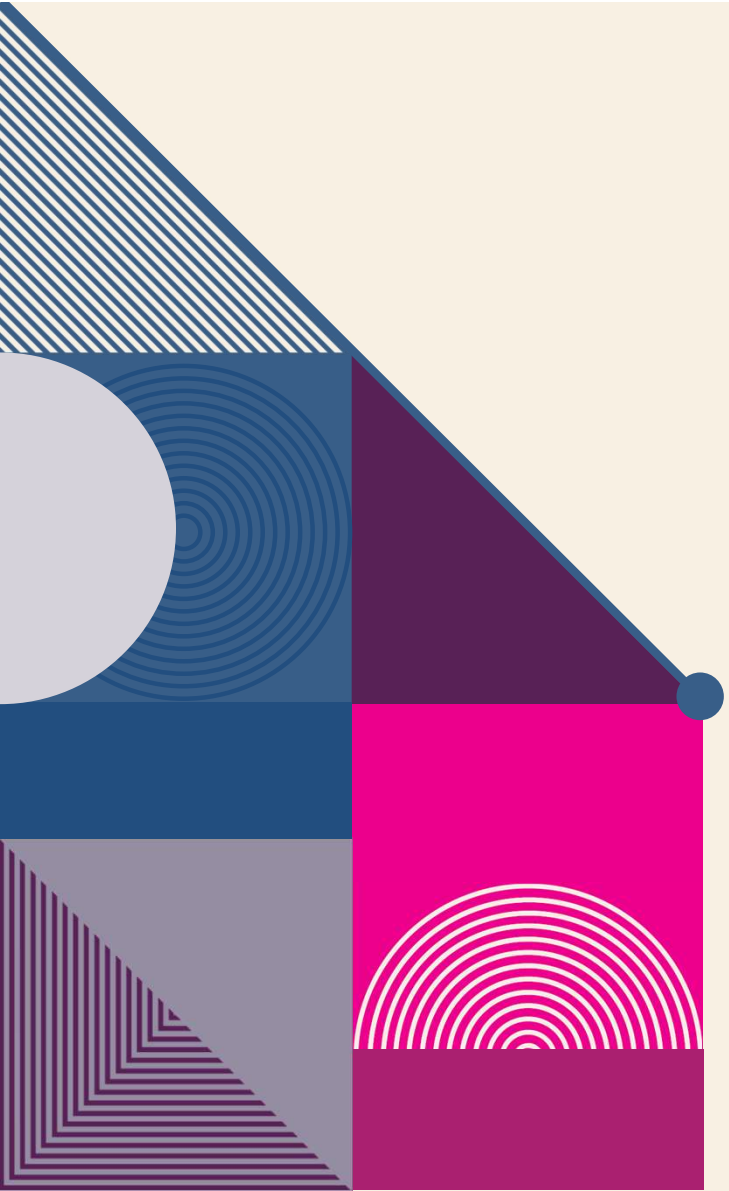




PART 1: NAVIGATING DIFFERENT TYPES OF RESEARCH SETTINGS AS A STUDENT RESEARCHER

Dr. Monique Turner, Ph.D.
Department of Psychology
March 26, 2024



RESEARCH SETTINGS

Academic

Crisis House (including
Inpatient/Outpatient)

