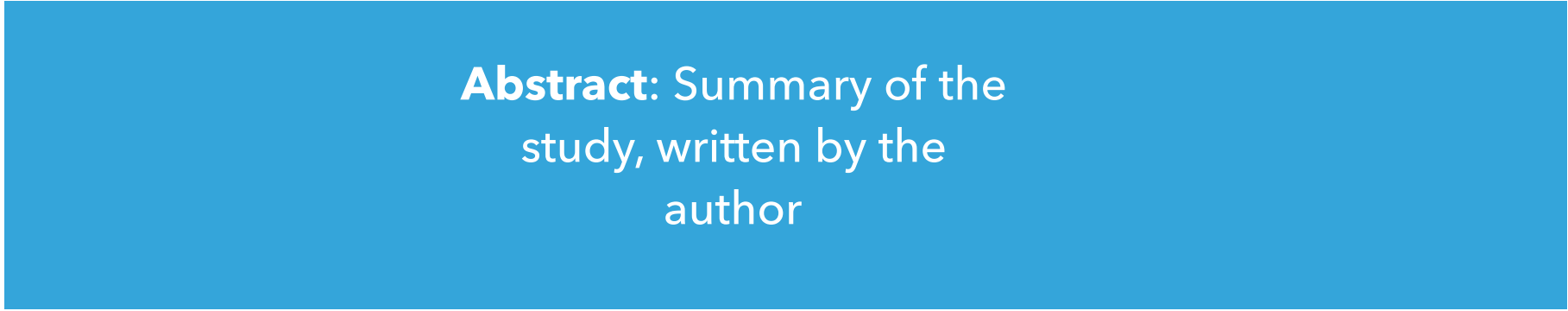


**Title of the Paper and Name of Journal**






**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

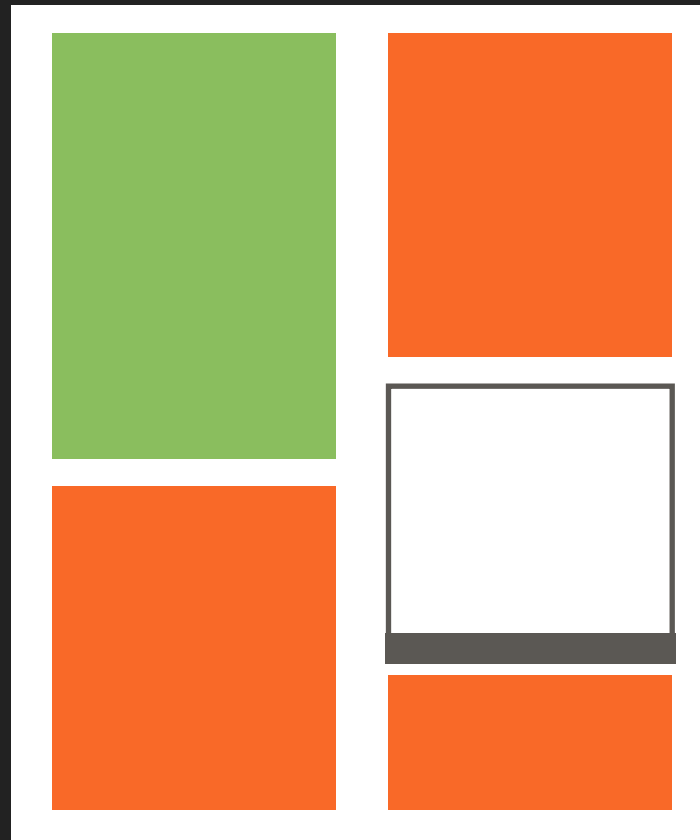
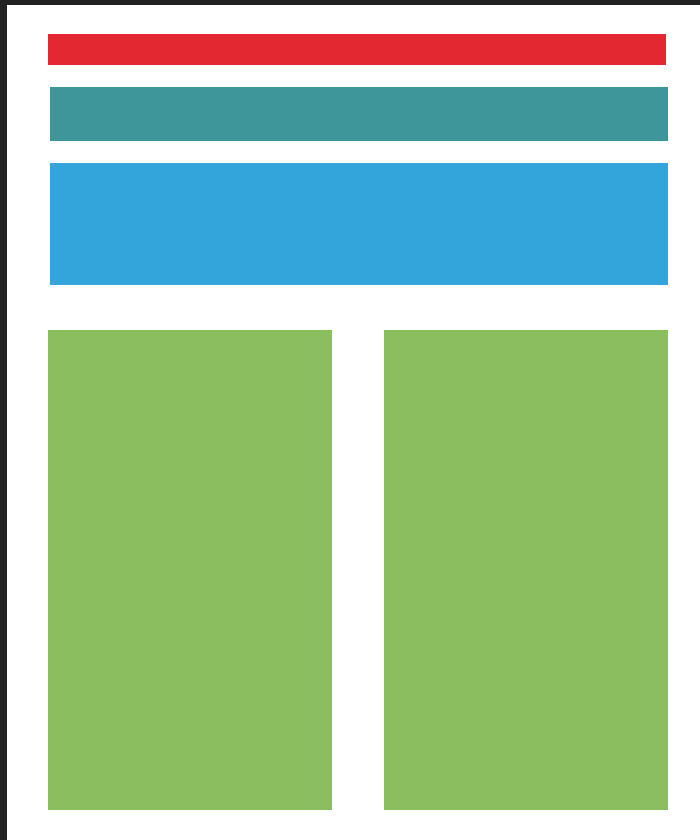
Figure Legend

