

Thursday, February 14 Presentations

Behavioral and Social Sciences II — Ballroom B

Morning Session: 9:00 – 11:20 a.m.

Hawk McFadzen, Sociology

Education, Inc. - Philanthrocapitalism and the Corporate University

Faculty Mentor: Jeb Middlebrook, Sociology

At California State University, Dominguez Hills, many programs are funded through corporate partners in the South Bay community, such as Toyota, Boxed Water, The Stub Hub, and Shell Oil, etc. This follows a global trend of higher education systems growing increasingly dependent on corporate financing. The research question that emerged from observing these interactions is “What is the philanthrocapitalist influence on the corporate university? What does embodied resistance to this model look like and what informs this resistance?” Through this paper, I will examine the role of corporate partners in higher education projects globally and at Dominguez Hills.

“Corporate university” describes institutions of higher education that adopt a corporate model of personnel and financial management. Inside a corporate university, students are treated as consumers, and relationships between other corporate entities are of high priority. Within this model, external corporations are able to practice “corporate philanthropy,” or “philanthrocapitalism.” Corporate philanthropy refers to the practice by corporations of bestowing resources upon entities perceived as being in need, and philanthrocapitalism describes when corporations do this primarily to gain rewards from the interaction in the form of tax breaks, advertisement, prestige, and community engagement.

One model of resistance is process-model feminism, a method of teaching and learning that shifts emphasis from product to the process. Faculty can apply this to disrupt the instrumentalization of higher education. This model is for students that critical resistance is not only acceptable but desirable, in order to stay mindful of the university’s corporatization. Process-model feminism- a supplement to traditional expectations of the university- produces a student body and faculty that are vigilantly aware of the subtle corporatization of their pedagogy and research who can maintain boundaries around their knowledge, protect how it is used, and present alternatives to adopting corporate priorities.

Mary Gauthier, Elijah Arzate, Psychology

Police Interaction: What Factors Affect the Intention to Report Crime?

Faculty Mentor: Heather Butler, Psychology

In comparison to recorded crimes, the rate of crimes that are reported is significantly lower. While state and federal policies have attempted to reduce the crime rates, there has been little focus on how to increase the reporting of crime. The Theory of Planned Behavior (Keller & Miller, 2015) and Procedural Justice Theory were used to determine what factors affect the intent to report crime. The Theory of Planned Behavior posits that three factors influence behavioral intentions; attitudes towards reporting crime, subjective, and perceived behavioral control influence the likelihood that an individual will report crime. Procedural Justice is defined as “a philosophy and a movement which promotes positive organizational change, upholds police legitimacy in the community, and enhances officer safety” (Department of Justice, 2013). This study explored whether people who have low trust and confidence in the police were less likely to report crime. Additionally, it looked at whether people who have had negative contact with the police would be less willing to report a crime. The participants rated the police on several aspects including trustworthiness, respect, honesty, and positive regard. Their perceived behavioral control was also recorded by assessing whether or not they believed they would report various types of crimes such as petty theft, grand theft, assault with a weapon, assault without a weapon, sexual assault, and homicide (both as a witness and as a victim). The participants were asked to rate their past experiences with the police as well as how well the police interacted with them. Results indicated that participants who had had prior positive contact with the police had significantly more positive attitudes towards the police as a whole. In addition, there was a positive correlation between the participants’ attitudes toward the police and their intent to report crime.

Eunice Rhee, Ariana Vasquez, Alejandro Villanueva, Occupational Therapy

Perception of Time through the Lived Experience of Homeless Mothers

Faculty Mentor: Heather Kitching, Occupational Therapy

Families with children accounted for one-third (33%) of the total homeless population in 2017 (Henry, Watt, Rosenthal, & Shivji, 2017). Child-rearing greatly escalates the survivalist demands and time urgency for mothers experiencing homelessness with a dependent. Limited information is known about homeless mothers and their use of time due to their transient lifestyle. The aim of this research project is to explore time use through the lived experience of previously homeless mothers. A qualitative research project utilizing a multiple case study methodology has been completed with previously homeless mothers residing at a supportive residential community in Long Beach, California. The study included five participants between the ages of 30 - 45 years who were currently caring for a dependent up to 21 years of age. Each participant completed a semi-structured interview aimed to understand their role as a mother. Data was analyzed with an open coding system to label concepts, develop categories, and establish themes. All of the mothers were single parents with active lifestyles who tried to create a sense of normalcy for their children. Mothers described a normal experience as activities providing opportunities for typical childhood development. Findings suggested that the mothers prioritized the daily experiences of their children over themselves. The outcome of this study can serve as a foundational step in challenging the public perception of this population by viewing them as mothers and meaningful members of society. This continual change can eventually influence the policy making process in hopes of providing more accessible resources to improve their quality of life.

10:00–10:20 a.m. Madeline Calixte, Behavioral Sciences

CANCELLED

Outcomes of Fostering Our Youth's Education

Faculty Mentor: Sonja Ulrich, Behavioral Sciences

Jennifer Trinh, Jennifer Siu, Occupational Therapy

Constructing Motherhood through Social Media

Faculty Mentor: Heather Kitching, Occupational Therapy

Problem: Social media usage has become a major part of current American society, however, there is little research on the effects of social media, namely Facebook and Instagram, on the construction of motherhood. Current and quality literature that examines the impact of social media on maternal health, well-being, and formation of motherhood is necessary.

Purpose: This study explored the lived experience of 7 millennial mothers, age 20-35, using social media in constructing motherhood.

Methodology: A phenomenological qualitative approach was used to investigate the essence of mothers' lived experience in using social media. Researchers conducted seven semi-structured, in-depth interviews in a setting convenient to the mothers. All interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim.

Results: Although the views toward social media varied among participants, the data yielded seven overall themes. Mothers provided data supporting the following themes: the difficulty in adjusting to life as a new mother, the challenges and beauty of motherhood, identity outside of being a mother, privacy issues related to social media, filtering out the positive and negative parts of social media and judgment from other mothers and family, and social media as an avenue to communicate with others.

Conclusion: Mothers' reasons and usage of social media changed from before becoming a mother to after becoming a mother. Implications of the study help to further the knowledge about the impact of social media on mothers' mental health and well-being. While many mothers used social media as an avenue to communicate, many were conflicted on their usage due to the added pressures of being a mother. Some mothers resorted to limiting, modifying, or avoiding social media usage in order to filter out negative effects of social media. Future research can explore the experience of various demographics of mothers such as single mothers and mothers living outside of Los Angeles, California.

Karina Mendez, Matthew Iya, Lisa Nguyen, Occupational Therapy

Therapy Lived Experience in Transitions from Independent to Sheltered Living

Faculty Mentor: Heather Kitching, Occupational Therapy

Today, the average life expectancy for an individual is 78 years. With escalating rates of individuals reaching age 65 and older, the senior population is projected to double in the year 2060 with a common concern for housing security. For many of these individuals, housing evolves into long-term sheltered care where they reach an age when they can no longer live independently due to debilitation that requires ongoing medical attention. To further explore this area of concern, our study focused on the lived experiences of adults ages 55 and older in their transition from home-based settings to long-term sheltered facilities. Data was collected from five participants through semi-structured interviews. Participants were asked about their overall well-being, satisfaction, and prior versus current roles and occupations. Themes that emerged from these findings were fear of reintegration into society, a need for an advocate as a source of support and companionship, and lamenting the unexpected change in their life course. These themes stemmed from the participants' views of the facility as a shelter with minimal opportunities to sustain their self-efficacy due to inadequate resources and the extent of accommodations provided by health professionals. Consequently, future directions in this research will aim towards analyzing the impact of staff roles and involving environmental considerations as potential factors for residents' quality of life in long-term sheltered care.

Katherine Gendron, Ashley Favela, Anthropology

A Woven History

Faculty Mentor: Janine Gasco, Anthropology

Deep within the Sonoran Desert lies a river, that snakes along the small mountains and flat dry ground, this is where the many villages of the Tohono and Aikmel O'odham tribe live. The Tohono and Aikmel baskets have been on display at the CSUDH Cultural center for several years; these baskets show how both tribes have used the environment around them for their specific needs. The baskets were left in the Anthropology departments storage container for forty years until re-renovation of the library brought the twenty-something baskets out for display. The Tohono and Aikmel tribes have two unique histories; they both occupy different parts of the Arizona and Mexico desert; where the weather is constantly beating down on the Tohono and Aikmel, making it unbearable to live. Both tribes reside along the Gila River; where little rain is present in this desert region; however, small the amount is, there is still enough rain to yield the materials both tribes require in their baskets. Bringing a unique and comprehensive style of weaving and coiling that is seen explicitly from this part of the Southwestern desert. Both tribes cherish the materials grown near them, the materials used provide an essential understanding in both tribe's basketry techniques. The design of each basket depends on the occasion; some use specific basket designs for rituals or ceremonies; everyday baskets are used to carry and store food and other materials, they even have their own unique design. The Tohono and Aikmel tribe have adapted their weaving, coiling, materials, technology, and design to make it possible to use these baskets in their everyday life. In this presentation, we will introduce three baskets from the CSUDH museum, their cultural background, the materials, technique, designs, and how the baskets serve the Tohona and Aikmel tribe in this dry environment.