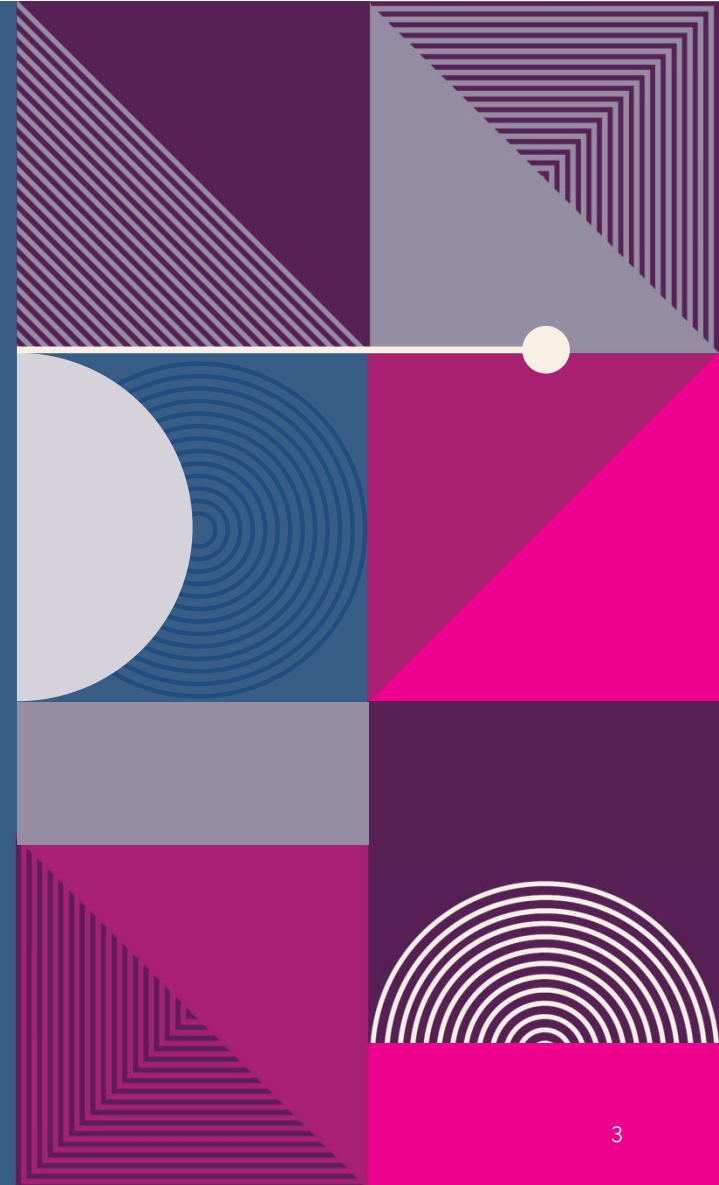
Prison

NAVIGATING RESEARCH IN AN ACADEMIC SETTING

- Ethical guidelines and adhering to institutional policies is very important.
- Academic research
 - Theoretical studies
 - Experimental research
 - Community-based research

Process:

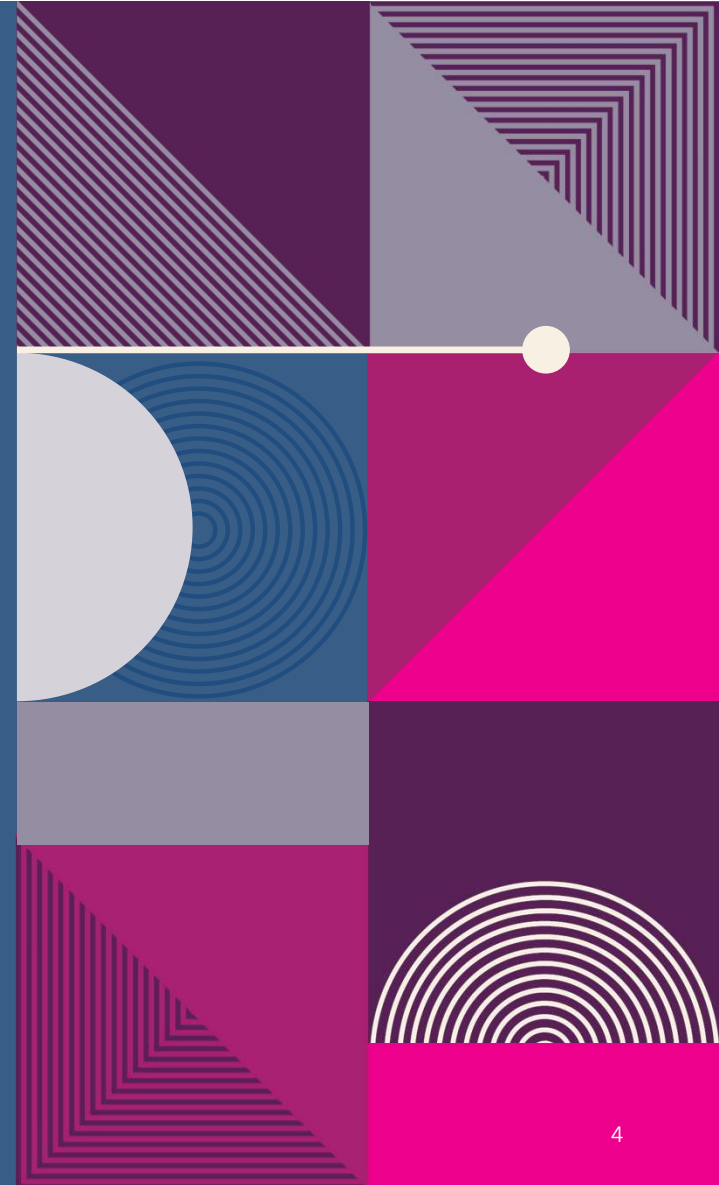
- Formulate research questions and hypotheses
- Choose an appropriate research methodology based on your objectives. This could be qualitative, quantitative, or a **mixed-methods approach**.
- **Tools and Techniques:** Select suitable tools and techniques for data collection and analysis. Consider the resources available to you within the academic setting.
 - Funding, laboratory space, research team.



