

Sample Student

IDS1112H

Professor Pizana

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### Real TV

Chen, Stephen H., and Qing Zhou. "Longitudinal Relations of Cultural Orientation and Emotional Expressivity in Chinese American Immigrant Parents: Sociocultural Influences on Emotional Development in Adulthood." *Developmental Psychology*, vol. 55, no. 5, May 2019, pp. 1111–1123.

Regarding the arguments of Asian immigrant parents lacking emotional support towards their youths, this study will challenge those arguments. This study heavily goes off the argument that immigrant parents use a spectrum of emotion related behaviors to convey their expectations that are expected on the Asian youths. Provided are models of emotional expression and the responses to the children's emotional states. This study aims to examine the relations between immigrant parents, their cultural orientations and their emotional expression in regard to family.

Juang, Linda P., et al. "Reactive and Proactive Ethnic–racial Socialization Practices of Second-Generation Asian American Parents." *Asian American Journal of Psychology*, vol. 9, no. 1, Mar. 2018, pp. 4–16.

The highlight of this article is the parenting of Asian Americans and how their future generation has been affected. This study attempts to better understand the values, practice and concerns of the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation Asian America parents in regards to ethnic and racial socialization. The results of the study conclude that these parents often times raise their children to understand the issues society throws at them in regard to race, ethnicity, and culture. This study sparks importance due to the fact that Asian immigrant parents often minimizes their

experience with racism within society. Therefore, supporting the argument that the upbringing of 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> generation children will affect their own parental choices towards their own children.

Kim, Yanghee Anna, et al. "Meaning of Parental Involvement among Korean Immigrant Parents: A Mixed-Methods Approach." *Journal of Educational Research*, vol. 111, no. 2, Mar. 2018, p. 127.

This journal was written on the assumption that Asian youths often times thrive more with least parental involvement. The concept was to examine the different concepts of parental involvement and to view their relationships with their children. Acts of involvement included support at home, academic, homeschooling and their overall parental duty. The study that was conducted for this journal has challenged the thought of Asian immigrant parents, especially Korean immigrants, only caring about academic success.

Moon, Jeongyoon, and Mónica Ruiz-Casares. "Family's Migration Experience and Distress Among Asian-Canadian Immigrant Youth." *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, vol. 50, no. 1, Jan. 2019, pp. 7–32.

This journal, written by Moon and Ruiz, speaks out about the pressure on youth to succeed and pursue education that is exhibited by Asian immigrant parents. Not only that, the journal also sheds light on the effects, psychological distress and alienation, from these pressures. They've also spoken about the different reactions to these pressure among 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> generation youths. However parental pressure is not the only trigger to blame for the distress and alienation. The topic of the "Model Minority" stereotype, an expectation that Asian immigrants must be hard working academic achievers, has been put to blame as well. Moon and Ruiz have concluded a study that has questioned 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> generation youth about their distress and the

cause and outcomes, whether it be financial or mentally effective, of their childhood expectations.

Somerville, Kara, and Oral Robinson. "Keeping Up Appearances Within the Ethnic Community: A Disconnect between First and Second Generation South Asians' Educational Aspirations." *Canadian Ethnic Studies*, vol. 48, no. 2, May 2016, p. 99.

This study also mentions the model minority stereotype. The main focus of their study pertains to the educational experiences and this successes from parental pressures. Somerville and Robinson also unravel the disconnect between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> generation youth and their motivation in academic achievement. Their findings also support the existing arguments that immigrant parents overtly exert their authority on their children's decisions. The need to please and fulfil immigrant parents wishes of academic success is also discussed in this study.