Behavioral and Social Sciences III — LSU 327

Morning Session: 9:00 – 11:40 a.m.

Violet Quann, Stephany Ortiz Chavez, Psychology

Which Barriers are Correlated with Medical Compliance Among College Students?

Faculty Mentor: Erin Merz, Psychologist

Routine or annual medical checkups are important for maintaining overall health and can aid in identifying health conditions and illnesses. Young adulthood is a time when health habits are developed and reinforced, making this an important age to understand predictors of noncompliance for health behaviors, including having routine checkups. We hypothesized that structural (i.e., insurance status), personal (i.e., family history of serious disease), and attitudinal (i.e., health fatalism; belief that one lacks control over their health) factors would be predictors of routine checkup compliance in this population. The study aims were to (1) describe patterns of routine checkup compliance in a multiethnic sample of college students and (2) test a theoretical model to understand who is at risk for not going to the doctor. Respondents were 345 ethnically diverse young adults enrolled at a 4-year university. Of these, 64.3% had been to the doctor for a routine medical checkup within the past year. A hierarchical logistic regression was conducted with insurance status on step 1, family history of Type 2 diabetes on step 2, and health fatalism on step 3. Of the three predictors, only insurance status was associated with routine checkup compliance, $\chi^2(2) = 9.52, p = .009$. Individuals with private (OR = 3.58, 95% CI: 1.56, 8.26) or government (OR = 3.09, 95% CI: 1.38, 6.95) insurance were significantly more likely to have been to the doctor in the past year compared to those who were uninsured. Family history and fatalism were not associated with routine checkup compliance on steps 2 and 3, although insurance status remained a significant predictor. These results suggest that the structural barrier of insurance status may pose a risk for noncompliance. Future public health research and interventions should consider prioritizing insurance education to reduce noncompliance.

Stephanie Gaston, Mathematics

On the Classification of Graphs Based on Their Rank Numbers

Faculty Mentor: Jobby Jacob (Rochester Institute of Technology)

In Graph Theory, a graph, denoted as G , is a collection of points and lines connecting some of these points. These lines are called edges and the points are called vertices where $V(G)$ often denotes the set of all vertices in the graph G . A path between two vertices v_1 and v_2 is denoted as v_1v_2 . Our research specifically looks at the ranking of a graph. A k -ranking of a graph G is a function $f:V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ such that if $f(u) = f(v)$ then every uv simple path contains a vertex w such that $f(w) > f(u)$. The rank number of G is the minimum k such that a k -ranking exists for G . Rank number is a variant of graph colorings. It is known that given a graph G and a positive integer t the question of whether the rank number of G is less than or equal to t is NP-complete.

In our research, we completely characterize n -vertex graphs whose rank number is equal to $n-1$ or $n-2$. Also, we establish rank numbers of some dense subgraphs of complete graphs, some dense subgraphs of complete bipartite graphs, and complements of trees. We further establish the rank number of all trees that contain a complete binary tree of the same height. Finally, we completely characterize subdivided star graphs by their rank number.

Alexis Bueno, Psychology

Gender Differences in the Relationship between Sleep Deprivation and Hyperalgesia in College Students

Faculty Mentor: Karen Wilson, Psychology

Sleep deprivation is quite common and often associated with adverse negative effects like cognitive impairments and emotional disturbances. Recently, research on sleep deprivation has discovered a new phenomenon called hyperalgesia. Hyperalgesia is when a person becomes more sensitive to pain. Past research has shown that healthy participants have become more sensitive to pain after one night of total sleep deprivation (Schuh-Hofer, et al., 2013). The purpose of this study was to look at gender differences in the relationship between sleep deprivation and hyperalgesia in college students. A total of ninety college students (women = 73, men = 17) attending a university in southern California participated in our study that also examined other factors related to sleep. Participants completed the Profile of Chronic pain, a twenty-five item assessment that includes subscales that

measure pain severity, interference, and emotional burden with focus being put on the severity subscale. Sleep deprivation was measured through the use of sleep diaries and the apple watch and Fitbit apps. For this study, sleep deprivation was measured over a time span of one week with two in-person sessions. Sleep diaries, Fitbit app, and the Apple watch were programmed to measure sleep deprivation in the first session while data was collected in the second session. This was also followed by a testing session that included the Profile of Chronic Pain. It was hypothesized that participants who reported being sleep deprived would have higher scores on the pain severity compared to those that didn't report that they were sleep deprived. It was also hypothesized that there would be a gender difference in reported pain severity. Linear regression was used to assess the amount to which sleep deprivation predicted hyperalgesia.

Ryan Versfelt, Business Marketing

Kaepernick Research Paper

Faculty Mentor: Orié Berezan, Management

In 2016, Colin Kaepernick, was the quarterback of the San Francisco 49ers. He started a protest by kneeling during the national anthem, drawing attention to police killings in communities of color. The protest was heavily criticized, claiming it was unpatriotic. Nike featured Kaepernick in their 30th anniversary ""Just Do It"" campaign portraying Nike as an ally to Kaepernick's stance to the Black Lives Matter movement.

The purpose of this research project was to understand the impact of the Kaepernick's campaign on Nike customers attitudes and purchasing behaviors. Considering product attributes such as price, comfort, and celebrity endorsements. When large corporations address social causes does it have a positive impact on the brand, does it draw new customers, increase sales revenue? Do consumers want to purchase more or less when companies take actions regarding social responsibility?

First, open-ended personal interviews (N=20) were conducted to explore what Nike customers perceptions were when purchasing athletic wear. As well as specific attributes they considered to be important when purchasing Nike products. Next based on product attributes that were taken from interview results and the literature, N=33 surveys were collected to explore the importance and performance of these attributes. Each attribute was plotted on an IPA grid to determine how well Nike's performance. Additionally, open-ended responses were collected to understand consumer purchasing behaviors. One wrote, "the company's choices regarding their social responsibility or social causes does not concern me if they produce good products I will continue purchasing." Results showed consumers were not influenced to buy Nike product any more than they already do. Almost all of its attributes fell into the "keep it up" category on the IPA grid. Celebrity endorsements fell in the "possible waste of time" category. Implications and recommendations are discussed based on the results and data collected.

Miguel Morales, Political Science

Trust in Government and Political Participation in Mexico

Faculty Mentor: Yea Ji Kim, Political Science

Corruption has been a problem affecting Mexico for many years. Affecting hundreds of lives, the Mexican people have adapted to their political environment leaving them hopeless. Individuals' trust in political leaders in Mexico has declined due to the increasing amount of corruption in political arena. In Mexico, an election fraud has been a continuous problem, causing people to be less active in political engagements. These corrupt actions by the government give the people the expectation of fraud, resulting in a lower voting participation. Given these phenomena, this paper will demonstrate how individuals' trust in government agencies affects their political involvement in voting, membership of social organizations, active discussions with others by analyzing Mexican public opinion data, La Encuesta Nacional sobre Cultura Política y Prácticas Ciudadanas (ENCUP).

Shannon Minor, Women's Studies

Reducing Intimate Partner Violence by Using Empathy, Empowerment, and Accountability to Work with the Persons Causing Harm

Faculty Mentor: Jennifer Brandt, Women's Studies

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a danger to humans of pandemic proportions. It is responsible for the detriment of the physical, mental, and emotional health of persons of all genders, ages, races, abilities, sexual orientations, and socio-economic classes. According to the UN, IPV is responsible for the majority of the murders of women,

worldwide. Given its reach and impact, it is imperative that we address this issue with the urgency, comprehensiveness, and resourcefulness that it deserves. The most promising method for preventing IPV is to inform youth on the dynamics of unhealthy relationships and empower them with tools and skill sets to create and maintain healthy relationships throughout their lives. For those already experiencing abuse, current prevention and reduction methods are limited. Supportive services focus on the “victims”, and on providing escape plans, shelters, support groups, and legal assistance. “Batterers”, typically, are not involved in stopping the abuse, or in doing the work to heal their own traumas. Their only engagement is through possible incarceration or mandated batterer intervention programs; both of which have been proven ineffective. Collectively, the issue is addressed in secret, even though IPV never occurs in a silo. I argue the need for community responses to IPV and the shifting of focus towards the persons causing the harm. “Hurt people hurt people”, and genuine progress in reducing IPV is impossible until we address the emotional pain of the persons inflicting the abuse. It requires empathy for the experiences that lead these individuals to engage in IPV, and a logical plan for holding them accountable for their abusive behavior. I propose a collaboration among service providers, first-responders, family, friends, and community members, to get involved at the first instance of abusive behavior and provide a holistic offering of services to meet the needs of both partners.