NAVIGATING RESEARCH IN AN ACADEMIC SETTING

Funding and Resources

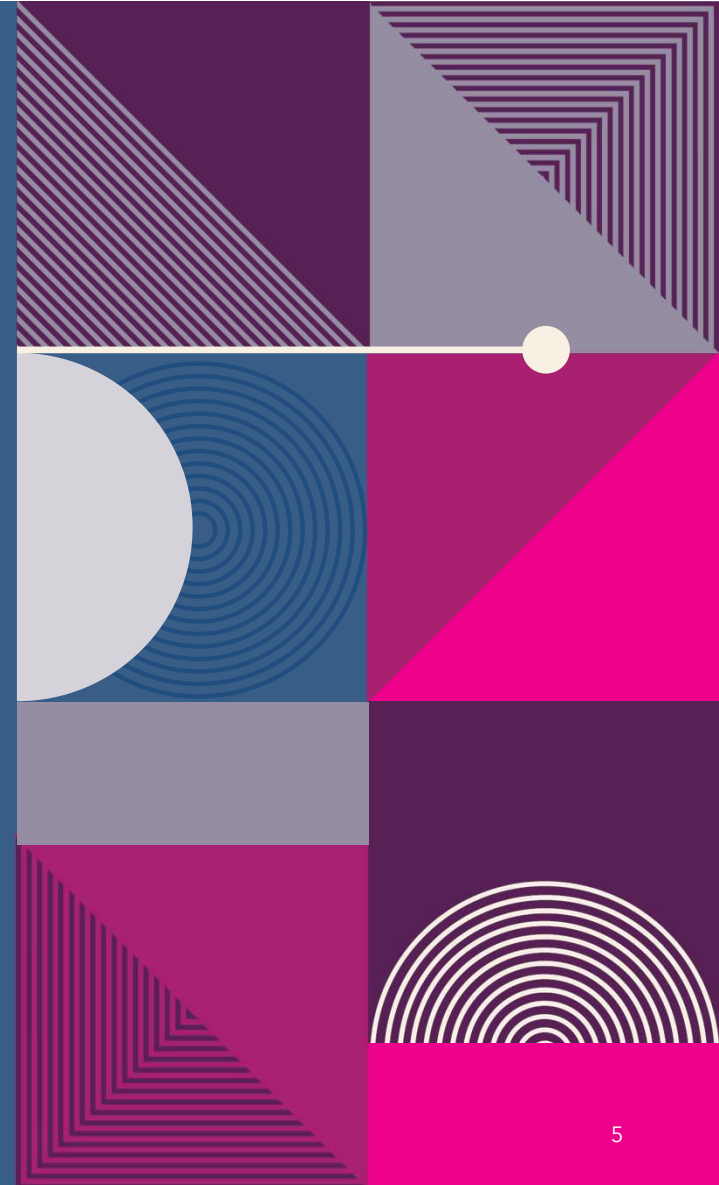
- **Grants and Scholarships:** Investigate funding opportunities available through your institution, government agencies, or private foundations.
- **Resource Allocation:** Plan how you'll utilize available resources such as lab equipment, software, or databases. Consider any limitations that might impact your research.
- **Workshops and Courses:** Take advantage of workshops, courses, or seminars offered by your institution on research methods, ethics, or specific tools and software.



