Student Name

ENGH 302-M06

**Discipline Awareness Project Part 2: Research Methods, Academic Genres, and Writing Conventions**

1. Use the library tutorials, Purdue Owl, resources under Course Content, UEfAP.com, and the Genre Project (genre.web.unc.edu), and“Appendix: Methodology” from Klein’s *The Bully Society* (reading for Week 6) to make sure you understand the following terms as they apply to your field (some will not apply to your field) and can provide examples. If any methods or genres common to your discipline are missing, please add them to the list.

**General terms for Methods and Genres**

Quantitative research: a study that uses numerical measures to compile data about a specific topic. Ex: A study that measures PTSD symptoms on a scale for a group of undocumented immigrants.

Primary source: ex: Interviews with children that are undocumented immigrants and have suffered through trauma.

Qualitative research: a study that uses descriptive measures to compile data about a specific topic. Ex: A study that gathers demographic characteristicsof undocumented people with trauma and compares them.

Secondary source: ex: journal article that looks at past research on the effects of migrating on undocumented immigrant youth to analyze it a different way.

**Research Methods**

Content analysis: ex: a study that looks at the types of words used when describing undocumented immigrants in media.

Participant-observation ethnography: ex: An undocumented immigrant gathering information from other undocumented people they know.

Snowball sample interviews: ex: researcher talks to the undocumented immigrants they know that have gone through trauma, and they get them connected to other undocumented immigrants that also fit that criteria until there is a large enough sample

Experiment: Study with a manipulated variable and a measured variable.

Fieldwork: When the researcher is immersed in the area where a phenomenon can be observed naturally. Ex: the researcher going to parts of the U.S.-Mexico border to see the treatment of undocumented migrants by the State, and possible trauma they could inflict on them.

Surveys: ex: survey given to undocumented immigrants to get information about whether they have gone through a traumatic experience in their migration journey.

**Genres**

Observational study: ex: Study where a researcher looks at the way undocumented children interact in school with their peers and teachers.

Experimental report: Written piece outlining the steps that were taken during an experiment to gather data and then the results from this data.

Case study: ex: study specifically looking at a single migrant’s experience crossing the border and the trauma they suffered, plus the effects from that experience in their mental health now.

Literature review: Analysis and summary of past research on the topic of undocumented immigrants and mental health

Essay: Writing about a topic in general, or specific issue like undocumented immigrants and how their mental health is affected by their status.

Review: piece of writing that looks at many past studies and analyses their findings. Ex: a meta-analysis of 20 experimental studies about undocumented immigrants and PTSD.

1. Look at the website for an academic journal in your field or a journal published by a professional association in your field. Look at the Table of Contents of a recent issue. Identify different types of genres.

*Journal of Traumatic Stress* (published by International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (ISTSS)) on its last issue has a review (meta-analysis), many experimental reports, and a few observational studies.

1. Look at your Annotated Bibliography draft. Identify the genres of your sources.

There are mostly observational and experimental studies. Those often include literature reviews in the introduction. There is one case study that makes use of an interview to explore the topics of undocumented immigrants and their mental health.

1. Choose a peer-reviewed article from your Annotated Bibliography that is suitable for the TextAnalysis assignment. It should report on original research or offer a new argument or interpretation of primary source material (i.e., not a literature review.) Analyze the organization of the article. Look carefully at the Abstract, Introduction, any other subheadings, and the list of references. Who is the audience for this article, and how do you know? Be as specific as possible. Pay attention to conventions of language--point of view, verb tense, level of formality, use of jargon, documentation style.