Michelle Kang, Psychology

The Perception, Psychological Effects, and Addiction in E-cigarettes Among College Students

E-cigarettes have evolved since 1965 with research indicating users believing that e-cigarettes are a safer and less harmful alternative than their conventional counterparts. This study proposed to investigate the perceptions of e-cigarettes and conventional cigarettes, in relation to high stress/low self-esteem associated with use, the likelihood to smoke as a result, and the strength of addiction between conventional and electronic cigarettes. College students completed an online survey that measured their perceptions of conventional and electronic cigarettes. An analysis of variance was used to determine the significant difference between the subgroups. Cronbach’s alpha was measured for internal consistency reliability on the self-esteem scale and the perceived stress scale. Paired t-tests were assessed to demonstrate if the means of the two variables by each person were significantly different. Correlation was also assessed to determine how all variables were associated in either a negative or positive manner.

Alexis Capistran, Sheyla Flores Quintero, Peter Fuqua, Matthew Fusco, Biviam Jimenez, Ernesto Soria, Lilibeth Tome, Anthropology

Student Health and Wellness at CSUDH

Faculty Mentor: Sarah Taylor, Anthropology

Business, Economics, and Public Administration I — LSU 326

Morning Session: 9:00 – 11:00 a.m.

Jason Richman, Public Administration

Entrepreneurial Activity Analysis: Orange County versus South Bay

Faculty Mentor: Fynnwin Prager, Public Administration

Entrepreneurs are considered assets to the community that needs to be motivated and cultivated. It is they who have the ability to improve the society in which we live, which is why there is such a great demand on the need to stimulate entrepreneurial activity (Seth, 2017). All local communities including the South Bay region have the potential to benefit from further researching and investing in the effectiveness of economic development programs and practices that encourage enterprises such as entrepreneurs. In this paper, we will examine, and further compare and contrast the impact of allocated economic development programs and tools used to facilitate and stimulate entrepreneurial activity in five great cities in the South Bay region and as a result of random sampling of a nearby region, Orange County as well. Three separate geological regions were analyzed within Orange County in order to obtain an accurate analysis of the county as a whole. Further in-depth analysis of previously gathered data does, in fact, show the need for additional allocated entrepreneurial support from local economic development officers to implement both new and proven strategies for success in facilitating entrepreneurial activity. Research conducted and concluded found that the role of entrepreneurship activity proved to be a significant role in economic growth and development. The South Bay and the Orange County regions have developed economic development councils and groups to set goals, offer incentives, provide sustainability, and promote jobs within their respective cities. Overall conclusions will coincide with a strong emphasis on an economic need to further develop the underdeveloped South Bay community. All of this leads research reflects a thorough city to constituent engagement which leads to an evolving and sustainable entrepreneurial support system.

Darcinea Moore, Psychology

Student Parent Opportunities; Assessing the Needs and Well-being of Parents for Program Implementation

Faculty Mentor: Thomas Norman, Management

"National data shows that parenting students recently numbered 4.8 million, or 26% of all undergraduates, and are overwhelmingly female, low income and disproportionately persons of color. Today, the importance of higher education is essential to escaping and breaking the cycle of poverty that is slowly sweeping the country.

For this study I have chosen this at-risk population to first, assess their needs. Secondly, to identify any correlations found between parents whom lack supportive environments both on and off campus with their feelings of belongingness on campus and their level of parental burnout and stress. Lastly, I wanted to compare their stress levels to students with no children.

The survey was created using a family friendly campus toolkit as guideline for assessing their perceived usefulness of various supportive services. I then added a Parenting Role Overload Scale (PROS) and a modified Student Belongingness, Engagement and Self-Confidence Survey. It was distributed to students 18 and over, both with and without children on the campus of Cal State Dominguez Hills.

Preliminary results indicate that as many as 40% of student parents scored high on the Parental Role Overload Scale. That all participants, both parents and non-parents (N=249) experience high levels of stress but that student parents' stresses are compounded and from varying areas of their lives. Overwhelmingly student parents also indicate a high level of perceived usefulness for child care related services on campus. Other high levels of interest include housing for families on campus, priority course registration, and parent friendly gathering spaces.

In conclusion these results are key in being able to identify this at-risk . It is the responsibility of campuses across the nation to address their and begin the process of program implementation for those members and for the future of the children they are raising.

9:40–10:00 a.m. Doreka Patterson, Public Administration

CANCELLED

Police Force Opinion

Faculty Mentor: Elena Kulikov, Public Administration

10:00–10:20 a.m. Andreh Khachaturians, Public Administration

CANCELLED

American Attitudes on Immigrants Impact on the Economy

Faculty Mentor: Elena Kulikov, Public Administration

Lisa Kasten, Public Administration

Factors Affecting American Attitudes towards Government Spending on Drug Rehabilitation

Faculty Mentor: Elena Kulikov, Public Administration

The drug epidemic in the United States costs taxpayers billions of dollars each year. This study looks at what factors predict public opinion on whether the government is spending too little of the money allocated toward the drug epidemic on rehabilitation services. Data from the 2014 General Social Survey was used to analyze political views, age, gender, education level, race, religion, and marital status and the potential impact on a respondent's opinion towards government spending for drug rehabilitation. This information was compared to a similar study done in 2001 to determine if these same factors still exist. Findings from 2014 indicated that a person's level of conservatism or liberalism still impacts this opinion, but race is no longer significant as shown in a previous study from 2001. It is hoped that as public attitude toward spending on drug rehabilitation changes, federal drug control policy will change as well.

Sara Delfini, Business Administration

Evaluating the Customer Experience Provided By Adidas

Faculty Mentor: Orié Berezan, Management

In the competitive field of sportswear many companies have look for areas to distinguish themselves from competitors and gain loyalty from consumers. Adidas, like many other brands has focus on what the customer is expecting when visiting a location, and the kind of interactions they want the customer to experience. This research focuses on evaluating the customer service experience provided by multimillion dollar retailer adidas. This three-part study consists of; an observational study, IPA analysis, and blueprint. During the observational study first, a full observation of staff and the experience provided to customers was completed. During this time interviews(N=10) were completed to gain insights into what the customers expectation of customer service is when shopping at a sportswear retailer. Second, an IPA analysis consisting of utilizing the observations along with SERVQUAL which a five-dimensional study used to capture the perceptions and expectations a customer has of service quality. The five dimensions of customer expectations are tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy. These dimensions and observations were used to compose a survey which analyzed the importance and performance of the customers visit. A sample (N=10) was used at random to complete the survey. Furthermore, insights were gained to get a deeper understanding of the stores performance through the eye of the customer. A blueprint was completed to further evaluate the experience the customer is given when visiting the store. Utilizing the IPA analysis suggestions were given for areas in which the store could've performed at a higher level in their delivery of service. Areas of opportunities were given a solution to support adidas in achieving delivery of exceptional customer service and give customers a memorable experience. This in return will help adidas gain the customers loyalty to the brand.

Andrew Luu, Business Administration

Digital Effectiveness and Motivation to Succeed at College: from the Viewpoints of Generation Z

Faculty Mentor: Nancy Deng, Business Administration

Creative Arts I — LSU 328

Morning Session: 9:00 – 11:40 a.m.

Scott Holdaway, Digital Media Arts

Stunt Riding Documentary

Faculty Mentor: George Vinovich, Digital Media Arts

Statement of the Problem Stunt riding is a growing sport. With nowhere to ride legally, riders are breaking the law in order to pursue their passion.

Statement of the Purpose of the Project

Our production team wanted to produce a television documentary that would: 1) showcase what motorcycle stunt riding is, and 2) inform the public that there is nowhere to legally participate in the sport. Skateboarding used to have a very similar problem. People were skateboarding at churches and schools and ruining curbs and benches. Cities then started building skate parks. I am hoping that my documentary will inspire city officials to provide stunt riders with a safe place to ride, just as they have done for skateboarding.

Methodology

Project manager Scott Holdaway is an active member of the stunt riding community, so he sees the problems first hand. This made the pre-production stages of script writing and storyboarding come natural. Scott specifically chose interviewees who have fallen victim to unjust law enforcement to strengthen the integrity of the film.

Discussion of Results

Audiences that have viewed our documentary say that it makes its point effectively and could have the potential to get stunt riders a legal spot to ride.

Conclusion and Future Direction

We plan to enter our documentary in local film festivals as well as the CSU Media Arts Festival in hopes of garnering some critical acclaim for our work. We also plan to have our documentary distributed online and broadcast on local cable and television channels. We wish to further the documentary with additional chapters. The new chapters would cover topics such as stunt rides on public streets and thoughts police officers have on the sport.

Sergio-Niko Reyes, Ozzy Guillen, Marcos Chavez, Digital Media Arts

Social Media: More Than a Profile

Faculty Mentor: George Vinovich, Digital Media Arts

Statement of the Problem

Entrepreneurs who don't have the budget to pay for traditional means of advertising have started to use social media platforms such as Instagram to market themselves. With this new form of communication, young entrepreneurs can potentially gain exposure to thousands of people for virtually no cost. This has allowed young entrepreneurs, especially those in the creative fields, to get a start in growing their businesses.