NAVIGATING RESEARCH IN AN ACADEMIC SETTING

Collaborations & Mentorship:

- Engage with academic supervisors or mentors who can provide guidance, support, and valuable feedback throughout your research **journey**.
- Appreciate the **journey**!
- **Collaborations:** Consider collaborating with other researchers or institutions. Collaborations can offer additional expertise, resources, and broader perspectives.
 - Additional IRB approval required.

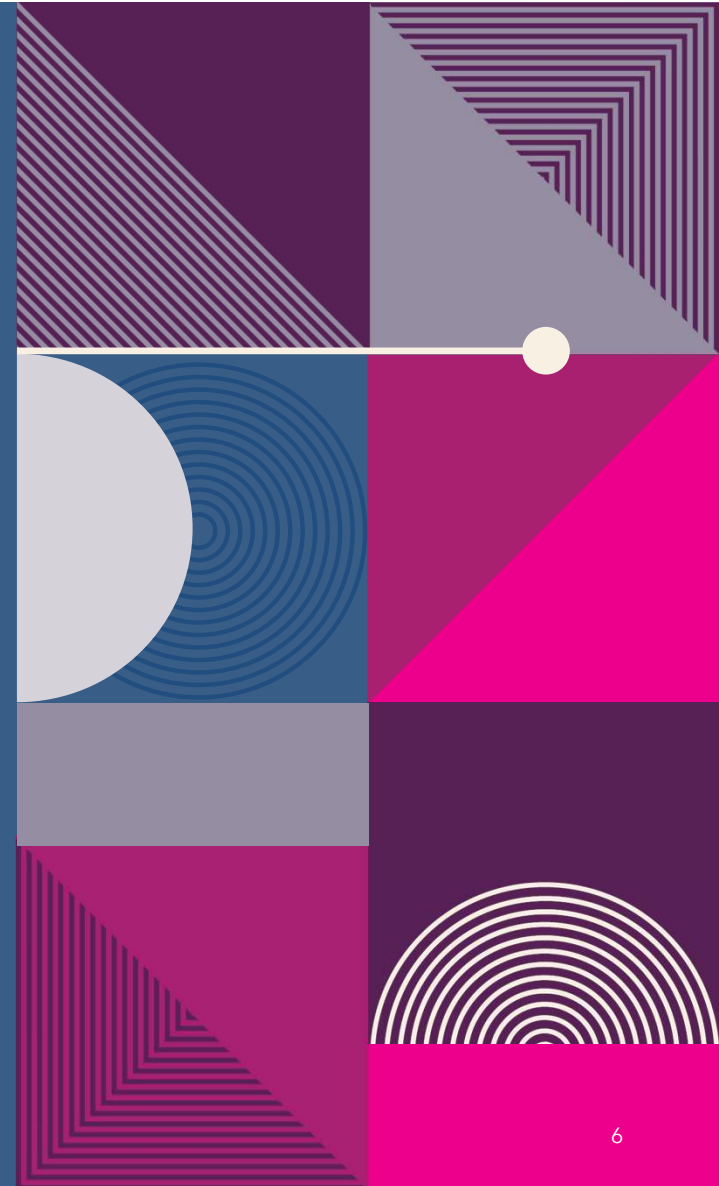


NAVIGATING RESEARCH IN A CRISIS HOUSE

- Most important consideration is the client's vulnerability

Ethical and Legal Considerations

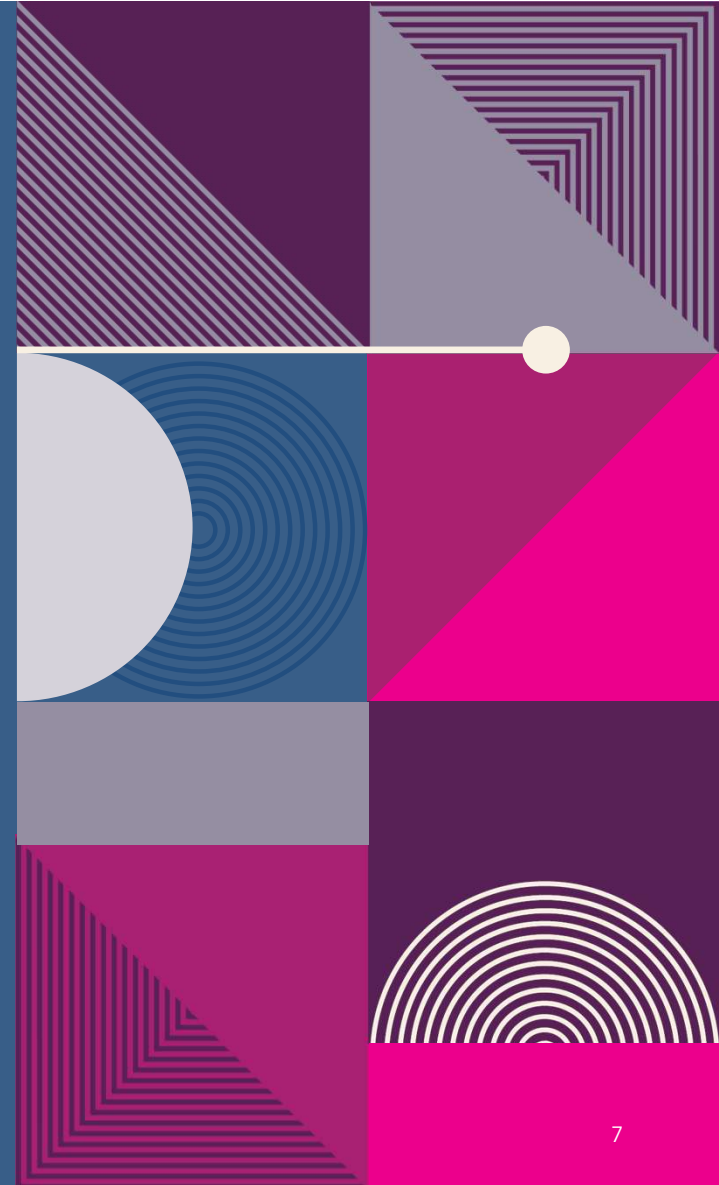
- **Informed Consent:** It's crucial to ensure that all participants are fully informed about the research, understand their involvement, and consent voluntarily.