Stacciarini, J. R., Smith, R. F., Wiens, B., Pérez, A., Locke, B., &Laflam, M. (2015). I didn't ask to come to this country...I was a child: The mental health implications of growing up undocumented.*Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health, 17*(4), 1225-1230. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10903-014-0063-2

This peer-reviewed journal article is a case study that analyses an interview of a 30-year-old undocumented woman living in the United States. It’s organized like many other experimental reports, meaning it has an abstract, introduction, methods, results, and discussion sections, in that order. Under the result section, there were some subsections because this study made use of qualitative data. It divided the information gathered from the interview in various categories, which were: social level, rural community level, family level, and individual level. Throughout the article, the author compares the concepts brought up by the interviewee with other concepts that have been talked about in past studies that also had undocumented immigrants as a population of interest. This is reflected in the references, as most of these are past journal articles where these findings were presented.It looks like the audience for this article is other people in the mental health field, more specifically scholars and mental health practitioners that could benefit from being exposed to new information about this vulnerable population of interest and how to help them within the psychological field. There is a decent amount of jargon use, and a high level of formality in this article, as well as, the distribution of it following the scientific method which points to it being for other scholars in the field.

1. Using your notes from 1-4, write 1-2 paragraphs about research methods, academic genres, and writing conventions in your discipline/field, using examples from your notes and from one or more of the sources from your annotated bibliography.

There is use of both qualitative and quantitative research in the field of psychology. Most of the research is considered a primary source, because the most prominent publications in this field are experimental reports publishing original results and findings. Fieldwork, surveys, and interviews are commonly used research methods besides experiments. Observational studies, experimental reports, reviews, case studies, literature reviews and essays are some of the genres that are used the most in the field of psychology. The majority of sources in my Annotated Bibliography are experimental reports, with the exception of a case study, and a couple of essays. Most of these make use of quantitative research, but there are a few studies that do take into account some qualitative data. It seems like experimental reports are the most used within psychology no matter the topic, and these all usually include a literature review as part of the introduction. The peer-reviewed study that I highlight for my Text Analysis,“I didn't ask to come to this country...I was a child: The mental health implications of growing up undocumented” by Stacciarini et al. makes use of qualitative data through an interview, and presents its findings through an experimental report.

Annotated Bibliography

**Chu, T., Keller, A. S., & Rasmussen, A. (2013). Effects of post-migration factors on PTSD**

**outcomes among immigrant survivors of political violence.*Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health, 15*(5), 890-7. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10903-012-9696-1**

The authors, Chu from Brooklyn College’s Department of Health and Nutrition Sciences, Keller from New York University’s School of Medicine, and A. Rasmussen from Fordham University,examine various different predictors of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in immigrant survivors of political violence, comparing pre-migration and post-migration situations to see which of them are more likely to result in PTSD in this population. They included witnessing violence, violence against family, beating, rape/sexual assault and deprivation as pre-migration predictors for PTSD. The post-migration predictors for PTSD were length of time in the U.S., legal immigration status, weekly income, and English ability. They found that immigration status was the most significant variable in predicting PTSD, and second to it was rape/sexual assault. They also found that people who had better English ability could experience their symptoms more keenly if their post-migration environment was not successful.

**Cleary, S., Snead, R., Dietz-Chavez, D., Rivera, I., & Edberg, M. (2018). Immigrant**

**trauma and mental health outcomes among Latino youth. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*, *20*(5), 1053–1059.** [**https://doi.org/10.1007/s10903-017-0673-6**](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10903-017-0673-6)

The authors, Cleary, Snead, & Dietz-Chavez from the Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics at George Washington University, Rivera from the Rivera Group Inc., & Edberg from the Department of Prevention and Community Health of George Washington University, are interested in trauma experienced pre, during, and post migration and the mental health status of Latino youth in the U.S. They find a correlation between trauma experienced pre, during and post migration, which indicate that if a child went through trauma, they are more likely to experience it later on again. A link between pre migration trauma and anxiety, as well as post migration trauma and PTSD are found. The authors conclude that there needs to be a development of interventions for immigrant youth to treat trauma that take into account the cultural aspects of their conditions. Just like Perreira& Ornelas, these authors look at pre, during and post migration, but Cleary et al. focuses on trauma instead of other aspects.