Statement of the Purpose of the Project

Our production team wanted to produce a short television documentary that would showcase how social media have allowed young people to prosper in their start-up businesses by posting on social media apps. By gaining attention and followers on social media, some entrepreneurs have been able to work their way up to collaborating with mainstream media and corporations to advance their careers.

Methodology

Co-producers, Sergio Reyes, Ozzy Guillen, and Marcos Chavez, took this project through the entire film production cycle: pre-production (research on the topic, script writing, and location scouting) to production (lighting, art direction, interviewing experts) and finally to post production (video editing, graphics production, and original music composition).

Discussion of Results

Audiences that have viewed our documentary say it has allowed them to understand how young entrepreneurs now use social media to create their own career path and to make money doing it.

Conclusion and Future Direction

We plan to enter our documentary in local film festivals as well as the CSU Media Arts Festival in hopes of garnering some critical acclaim for our work. We also plan to have our documentary distributed online through YouTube, Vimeo, and other social media platforms."

Sarahi Vargas, Anthropology

Anxiety in Dancers

Faculty Mentor: Doris Ressler, Dance

Anxiety has proven to be a major problem in newer generations of students today, and the number of people who suffer from this mental illness still increases today. However, a particular category of students that are being affected by this are student dancers. Many people do not believe that anxiety is a concern and may not realize how much it negatively affects dancers. I will conduct research to discover how many dancers are suffering from anxiety. In addition, my research will include their stress factors and suggestions for controlling this anxiety. I will prepare a survey that is similar to the STAI test (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory Test). I will pass this survey around in our school's dance department, music and theatre department, and random students around campus as well. The results of my survey will help compare the anxiety levels between these students, and help to determine what increases anxiety levels in dancers. I will also be looking at the results of anxiety levels in music and theatre students and randomize students, to determine if it is performing art, or if it is other issues in general. Based on the survey these results will help evaluate if anxiety is a huge issue for many students and assist in bringing awareness how dancers and other performers are impacted by anxiety.

Sal Mendoza, Edward Rivas, Digital Media Arts

Sexual Harassment PSA

Faculty Mentor: George Vinovich, Digital Media Arts

Statement of the Problem

Sexual harassment is a serious problem for students at all educational levels. Students in elementary and secondary schools, as well as vocational schools, apprenticeship programs, and colleges and universities can be victims of sexual harassment. This problem is more common than people might think because many students are too scared or embarrassed to report sexual harassment. According to a study conducted by the American Association of University Women, 83% of the girls and 78% of the boys had been sexually harassed, and about 38% of these students had been harassed by teachers or school employees.

Statement of the Purpose of the Project

Our production team wanted to produce a television PSA with the motto, "If you see something, say something." Our purpose is to inform students that if they witness behavior that appears to be sexual harassment, then it is their obligation to report it. (RAINN.org)

Methodology

Co-producers, Sal Mendoza and Ed Rivas, took this project through the entire film production cycle: research on the topic, pre-production (script writing, auditioning actors and narrators, location scouting, storyboarding, and creating shot lists) to production (crew assignments, lighting, art direction, camera, and directing the actors) and finally to post production (video editing, graphics production, and sound design with ADR, foley, and original music composition).

Discussion of Results

Audiences that have viewed our PSA say that it makes its point effectively and could have a positive effect on students who have witnessed others being sexually harassed.

Conclusion and Future Direction

We plan to enter our PSA in local film festivals as well as the CSU Media Arts Festival in hopes of garnering some critical acclaim for our work. We also plan to have our PSA distributed online and broadcast on local cable and television channels."

Jennifer Garcia, Eric Ayala, Digital Media Arts

Body Dysmorphia

Faculty Mentor: George Vinovich, Digital Media Arts

Body Dysmorphia

Statement of the Problem

Body Dysmorphic Disorder affects 1.7% to 2.4% of the general population – about 1 in 50 people. Individuals who have BDD can't control their obsessive thoughts regarding real or imagined defects in their physical appearance such as their weight. They don't believe others who tell them that they look fine. This leads to severe emotional distress which disrupts daily functioning. They may miss work or school, avoid social interactions and isolate themselves, even from family and friends.

Statement of the Purpose of the Project

Our production team wanted to produce a television PSA that would: 1) display the reality of suffering from this mental disorder, and 2) provide guidance to those who have body dysmorphia. The National Eating Disorders Association is dedicated to preventing eating disorders, providing referrals and enhancing education and understanding of eating disorders, weight and body image. Our team felt this was an important message to those who need help.

Methodology

Co-producers, Jennifer Garcia and Eric Ayala, took this project through the entire film production cycle: research on body dysmorphia, pre-production (script writing, auditioning actors and narrators, location scouting, and storyboarding) to production (crew assignments, lighting, art direction, filming, and directing actors) and finally to post production (video editing, graphics production, and sound design with original music composition).

Discussion of Results

Audiences who have seen our PSA say that it makes a powerful statement and could have a positive impact on those who suffer with body dysmorphia as well as eating disorders.

Conclusion and Future Direction

We plan to enter our PSA in local film festivals as well as the CSU Media Arts Festival in hopes of garnering some critical acclaim for our work. We also plan to have our PSA distributed online and broadcast on local cable and television channels.

Jennifer Garcia, Tom Gonzalez, JP Zamora, Digital Media Arts

DACA Documentary

Faculty Mentor: George Vinovich, Digital Media Arts

Statement of the Problem

In 2017, President Trump announced that he will rescind the DACA program. The Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals - or DACA - is an American immigration policy that allows individuals who were brought to the United States illegally as children to receive a renewable two-year period of deferred action from deportation. This would make them eligible to receive a work permit and to attend college. If the President decides to move forward with the removal of this program, thousands will be left vulnerable to job loss and deportation.

Statement of the Purpose of the Project

Our production team wanted to produce a film that would: 1) inform the public what DACA is, and 2) look into the lives of those directly affected by DACA, specifically college students. If DACA is repealed, nearly 700,000 individuals are at risk of being deported. These individuals fear going back to a country that they are unfamiliar with as well as being separated from their families.

Methodology

Co-producers, Jennifer Garcia, Tom Gonzalez, and JP Zamora, took this project through the entire film production cycle: research on DACA, pre-production (script writing and location scouting) to production (lighting, art direction, camera, and interviewing DACA students) and finally to post production (video editing, graphics production, and sound design with original music composition).

Discussion of Results

Audiences that have viewed our documentary say that it is informative and provides them a better understanding into the hardships that DACA recipients face every day.

Conclusion and Future Direction

We plan to enter our documentary in local film festivals as well as the CSU Media Arts Festival in hopes of garnering some critical acclaim for our work. We also plan to have our documentary distributed online and broadcast on local cable and television channels."

Thomas Gonzalez, Warren Carter, Digital Media Arts

K-9 Scoop

Faculty Mentor: George Vinovich, Digital Media Arts

Statement of the Problem

Each day in the U.S., dogs produce over ten tons of fecal waste while on walks with their owners in public places. Out of this ten tons, one ton is stepped on by unsuspecting civilians because over 40% of pet owners are not picking up after their dogs. When pet owners do not pick up after their dogs, there is increased risk of spreading diseases such as giardia, salmonella, and Ecoli to humans as well as other animals. The EPA now places dog feces in the same category of pollutants as herbicides, insecticides, and toxic chemicals.

Statement of the Purpose of the Project

Our production team wanted to produce a television PSA that took a humorous approach to a very serious problem to try to convince people to pick up after their dogs.

Methodology

Co-producers, Thomas Gonzalez and Warren Carter Jr., took this project through the entire film production cycle:

research on the topic, pre-production (script writing, auditioning actors and narrators, location scouting, storyboarding, and creating shot lists) to production (crew assignments, lighting, art direction, camera, and directing actors) and finally to post production (video editing, graphics production, and sound design with foley and original music composition).

Discussion of Results

Audiences that have viewed our PSA say that it makes its point effectively and could have a positive effect on current and future dog owners.

Conclusion and Future Direction

We plan to enter our PSA in local film festivals as well as the CSU Media Arts Festival in hopes of garnering some critical acclaim for our work. We also plan to have our PSA distributed online and broadcast on local cable and television channels."

Juanpablo Zamora, Ozzy Guillen, Digital Media Arts *Drinking and Driving: The Ultimate Party Foul* Faculty Mentor: George Vinovich, Digital Media Arts

According to the U. S. Department of Transportation and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration about 29 people die every day from drunk driving accidents. That is one person every 50 minutes. Although drunk driving fatalities have decreased in recent years, drunk driving accidents among young people is on the rise.

Statement of the Purpose of the Project

Our production team wanted to produce a television PSA that would discourage drinking and driving among youths by having the PSA take place in an environment that young people ages 18-30 can relate to..... a house party. Many lives could be saved if an effective public service announcement can help to prevent drunk driving among young people.