 - Mental capacity of participants is important.
- **Confidentiality and Privacy:** Strict measures must be in place to protect the privacy of participants and the confidentiality of the data collected.



NAVIGATING RESEARCH IN A CRISIS HOUSE

Practical Considerations/Skills

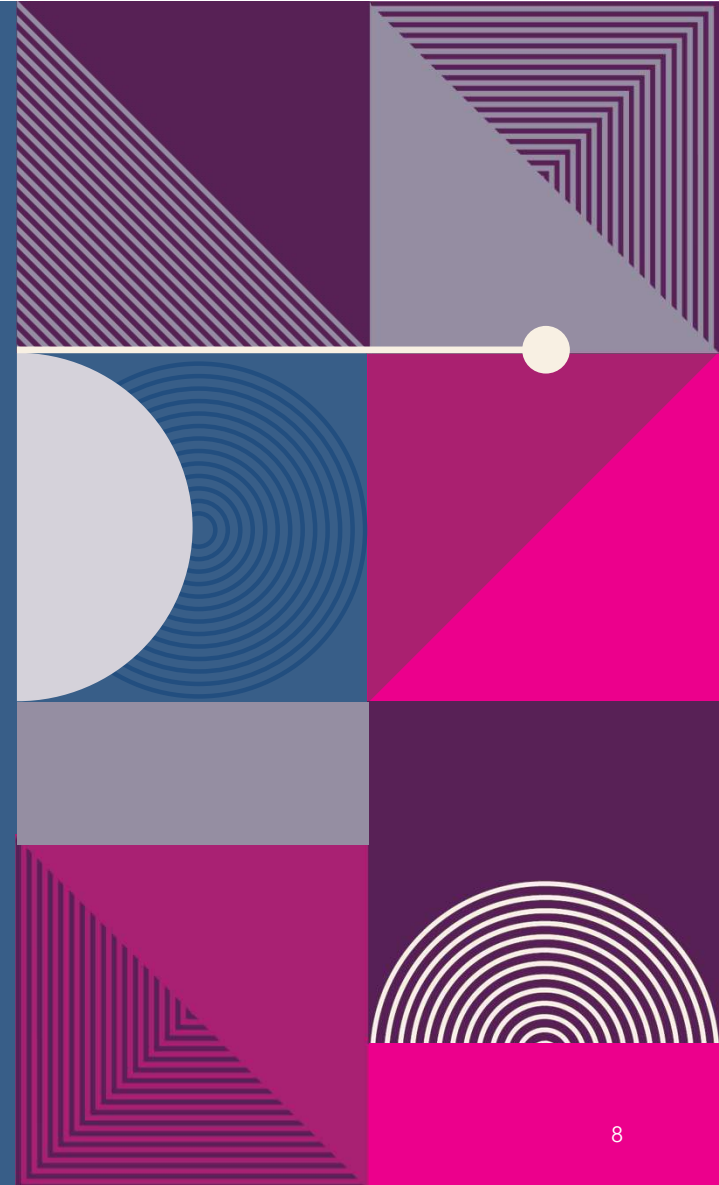
- **Therapeutic Rapport and Trust:** Establishing trust with the clients.
- **Safety and Sensitivity:** Be vigilant about safety and prepared to respond appropriately to sensitive situations. Researchers should be trained to recognize and respect the emotional states of participants.
 - Location for interaction.
 - Clients who may be experience a manic episode or psychosis
 - Safety training is key*
 - Suicide risk assessments