**Perreira, K., & Ornelas, I. (2013). Painful passages: Traumatic experiences and post‐**

**traumatic stress among U.S. immigrant Latino adolescents and their primary caregivers. *International Migration Review*, 47(4), 976–1005.** [**https://doi.org/10.1111/imre.12050**](https://doi.org/10.1111/imre.12050)

The authors, Perreira director of the Latino Adolescent Migration Health and Adaptation Project (LAMHA) at the University of North Carolina, & Ornelas from the University of Washington,

 find evidence for the influence of stressors pre, during and post migration on mental health and well-being of a sample of Latino immigrant teens and their parents. This study finds that social support among parents, acculturation, time in the U.S., and familism contributed to immigrants’ resilience. They also find that poverty prior to migration and unauthorized entry to the U.S. is strongly associated with exposure to trauma in both teens and parents. Discrimination and neighborhood disorder were linked to the risk of post-migration trauma and development of PTSD. Similarly to Chu, Keller, & Rasmussen’s study, Perreira& Ornelas look at the link between some pre and post migration factors and PTSD symptoms, but Perreira& Ornelas also look at factors during migration that can play a part on that.

**Sangalang, C., Becerra, D., Mitchell, F., Lechuga-Peña, S., Lopez, K., Kim, I.**

**(2019). Trauma, post-migration stress, and mental health: A comparative analysis of refugees and immigrants in the United States. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health.*, *21*(5).**

The authors, Sangalang from the School of Social Work at California State University, Becerra, Mitchell, and Lechuga-Peña from the School of Social Work at Arizona State University, & Kim from the School of Social Work at the University of Buffalo, look at pre and post migration characteristics in regard to their likelihood to pose a risk for various psychological outcomes for refugees and non-refugee immigrants. They take into account depressive and anxiety disorders, and psychological distress as the psychological outcomes. The characteristics they look at are pre or post migration trauma exposure, discrimination, acculturative stress, family conflict, and neighborhood environment. This study’s findings align with other studies’ conclusions regarding pre-migration trauma and mental health outcomes, like Chu, Keller, & Rasmussen’s study mentioned before. It also adds to the research that confirms the link between post-migration trauma and mental health outcomes such as depression and anxiety.

**Zayas, L. H., & Cook, L. (2016, November). Disrupting young lives: How detention and**

**deportation affect US-born children of immigrants. Retrieved from** [**https://www.apa.org/pi/families/resources/newsletter/2016/11/detention-deportation**](https://www.apa.org/pi/families/resources/newsletter/2016/11/detention-deportation)

The authors, Zayas, dean of the School of Social Work at The University of Texas at Austin, and Cook PhD & LMSW, also an assistant professor in the school of behavioral and social sciences at St. Edward’s University in Austin, Texas, examine the topic of deportation and detention and how they have affected children of immigrants specifically in the U.S. The fear of a parent or family member being deported is one of the most prominent things these children deal with on the daily. The children also experience stressors such as poverty, discrimination, living without their parents, family disruption due to deportation or detainment, which only adds to the decay of their health as a whole. There is the issue about parents being less likely to use health care services out of fear of being reported and/or lack of money to pay for these resources, so children are left to deal with these things on their own. The authors highlight the role that mental health professionals can have in these situations, by being conscientious of the cultural context and making use of appropriate solutions for those who do make it to therapy. Unlike the other journal articles, this one was more of an essay without much jargon, and it offered great information about the topic of immigrants and mental health as a whole.

**Zuroweste, E., Garcia, D., &Hutkins Seda, C. (2016, November). Behavioral health of**

**unaccompanied migrant youth: An unmet need. Retrieved from** [**https://www.apa.org/pi/families/resources/newsletter/2016/11/unaccompanied-migrant-health**](https://www.apa.org/pi/families/resources/newsletter/2016/11/unaccompanied-migrant-health)

The authors, Zuroweste MD, chief medical officer for Migrant Clinicians Network and assistant professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Garcia MA, director of international projects, research and development at Migrant Clinicians Network, and Hutkins Seda, Migrant Clinicians Network’s writer and editor, present the issue of undocumented migrants not getting access to behavioral health services. They use the example of the detention centers to show the effects that immigration policy can have on children’s mental health, and reference various studies where a link between these experiences being detained and poor mental health outcomes has been found. They bring up the idea of bridge case management, which is already done for a few immigrants after they are released from detention if they have a physical condition or illness and hope to make it happen for mental conditions as well. This article resembled Zayas & Cook’s because they were both essays geared for the general public and an easier read than the other journal articles.