Methodology

Co-producers, Juanpablo Zamora and Ozzy Guillen, took this project through the entire film production cycle: research on the topic, pre-production (script writing, auditioning actors and narrators, location scouting, storyboarding, and creating shot lists) to production (crew assignments, lighting, art direction, camera, and directing actors) and finally to post production (video editing, graphics production, and sound design with ADR, foley, and original music composition).

Discussion of Results

Audiences that have viewed our PSA say that it makes its point effectively and could have a positive effect on today's youth who are very often in situations in which they might be tempted to drink and drive.

Conclusion and Future Direction

We plan to enter our PSA in local film festivals as well as the CSU Media Arts Festival in hopes of garnering some critical acclaim for our work. We also plan to have our PSA distributed online and broadcast on local cable and television channels."

Health, Nutrition, and Clinical Science II — LSU 324-325

Morning Session: 9:00 – 11:30 a.m.

Zurit Horowitz, David Holden, Occupational Therapy

The Lived Experience of Participating in Extreme Sports as Leisure Occupations

Faculty Mentor: Heather Kitching, Occupational Therapy

Ample research exists examining the lived experience of individuals who engage in death-defying extreme sports such as BASE jumping or big-wave surfing, but little research exists examining moderate extreme sports that are much safer and usually practiced by amateur enthusiasts instead of professionals. This study addressed this gap in the literature by exploring the lived experience of people who engage in moderate extreme sports as hobbies. Using a phenomenological research design, open-ended semi-structured interviews were conducted with eight adults in moderate extreme sports including, skateboarding, surfing, downhill skiing, trail running, mountain biking, pole dancing, and aerial arts. Eight participants were interviewed regarding their lived experience engaging in moderate extreme sports using a phenomenological methodology. For data analysis, researchers coded and triangulated with each other, and then undertook member checking to synthesize common themes regarding the lived experience of individuals who participate in moderate extreme sports. Common themes that emerged from the data include thrill within limits, skill and progress, mental health oasis, parallel play community, impressive skills, and fun. This research will give occupational therapists and the general public a better understanding of the meaning, experiences, and motivations individuals have when participating in moderate extreme sports. This study could have positive ramifications for mental health treatment. Every participant experienced improvements in their mental health from engaging in moderate extreme sports which carried over to their everyday lives. Further research could examine the use of moderate extreme sports as a component of mental health treatment and their effects on mood.

Angela Ichikawa, Amy Lee, Laura Miller, Alison Nguyen, Occupational Therapy *The Experience of*

Adults using Cochlear Implants: A Phenomenological Study

Faculty Mentor: Heather Kitching, Occupational Therapy

Cochlear implants have provided the ability to hear for those with complete or severe deafness since 1982 (Cochlear Ltd., 2018). What distinguishes cochlear implants from contemporary hearing aids and other assistive devices is the required process of surgical implantation and the unique mechanism of directly stimulating the auditory nerve rather than amplifying sound. Substantial research exists on the experiences of children with cochlear implants and children with hearing aids; however, research with adults is more limited. Furthermore, adults with cochlear implants have been rarely distinguished in research from the broader Deaf and Hard of Hearing population. This qualitative study used a phenomenological methodology to explore the lived experiences of adults with cochlear implants. The study included five participants, eighteen years or older, who have used a cochlear implant for at least six months. Data collection included semi-structured interviews, conducted in-person or via video tele-conferencing through spoken or written responses. Themes that emerged from the data were self-agency, device capacity, self-acceptance, impact of environmental context, and cochlear implant use as a tool or necessity. These findings can provide education and awareness on how to better engage with adults with cochlear implants to both the general public and health care providers. It can inform occupational therapy practice about ways to advocate for this particular population and it can influence preconceived notions about those with hearing loss. Directions for future research include the acquisition process of self-acceptance, experiences of this population with health care practitioners, and evaluation of available accommodations in public settings.

Suk Yi Chloe Poon, Vikavatdei Sisowath, Marie Victoria Reyes, Occupational Therapy *Case Study: How is*

Self-Concept Reconstructed after Surviving Human Sex Trafficking?

Faculty Mentor: Heather Kitching, Occupational Therapy

Human trafficking, “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by improper means for an improper purpose including forced labor or sexual exploitation” (United Nations, 2000, p. 42), is associated with many detrimental effects on individuals including the deconstruction of self-concept. Self-concept is defined as the perceptions of self that develop through various interactions with our social environment such as family and peers (Henry & Coster, 1996). Current literature primarily focuses on physical and psychological harm as well as the destructive impact of one’s social and economic stability. However, the literature rarely addresses the experience of survivorship beyond reestablishment of basic needs. This study sought to investigate the process of rebuilding

self-concept across all aspects of daily life. A qualitative, single case study design utilized semi-structured interviews to examine the perspective of a survivor of human trafficking. Our participant is an outlier case, as she is a founder of an organization that aims to help other survivors of human trafficking. Her experience in advocacy and education of others provided a greater depth of experience. These interviews were audio recorded, transcribed verbatim and analyzed for themes. The research team individually coded the raw data prior to triangulation across the team for thematic analysis. Member-checking for increased trustworthiness included a review of the findings with our participant. The outcome of this case study suggests that self-concept is reconstructed through social support, forgiveness, spirituality, and resilience. These findings suggest that surviving alone is not the final step requiring services and support. Implications of this study suggests that future research is needed to further explore the complex process of rebuilding one's self concept beyond surviving human trafficking and examine how this process can be facilitated.

Rachel Lim, Tiffany Lui, Vanessa Montes, Ally Oseas, Occupational Therapy

School-based Occupational Therapists' Experiences in Secondary Transitions for Students with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Faculty Mentor: Heather Kitching, Occupational Therapy

One in 59 children are being diagnosed with Autism spectrum disorder (ASD). They are being challenged in areas of personal safety, employment, independent living, and further education, which span the lifetime and often require services. Many of these challenges need to be addressed in the secondary transition stage, in which families and students with ASD prepare for life after high school. Occupational therapists (OTs), who frequently work with students with ASD, are professionals who use meaningful activities with people across the lifespan in order to promote health and well-being. However, there is a dearth of information on the role of school-based OTs with transitioning high school students with ASD. This research study attempted to determine what services school-based OTs are currently providing to address this population's needs during this transitional period. A focus group method was utilized in order to glean information from school-based OTs who have the shared experience of working with transitioning high school students diagnosed with ASD. The researchers interviewed two school-based OTs who work with high school students with ASD. After analyzing the data, categories emerged, centering around the current role of occupational therapists, reasons behind underutilization of occupational therapists, and the potential role of occupational therapists. Within these categories the researchers found the following themes: providing services to students from a young age, preparing parents for transition, parameters set by school-based goals, other existing professionals, and a shift from direct services. These findings suggest that OTs are not being used specifically for this process, but it could be an area in which they play a greater role in the future. Future directions include comparing OTs' role to other professionals as well as a longitudinal study focusing on students who have received OT since young age and their outlook during the secondary transitional period.

Sarah Mercado, Shawn Kim, Allison Litzinger, Occupational Therapy

The Lived Experience of Women Coping with Breast Cancer: A Photovoice Study

Faculty Mentor: Heather Kitching, Occupational Therapy

In the United States, there will be an estimated 266,120 new cases of invasive breast cancer diagnosed in women (American Cancer Society, 2018), a diagnosis which is known to have a severe impact on a person's daily routines and sense of identity. The majority of current research on breast cancer has resulted in a broader understanding of the condition and available treatments, as well as the experiences of those living with the diagnosis. This topic has been explored with studies pertaining to the lives of women with breast cancer using phenomenology and hermeneutical approaches. The lived experience of women with breast cancer has not been explored in depth by using a visual medium here in the United States. The qualitative Photovoice approach was used to provide three women, diagnosed with breast cancer, the opportunity to describe their experience of living through photographs and narratives. Photovoice, a participatory action research method, which uses the participants as experts themselves, led us to have a deeper understanding and interpretation of this phenomena, and the meanings the women ascribed to them in a natural setting. We learned directly from participants to capture the subtle and complex details that underlie their beliefs, values, and motivations. Data collected revealed a rich and detailed understanding of the facilitators, barriers, and coping strategies. Themes identified included positive and negative coping strategies, social connectedness, faith and spirituality, and quality of care. The findings indicate the need to further investigate preparatory education of healthcare providers regarding the secondary effects of primary treatment, to better serve this population in the future.