NAVIGATING RESEARCH IN A CRISIS HOUSE

Practical Considerations/Skills

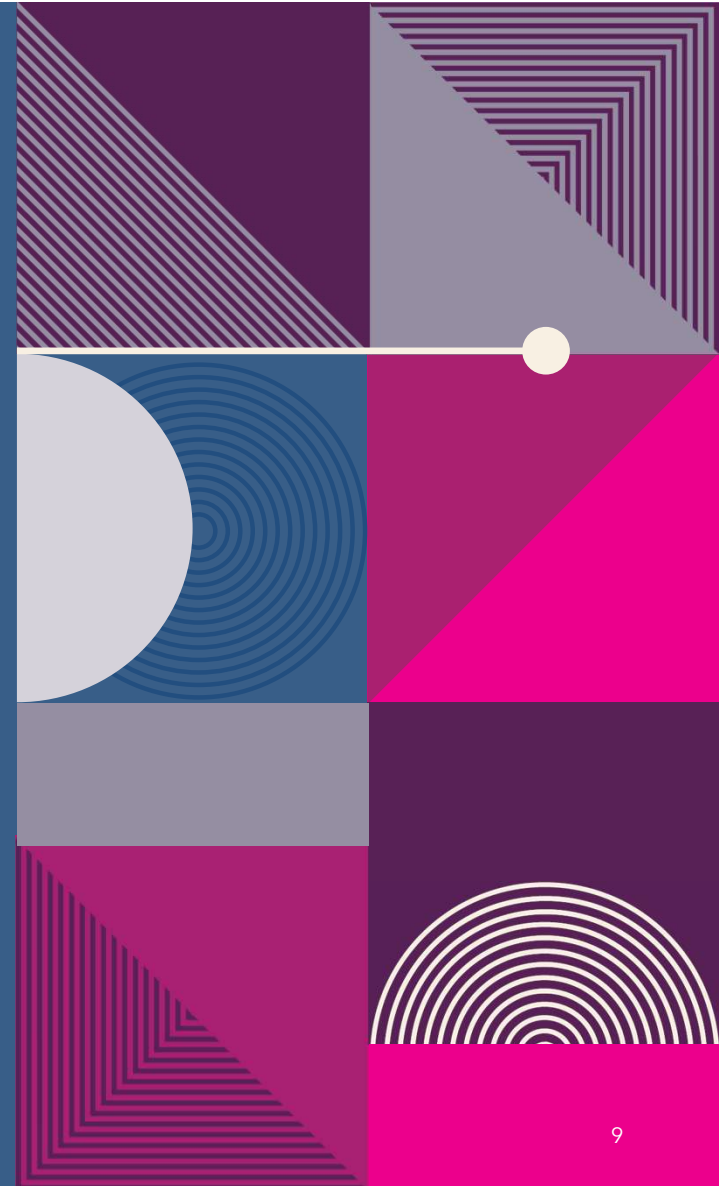
- **Cultural and Contextual Sensitivity:**
 - Socio-cultural identities.
 - Awareness & respect, as research participation is voluntary.
 - Training is key*



