**Summer 2021 Publications Release**

09/07/2021

**Saeed Ahmad & Mudasir Mustafa**


**Abstract:**
The objectives of the study are to investigate (i) the level of social support, social adjustment, and psychological adjustment; and (ii) the effects of social support (emotional, informational, and instrumental support) on social adjustment, psychological adjustment, and psychosocial adjustment among childless women. A total of 334 woman respondents were surveyed using a simple random sampling technique. Factor analysis, reliability analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, and multiple linear regression analysis were used to analyze the data. In the overall model, emotional support, instrumental support, and informational support were significantly associated with social adjustment. In addition, emotional support and instrumental support were significant with psychological adjustment. Furthermore, emotional support, instrumental support, and informational support were the predictors of psychosocial adjustment among childless women. This study contributed to the broader avenues of understanding social support such as husband, in-laws, friends, and relatives, and the accumulation of social support among the childless women in the patriarchal society. The findings highlighted the efficacy and utility of the centuries-old social institution of family as a major predictor of psychosocial support to the childless woman. It subsidized to the limited body of research on provision of social support and psychosocial adjustment among childless women in the patriarchal society.

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**Gabriele Ciciurkaite & Guadalupe Marquez-Velarde**


**Abstract:**
The deleterious mental health effects associated with the COVID-19 pandemic are increasingly apparent, however, questions remain about the extent to which pandemic-related stressor exposure has contributed to increased psychological distress among an already disadvantaged group, individuals with disabilities. The first aim of the study was to examine the distribution of pandemic-related stressors across multiple dimensions—employment, personal and family finances, personal relationships, and quality of social life—among individuals with and without disabilities. The second aim of the study was to examine the association between a composite COVID-19 stressor score and two mental health outcomes—depressive and anxiety symptoms—among the two subsamples. The study used quota-based online survey data (N = 2043) collected in the summer of 2020 from adults (18 and older) residing in the Intermountain West, half of whom had a self-reported disability. Study results demonstrated that individuals with disabilities experienced pandemic-related stressors at significantly higher rates relative to their non-disabled counterparts. Further, pandemic stressor exposure was associated with greater negative effects on their psychological well-being. We argue that the COVID-19 pandemic is generating a secondary mental illness pandemic, and that individuals with disabilities are affected by it at significantly higher proportions.

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**Guadalupe Marquez-Velarde**


**Abstract:**
In this paper, we argue that the U.S. immigrant apparatus is a racial project that jeopardizes immigrants' wellbeing through organizational failure (Omi and Winant, 2014; Meyer & Rowman, 1977; Mellahi and Wilkinson, 2004).
We utilize Provine and Doty’s (2011) work as a foundation to understand how this racial project is systemic and multifaceted in nature. It begins with the negative characterization and criminalization of certain immigrants, mostly Latinx, followed by a poor infrastructure of processing and detention riddled with impediments to their wellbeing, which ultimately pushes detainees to the edge, to poor mental health, and suicidality. ICE’s system of detention consistently operates poorly and normalizes organizational failure, jeopardizing immigrant lives through basic human rights violations, family separation, substandard living conditions, and minimal consideration to poor mental health, suicide prevention, and prompt and adequate intervention. Utilizing qualitative data from ICE inspection reports, contracts, and detainee death reports, we examine suicide policies across 116 detention facilities in the United States to highlight how detention facilities supervised by ICE unsuccessfully prevents detainee suicide due to organizational failure. Under ICE’s oversight, facilities are inadequately staffed and resourced, resulting in the failure to implement federally mandated protocols regarding detainees’ well-being competently and promptly. Their organizational failure leads to unequal health outcomes for Latinxs who are overrepresented across immigrant detention.

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