Yazmin Gaxiola Nuno, Nursing

Skin Breakdown in Pediatric Oncology Patients: An Integrative Review

Faculty Mentor: Terri Ares, Nursing

Pediatric patients with an oncology diagnosis are at high risk for skin breakdown. Hence, it is crucial to detect skin breakdown to improve outcomes by decreasing complications and mortality. Therefore, an integrative review was conducted to investigate the best practice interventions for early detection of skin breakdown in this at-risk population. The databases searched included Medline Complete, CINAHL Complete, and OVID. The search terms were skin breakdown AND prevention AND assessment AND oncology AND risk. Due to insufficiency of studies, the search terms 'skin failure AND assessment' were added and the search using the Medline and CINAHL databases was not limited to oncology patients. The study inclusion consisted of full text English articles with abstracts discussing skin assessment for patients younger than 18 years old. The study exclusion consisted of articles published prior to 2008, secondary articles and articles discussing skin cancers. The search yielded a total of 172 potentially relevant articles, only 7 articles met the inclusion criteria for the integrative review. An analysis of the articles revealed 3 common themes and they were assessment, communication & documentation, and prevention. Assessment interventions included: the use of age specific risk assessment scales; full head to toe assessments to be completed within 4 to 24 hours of admission; daily skin assessments; and clinical rounds with a wound care specialist. Communication and documentation interventions included the use of: an automatic electronic medical record alert; visual identification in the form of a logo for high-risk patients; and facility participation in the National Database of Nursing Quality Indicators (NDNQI). Preventive interventions included: repositioning every 2 to 4 hours; use of redistribution mattress; moisture management; and rotating the sites of medical devices. The next-steps for better nursing practice are to develop and implement hospital's unit-based protocols utilizing the above recommendations as consensus or guidelines.

Computer Science II — Ballroom C

Morning Session: 9:00 – 11:20 a.m.

Vincent Tran, Computer Science

Short-Term Stock Price Prediction

Faculty Mentor: Alexander Stanoyevitch, Mathematics

Predicting the stock prices is the challenging and important not only for the companies but also for investors. Simple predicting methods tend to fail; indeed most professional mutual fund managers under perform index funds in their markets. Stock prices depend on a plethora of variables, including economics (local and global), technology, competition, political decisions, etc. Machine learning is able to learn good algorithms from the data that we feed it. We will be using the stock prices at the end of previous trading day and price for an assortment of times during the morning (hourly, and/or minutes) with the aim of predicting percentage gain/loss of the stock from noon to closing. We will apply several different machine learning technique such as tree models, neural networks, linear regression, and K-nearest methods to real data of some individual stocks as well as the three major indices, collected over a large number of trading days.

9:20–9:40 a.m. Sagar Sukhadev Chavan, Computer Science

CANCELLED

Overview of Micro-services and Distributed Tracing in Google Dapper and AWS X-Ray

Faculty Mentor: Bhriгу Celly, Computer Science

Satish Naga Venkata Divvi, Darshit Shah, Computer Science

Quick Overview of Convolutional Neural Networks across 4 Frameworks— TensorFlow, Keras, Chainer, PyTorch for MNIST Dataset

Faculty Mentor: Bhriгу Celly, Computer Science

Aishwarya Murkute, Computer Science

Object Detection and Recognition using In Real Time using OpenCV and YOLO

Faculty Mentor: Roman Tankelevich, Computer Science

Project idea: In this project, we use a completely machine learning based approach to solve the problem of object detection in real time using the most popular technologies.

We will be using a live camera to identify the objects in real time. One of the major challenges in many of the object detection systems is the dependency on other computer vision techniques for helping the machine learning based approach, which leads to slow and non-optimal performance.

In this project we will be using Google's TensorFlow which is an open source machine learning framework to overcome this problem and identify the objects in real time using a camera. Besides the Google's frame work, we will be using Darknet, which uses the YOLO (You Look Only Once) algorithm which is an open source neural network for the detection of object when a MP4 video file is given as an input.

We will be presenting a unified model for object detection. The model is easy to construct where it will be trained on a loss function that will directly be proportional to detection performance of the entire model combined together.

Relation to the common graduate project subject: We have discussed about Neural Networks in our pervious classes, hence we will be using the concept of R-CNN, Regional Convolutional Neural Networks for the implementation of the project. Also, as suggested we will also be making use of the ALEXNET which is a convolutional Neural Network used for the visual recognition.

Software and Hardware requirement:

For object detection using the live camera we will be making use of OpenCV the entire project will be using python programming language. As object detection requires a lot of processing power and, we will be using CUDA toolkit (Version 9.0) and CUDNN for rendering purposes. The GPU used is NVIDIA GEFORCE GPU. (The GPU is present on

Microsoft's Surface Book, this is the laptop on which we will be running the project)

Relevant Papers Used as a Source:

ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks

Alex Krizhevsky University of Toronto kriz@cs.utoronto.ca, Ilya Sutskever University of Toronto ilya@cs.utoronto.ca, Geoffrey E. Hinton University of Toronto hinton@cs.utoronto.ca

YOLOv3: An Incremental Improvement Joseph Redmon,

Ali Farhadi University of Washington

XNOR-Net: ImageNet Classification Using Binary Convolutional Neural Networks

<https://pjreddie.com/media/files/papers/xnor.pdf>

Playing around with RCNN, State of the Art Object Detector

<https://cs.stanford.edu/people/karpathy/rcnn/>

Mask R-CNN

Kaiming He Georgia Gkioxari Piotr Dollár Ross Girshick"

10:30–10:50 a.m. Nabil Khalil, Computer Science

CANCELLED

Cryptocurrency

Faculty Mentor: Mohsen Beheshti, Computer Science

Alex Murillo, Computer Technology

Creating a Security Camera on a Budget

Faculty Mentor: Mohsen Beheshti, Computer Technology

Surveillance cameras and video footage are very popular and also very necessary for any company large or small. Many companies use cameras to keep track of their investments and to help prevent any harm done on the company and their equipment and information. Some surveillance cameras have motion sensors, where if there is motion within a certain radius of the camera, it will activate and begin recording. The purpose of the camera I will be creating is to constantly be recording during business hours.

11:10–11:20 a.m. Brandon Duran, Computer Science

CANCELLED

Capture the flag - Virtual Machine

Faculty Mentor: Mohsen Beheshti, Computer Science

Humanities and Letters II — LSU 323

Morning Session: 9:00– 10:50 a.m.

Jackson Martinez, English

Inside the Russian Nesting Doll: The Other Voices

Faculty Mentor: Brenda Bran, English

Beyond the framed narrative of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley's *Frankenstein; Or the Modern Prometheus*, the novel celebrates a linguistic phenomenon. Although first published in English, the narrative itself, condensed with speech and writing via letters, is rendered a translation of Victor Frankenstein's tale by Captain Robert Walton. In addition, the voices throughout the novel raise the crux of an inquiry: whose "voice" is authentic and reliable? And is there a voice at all, given the fact that the entirety of the novel is composed simplistically as a volume of letters? Lastly, the voices retain restriction through subdued amplification. More in particular, it is the "other" voices, of the creature, Elizabeth, and Justine that are my concern. The voices of Victor Frankenstein and Robert Walton are also a driving force that subdue these othered voices. This project will draw on the mechanizations of language while focusing on the language acquisition and education of the creature in addition to the voices of the characters Elizabeth, Justine, and Victor Frankenstein. According to Ferdinand de Saussure's *Course in General Linguistics*, "Language is not a function of the speaker; it is a product that is passively assimilated by the individual. It never requires premeditation, and reflection enters in only for the purpose of classification," (59). For the sake of understanding *Frankenstein* as a framed narrative, and framed through a multitude of languages, I found it most prudent to explore the text through a linguistic lens while applying Structuralist, and/or Post-Structuralist theories to my research. Thus, the fact that Shelley's *Frankenstein* reveals a polylingual interaction in the narrative demands attention for study. The reason why this concept is crucial to understanding the text is because the conceptualization of the creature, Elizabeth and Justine express a degree of being othered by their "spoken" language. This concept seems to have seldom been addressed, and more so the language that is both amplified and denied by the character deserve interpellation. It is the other voices of the creature, Elizabeth and Justine with supplemental calls of attention to Robert Walton and Victor Frankenstein that this paper will observe. In this paper I intend to argue two things, the creature's language acquisition and linguistic behavior is othered, and the characters Elizabeth and Justine have been othered by virtue of their sex thus their voices are subsequently othered as well.

"

9:20–9:40 a.m. Eva Interiano, Art History

CANCELLED

The History of Art and Fashion (The Intertwine of Art Movement and Fashion)

Faculty Mentor: Kristin Ellsworth, Art History

Paula Sherrin, English

Effects of the "Uncanny" in Jordan Peele's Get Out

Faculty Mentor: Helen Oesterheld, English

In the United States, systematic oppression of African-Americans is something familiar to those citizens but long denied by those of European descent who construct and perpetuate that system. In his Oscar-winning film *Get Out*, writer and director Jordan Peele uses the conventions of Gothic fiction to represent the terror and horror of violent racial subjugation, often inverting the forms to create a cinematic world that is ominously both familiar and unfamiliar. Sigmund Freud calls this sense of uncertainty the "uncanny," the sudden, unpleasant revelation of something that ought to have remained obscured. Peele must surely have read Freud's "The 'Uncanny,'" as specific elements of that text appear in the film. Peele's metaphor of "the sunken place" represents the mechanisms of white supremacy in which African-Americans are trapped, and he uses effects of the "uncanny" to depict this allegory.