NAVIGATING RESEARCH IN A CRISIS HOUSE

Examples of Research:

- Tracking symptomology
 - Internal
 - External
- Recording clinical sessions (no camera, only audio)
- Case studies (for class presentations)
 - Deidentify data

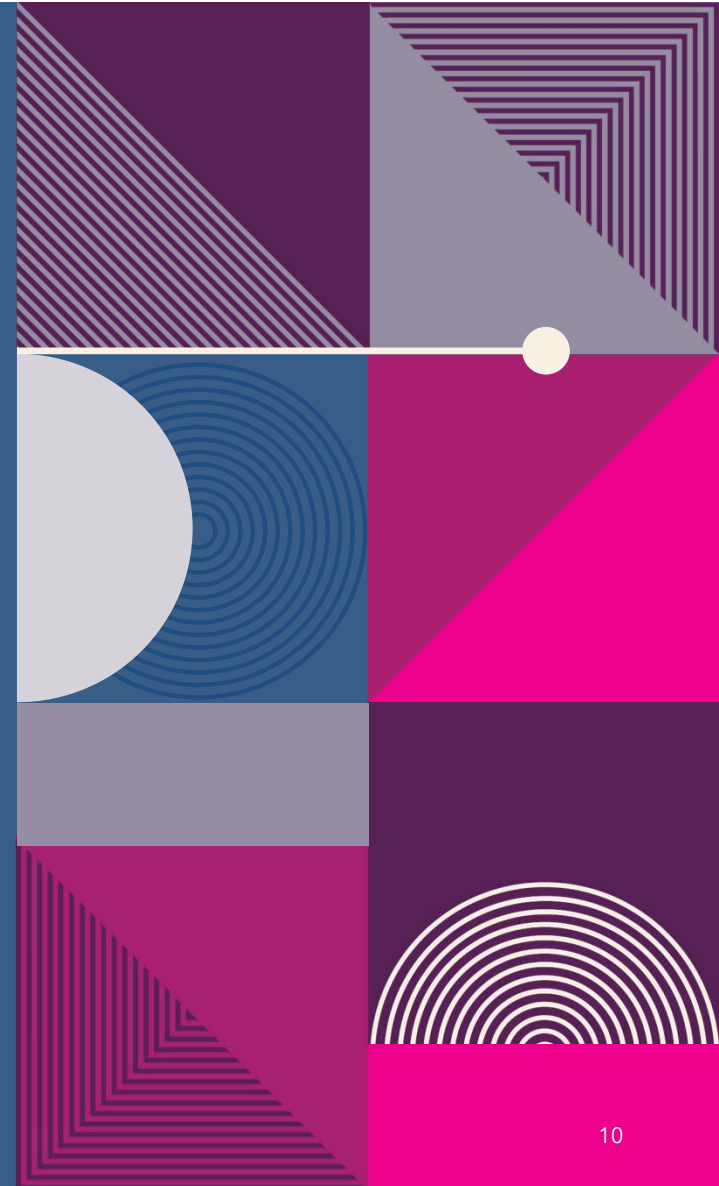


NAVIGATING RESEARCH IN A PRISON SETTING

The safety and well-being of the incarcerated population is very important (in the context of neuro/psychological assessments).

Ethical Considerations

- **Informed Consent:** Ensuring that participants are fully informed about the study, its potential risks and benefits, and comprehend what is being asked of them.
 - Consent must be voluntary and free from any form of coercion.
- **Confidentiality:** Safeguarding the privacy of participants and the confidentiality of the information they provide.
- **Compliance with Laws and Policies:** Researchers must comply with national and local laws governing research in correctional settings, as well as any specific regulations of the prison system.