**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.



# ANATOMY OF A SCIENTIFIC PAPER



# How To Read a Scholarly Journal Article

Tim Lockman, Reference Librarian  
Kishwaukee College Library





# SUMMARIZING

Citation  
Summary  
Key Words





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>



Full Article

Figures & data

References

Citations

Metrics

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## ABSTRACT

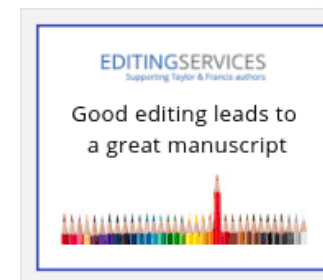
Select Language ▾

Translator disclaimer

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

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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.**

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

Citation  
Summary  
Key Words





## 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

...

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  
Key Words



# EVALUATING JOURNAL ARTICLES WITH THE CAARP TEST



WICHITA STATE  
UNIVERSITY

*UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES*



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# 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?





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# 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?
- ▶ 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

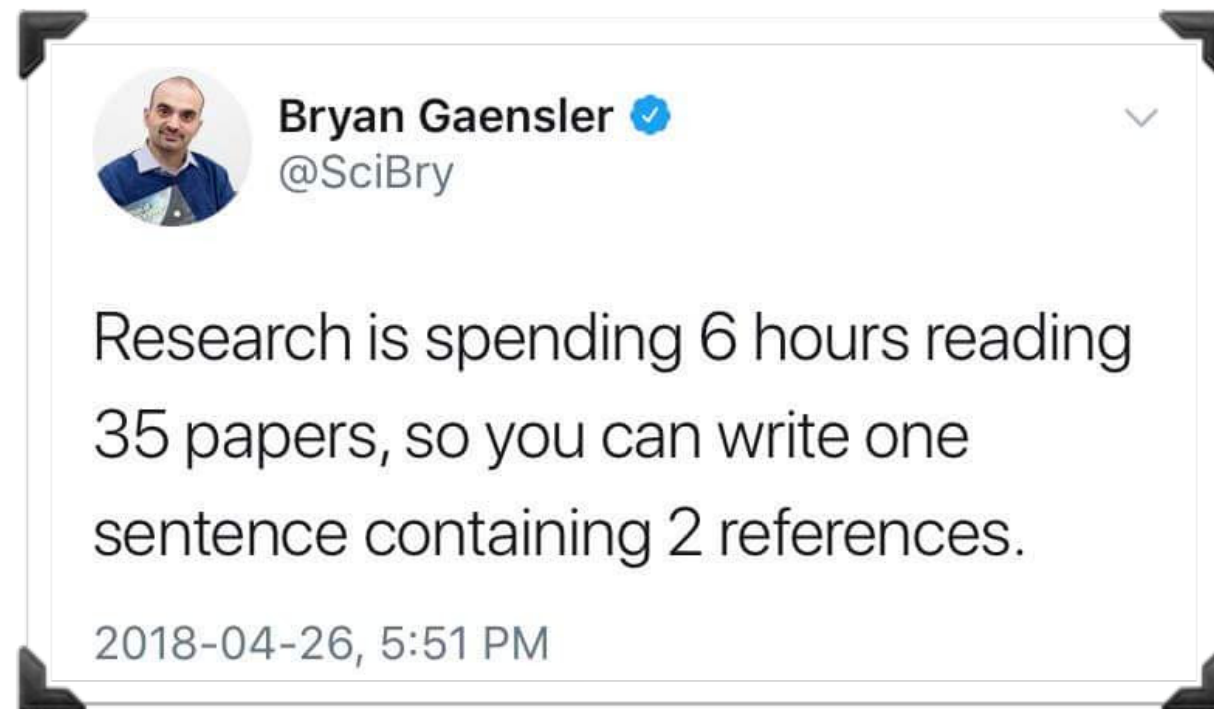
Qualitative studies

This is not the only standard by which you should judge strength of the evidence!



## USING THIS ARTICLE

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



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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