Peele uses the conventions of Gothic fiction to portray his indictment of white supremacy as terror against African-Americans, a psychological threat, rather than mere injustice. *Get Out* is released in 2017 in the wake of numerous incidents of lethal force used by law-enforcement officers against unarmed black men, the resurgence of voter suppression in predominantly Black districts, and the blight of mass incarceration. Jordan Peele uses the conventions of Gothic literature to tell a horrific contemporary story. He shows how past outrages of abduction, enslavement, and oppression of African-Americans haunt current inter-racial experiences. Peele shows the audience the terror and horror posed by the mechanisms of white supremacy. His metaphor of the "sunken place"

expresses the control exerted by those mechanisms. Get Out haunts the audience, leaving them with the anxious discomfort of this society's unspoken and unresolved conflicts. This film can serve as a catalyst for meaningful inter-racial discourse and progressive social change; therefore, it deserves greater recognition from academia."

Cristina Medina, English: TESL

The Influence of African American English on K-pop

Faculty Mentor: Vanessa Wenzell, English

Korean pop music (K-pop) is on the rise around the world and with that comes the availability to understand the language use and cultural significance that is ingrained in this genre of music. One aspect that is consistent within K-pop is the use of African American English (AAE) in both K-pop and K-hip hop. This use of AAE not only reflects the influence of Black culture in the media but it also perpetuates the stereotypical image of Black culture. The stereotypical representation of Black culture spread across movies, television and at times commercialized music had become the greatest influence of AAE & Black culture in K-pop. The influx of Black culture that has influenced not only the style but the language of the Korean is on the rise. We will investigate the AAE lexical items, which influence K-pop and what impact AAE vocabulary has on the users. Taking note of the culture and linguistics contributions AAE has had on Korean. To answer this question, data composed of song lyrics from Korean website melon.com and American website genius.com, as my primary data source. In addition, we will rely on Lisa Green's "African American English" as my main AAE reference, giving us a baseline to refer to in terms of usage and syntax. We will also refer to Jamie Lee's, "Linguistic hybridization in K-pop: discourse of self-assertion and resistance" for additional reference on the development of the influence of AAE beginnings in K-pop and how it has increased in recent year; thus allowing us to fully see both the cultural and linguistic influence of African American English in K-pop.

Andrew Pilot, Art

Life as Art

Faculty Mentor: Kirsten Ellsworth, Art History

This presentation makes a contrast and comparison between the early life and works of two neo-avant garde artists: Robert Rauschenberg and contemporary abstract expressionist Mark Bradford. Both are highly influential artists of their time from very different walks of life, employing spectacular and innovative styles of art making that are vastly different in many ways yet similar in regards to methods and morals. The two of them have produced a massive collection of art work that has been displayed in all corners of the world employing subject matter that is often unspecific, coded, or puzzling to the viewer. However, the effect their work has continues to influence the art world in a lasting and undeniable way. A fusion of art and life."

Porscha Singh, Communications

The Sweet Representations of Queen Sugar

Faculty Mentor: Jennifer Brandt, Women's Studies

I argue that Queen Sugar, a contemporary drama with a predominately African-American cast based on the Bordelon family in rural Louisiana on the Oprah Winfrey Network, is groundbreaking on and behind the screen for women in media, especially for black women. I use using "The Oppositional Gaze: Black Female Spectators" by bell hooks and "Watching Race" by Herman Gray as frameworks to contextualize the single narrative pattern from which black women's stories have been represented on television. Queen Sugar provides innovative narrative from three complex black female character leads from the Bordelon family, who are Nova, Charley, and Aunt Vy. The innovation is felt behind the camera, too, considering most of the directing and storytelling control is executed by women, which is uncommon in the media industry. Since Queen Sugar is a one-hour drama aired on a cable network; I will examine its impact on cultural perceptions, demographics of cast, crew and viewership. I will also examine production and network components as well as the powerful influence of show creator, Ava Duvernay and cable network executive, Oprah Winfrey with regard to the success of this show. I am interested in its complex characterization of black women. Moreover, I am interested in their representation of said women. Therefore, I will also conduct a Bechdel Test on episode thirteen from season three to analyze the representation of women in relation to men on the show. I demonstrate how this show pushes back against common tropes of black women and the single narrative. I illustrate through character development, Queen Sugar allows Nova, Charley, and Aunt Vy room for growth and evolution, which human beings are encouraged to do and thus, be a true representation of art imitating life.

Shonte Clayton, English

Margaret Fuller: Journey to Selfhood

Faculty Mentor: Helen Oesterheld, English

Margaret Fuller's gender ambiguity as evidenced in her writings, point to the splintering of her identity resulting from the progressive teachings of her father and her inability to see or define herself clearly from within nineteenth-century American society. Utilizing the concept of liminal space, which posits that it is "time between what was and the next... liminal space is where all transformation takes place..." (inaliminalspace.org), I will show that Fuller used her writing as a safe place where she could work through her conception of gender identity.

Roundtable II — LSU 320

Morning Session: 9:00 – 10:15 a.m.

9:00–9:15 a.m. Eleazar Gomez, Computer Technology

CANCELLED

Toro Spanish Plus Application Web

Faculty Mentor: Mohsen Beheshti, Computer Science

9:15–9:30 a.m. Nishant Joshi, Computer Science

Transfer Learning in Object Detection and API used in Object Detection

Faculty Mentor: Bhriagu Celly, Computer Science

9:30–9:45 a.m. Soham Surendra Patwardhan, Computer Science

CANCELLED

Advancement Made in the Field of CNN and Object Recognition and Comparison between Datasets

Faculty Mentor: Bin Tang, Computer Science

9:45–10:00 a.m. Hetsi Shah, Computer Science

Object Detection, Attention, Localization Strength of Frameworks.

Comparing the Frameworks

Faculty Mentor: Bhriagu Celly, Computer Science

10:00–10:15 a.m. Hooman Gol Mohammadi, Computer Science

CANCELLED

Face Recognition for Beginner

Faculty Mentor: Bhriagu Celly, Computer Science

Poster Session II — Ballroom A
Morning Session: 9:00 – 11:30 a.m.

Behavioral and Social Sciences

- 48 Brandon Crow, Psychology**
Fully Automated Driving and Public Perceptions, Acceptance, and Anxiety
Faculty Mentor: Thomas Norman, Management
- 49 Taylor Duffy, Emily Gonzalez, Lauren Ramirez, Psychology**
Influences of Family Disease History on Mastery Beliefs, Perceived Health and Future Risk for Diabetes-Acquisition
Faculty Mentor: Silvia Santos, Psychology
- 50 Brandon Crow, Psychology**
Fully Automated Driving and Public Perceptions, Acceptance, and Anxiety
Faculty Mentor: Thomas Norman, Management
- 51 Ryan Butler, Psychology**
Can Google Cardboard's Virtual Reality Platform aid in Learning and Memory?
Faculty Mentor: Larry Rosen, Psychology
- 52 Kenghuy Ung, Psychology**
The Effect of ADHD, Depression, and Comorbidity on Academic Performance in College Students
Faculty Mentor: Karen Wilson, Psychology
- 53 Stephanie Torres, Psychology**
Differences Between the Use of Instagram and Twitter on Self-Disclosure
Faculty Mentor: Larry Rosen, Psychology
- 54 Alejandro Del Cid, Selena Moreno, Julie Mendoza, Ivett Gabriella, Julia Tasedan, Psychology**
Does Gratitude Protect Adolescents from Social Anxiety and Depression?
Faculty Mentor: Giacomo Bono, Psychology
- 55 Alicia Rodriguez, Psychology**
Examining Motivational Factors among College Students Who Were Formally Foster Youth
Faculty Mentor: Phu Phan, Human Services

- 56 Faviola Varela Perez, Anahi Gomez, Psychology**
The Latino Experience
Faculty Mentor: Steven Frieze, Psychology
- 57 Daniel Correa, Psychology**
How Witnessing Aggression in the Workplace Affects Anxiety
Faculty Mentor: Thomas Norman, Management

Computer Science

- 58 Khalid Alghamdi, Don Crawford, Hooman Gol, Hilario Balajadia, Computer Science**
A Face Recognition in Video
Faculty Mentor: Bhriagu Celly, Computer Science
- 59 Yash Sunil Ballani, Rushabh Jitendrakumar Shah, Ashwini kumar Singh, Jeffery Lutz, Computer Science**
Multi-clustered Computing using Kubernetes
Faculty Mentor: Bhriagu Celly, Computer Science
- 60 Satish Naga Venkata Divvi, Darshit Shah, Mario Aguirre, Computer Science**
Performance Analysis of Deep Learning Frameworks - TensorFlow, Keras, Chainer, and PyTorch using Convolutional Neural Network
Faculty Mentor: Bhriagu Celly, Computer Science
- 61 Nishant Joshi, Soham Patwardhan, Harman Singh Brar, Bhaskar Bhardwaj, Computer Science**
Object Detection Explaining Result Analysis and Steps of Installation
Faculty Mentor: Bhriagu Celly, Computer Science
- 62 Rineel Reddy Lingala, Computer Science**
BigQuery, Kafka and Kinesis Integration
Faculty Mentor: Bhriagu Celly, Computer Science