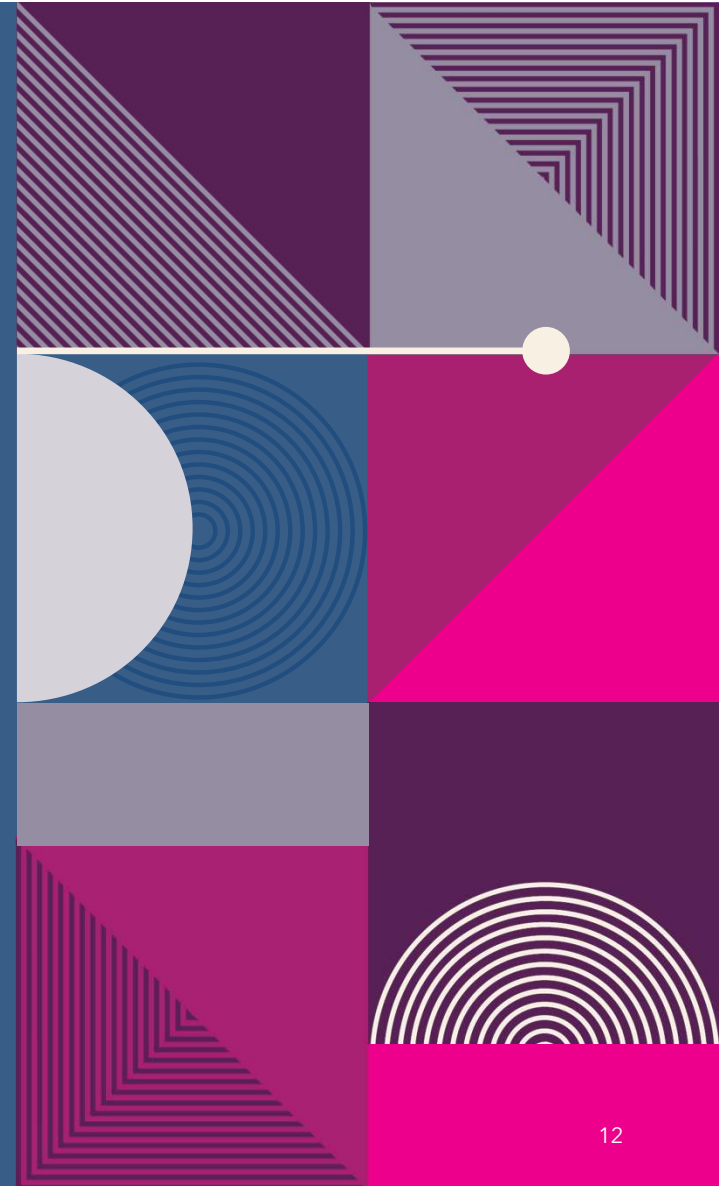
NAVIGATING RESEARCH IN A PRISON SETTING

Practical Considerations/Skills

- **Access and Permissions:** Gaining access to a prison for research purposes typically requires permission from prison authorities, which may involve a detailed proposal of the study's aims, methods, and ethical considerations.
 - Warden must approve.
- **Building Trust:** Establishing a rapport with both staff and inmates is crucial.
 - This takes time, and there is variability in this process.
 - Learning personalities.
 - Understanding the criminal history of clients.

UNIQUE SKILLS REQUIRED FOR A PRISON SETTING

- **Safety and Security** are emphasized!
 - YOU must feel safe (assessed)!
 - Inmate must also feel safe.
 - Attire.
 - Safety precautions/training.
 - Communication skills with custody/nursing staff.*
 - The balance between including custody and maintaining confidentiality of inmates.
 - Awareness of manipulation tactics.
 - Understanding the behavioral history of inmate, when communicating with administration (for approval).
 - Stigma



COMMONALITY WITHIN MOST RESEARCH SETTINGS

Managing Challenges

- **Time Management:** Academic research often involves balancing multiple responsibilities. Develop a realistic timeline and manage your time effectively.
- **Ethical and Practical Challenges:** Be prepared to navigate any ethical dilemmas or practical obstacles that arise.
 - Seek advice from supervisors or the IRB as needed.
 - Consult. Consult. Consult. (different perspectives)
- **Current Literature:** Stay informed about advancements in your field through academic journals, books, and reputable trainings.



**THANK YOU
QUESTIONS?**

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PART 2:

Navigating Microaggressions in Research Settings

TUES
MAY 7
2:30-3:30 PM

Register
& Join
Here

With Dr. Monique Turner,
Department of Psychology

Working with professors and principal investigators with perceived power can create a challenging environment for students, especially for ethnic minorities. Some of these experiences reflect microaggressions; as a student, how would you respond? Do you know how to identify microaggressions? Do you have specific coping strategies that are helpful? Narratives and autoethnographies will be explored.



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