- 63 Jenny Fernandez, Computer Science**
Stock Market Prediction using Tweet Sentiment Analysis
Faculty Mentor: Bhrigu Celly,
Computer Science **CANCELLED**

Creative Arts

- 64 Jeannette Garcia, Studio Art**
The true cost of fruit in America
Faculty Mentor: Devon Tsuno, Art and Design
- 65 Santos Nunez, Art and Design**
Loud and Unclear
Faculty Mentor: Devon Tsuno, Art and Design
- 66 Itzel Marin, Art and Design**
Activism through Art: Reducing Sexual Harassment Against Women on Public Transportation
Faculty Mentor: Devon Tsuno, Art and Design

Business, Economics, and Public Administration

- 67 Brandon Crow, Psychology**
Overview of Higher Education in Africa
Faculty Mentor: Thomas Norman,
Management
- 68 Jennifer Letendre, Human Resources**
Using Reciprocity to Reduce Homeless Stigmatization
Faculty Mentor: Jessica Federman,
Management
- 69 Jocelyn Tamayo, Jasmine Stewart, Business**
Higher Education and Management Education in Cameroon
Faculty Mentor: Thomas Norman,
Management
- 70 Alexis Granados, Katherine Cruz, Management**
Education in Ethiopia **CANCELLED**
Faculty Mentor: Thomas Norman,
Management
- 71 Kishan Bhakta, Luis Garcia, Management**
Zimbabwe
Faculty Mentor: Thomas Norman,
Management

Humanities and Letters

- 72 Bryan Cantero, Chicano/a Studies**
Corridos: A Tool for Succeeding in Higher Education
Faculty Mentor: Corina Benavides Lopez,
Chicano/a Studies
- 73 Thaithao Nguyen, History**
LGBTQ Center Long Beach During AIDS Decade
Faculty Mentor: Andrea Johnson, History
- 74 Lauren Lewis, Communications**
The Death of the Shopping Mall
Faculty Mentor: Linda Dam, Communications

Biological and Agricultural Sciences

- 75 Meliss Guardado, Biology**
The Role of Zbtb32 in NK Cell Immunity
Faculty Mentor: Aimee Beaulieu, Immunology
- 76 Iris Nakashima, Biology**
Determining if Extracellular Matrix Derived from Lungs Enhances Pulmonary Differentiation of Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells (iPSC)
Faculty Mentor: Christine Finck, Pediatrics
- 77 Natalya Cardona, Biology**
The Impact of Climate Heterogeneity in Niche Evolution and Diversification of Encelia in Western North America
Faculty Mentor: Sonal Singhal, Biology
- 78 Andrea Hernandez, Biology**
Genetic Conservation of Encelia densifolia and E. ravenii
Faculty Mentor: Sonal Singhal, Biology
- 79 Ann Lobo, Biology**
Assessing the Function of Genes Involved in Aromatic Compound Metabolism in Escherichia coli Survival
Faculty Mentor: Karin Kram, Biology
- 80 Stacy Zamora, Biology**
Effects of Estradiol on Δ FosB Protein Expression in Mesolimbic Structures of the Rodent Brain After Exposure to Cocaine
Faculty Mentor: Philip Vieira, Psychology
- 81 Eric Zamora, Andres Dominguez, Anthropology**
How to Identify Saw Marks on Bones
Faculty Mentor: Sara Lacy, Anthropology

Business, Economics, and Public Administration II — LSU 323
Afternoon Session: 2:00 – 4:40 p.m.

2:00–2:20 p.m. Patricia Valladolid, Public Administration

CANCELLED

Americans Opinions Are the New Social Movement

Faculty Mentor: Elena Kulikov, Public Administration

Joanne Lobo, Finance

A True Tragedy of - and by - the Commons: How U.S. Job Outsourcing Posits Economic Progress as a Guise for Social and Political Control

Faculty Mentor: Rama Malladi, Finance

Donald Trump's ambitious yet unrealistic economic agenda vowed to bring jobs back to the United States. While the research regarding the return of jobs remains inconclusive, the presidential administration maintains its pervasive goal. If the president wants to reverse job outsourcing (an inevitable result decades of globalization), a conclusive understanding of this transition- a transition impossible without drastic changes in the economies of nations from which the United States created its labor pool - must at the very least be considered

General research points to an overall increase in median income and declining Gini Coefficients both in the U.S. and in labor pool nations. These statistics, however, are misnomers, as they fail to address the backbone of developing nations: rural communities. The globalization of the labor market, initially expected to boost developing economies, further marginalized low-income populations, distorted education, and excluded public health infrastructure, under the guise of economic progress.

This project serves first to highlight the discrepancies in preliminary research statistics utilized by proponents of globalization. Next, I will deconstruct the framework for public policy that existed in nations like India and China prior to globalization, and illustrate why a failure to identify the framework has created generational detriments difficult to overcome. Lastly, this project will aim to isolate solutions, both to the current status of nations and communities left devastated by globalization, and to create a more sustainable model as the phenomenon expands to new market economies.

The globalization of the labor market was fostered to increase productivity, comparative advantages, and technical skills in systems-oriented economies, and while seamless in theory, creates far too many discrepancies in implementation that exclude the most vulnerable. It is important to analyze the flaws of the current global model in order to create a more effective and harmless one going forward.

2:40–3:00 p.m. Ahmed Jalloh, Public Administration

CANCELLED

The Effects of Demographic Changes in the Workforce

Faculty Mentor: Zheng Yang, Public Administration

Eugene Cox II, Psychology

Understanding Technology Competence and Digital Collaboration of African-American College Students and Their Peers: An Empirical Study

Faculty Mentor: Nancy Deng, Information Systems and Operation Management

The advancements in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) are essential to a nation's technological innovation and societal development. Among all the STEM occupations, computer information technology (IT) presents a viable source of economic advancement for African-American communities, but the representation of African-American men in the IT industry is extremely low. This study examines the two research questions: (1) How do African-American college students evaluate their technical competence? (2) What is the relationship between technology competence and digital collaboration among African-American college students and their peers?? To answer the question, this study draws upon the by the capital theory by Bourdieu (1986) and research on computer-supported collaborative learning to develop our hypotheses. We predict that African-American students' self-evaluation of technical competence differs significantly from those of their college peers. In addition, we predict a positive, significant relationship between technology competence and digital

collaboration among African-American students and their peer groups. We conducted a quantitative analysis from a 135 data sample was collected from a public, economically-diverse urban university in southern California showed that ethnicity was a significant predictor in cultivation of social technology competence. The regression analysis shows significant results to support most of our hypotheses. Findings of this study make theoretical contributions to the capital theory and studies of computer-supported collaborative learning. Practically, by examining the technical competence and digital collaboration of African-American college students, this study provides useful insights to policy makers and higher education institutions on promoting the STEM education and career development of the African-American community in California and across the country.

Shainna Cato, Tiffani Cameron, Management

Wingstop Quality Service Analysis

Faculty Mentor: Orië Berezen, Management

Competition in the fast food industry is cutthroat, with companies old and new in the constant struggle to compete or even survive. "Wingstop proprietary recipes, outstanding food, and superior customer service pave the way for satisfaction around the country;" but, are their customers satisfied? We used the Servqual instrument to research the five main dimensions that represent service quality: reliability, assurance, tangibles, empathy, and responsiveness (Valarie Zeithaml, A. Parasuraman, and Leonard Berry in 1988). This three-part study investigates the service quality of a Wingstop in Carson, California.

Part one consisted of personal interviews (N=40) to explore customers' self-reported expectations visiting a Wingstop and perceptions of Wingstops service. Part two consisted of a Servqual which allowed us to compare perceptions to expectations. If perception exceeds customer expectation, service quality is high. The inverse is true. By targeting fail points, Wingstop can increase profitability and accessibility to an organization; while, maximizing customer satisfaction. The IPA helped identify underlying deficiencies and set priorities based on the data tabulation. (Martilla and James (1977)) Customer surveys used 40 questions to calculate the expectations and performance levels and the responses were grouped into the service component they affected the most. A service management assessment scale was developed and compared to our Importance-Performance Analysis, where we found trends that directly correlated to Wingstop's customer satisfaction ratings. With the research we performed, Wingstop can identify the inconsistencies and the contributing behaviors behind them.

Kenneth Goudy, Information Systems

Impact of Various Risks in IS Development

Faculty Mentor: Myron Sheu, Information Systems and Operation Management

We have taken data on 15 risks that are mostly cited in the term projects given in a graduate MIS course over the past several years. Based on these risks, we conduct a survey of 50 IS projects to collect the intensity of each risk in those projects and response to each risk. The survey also collects Likert values of four success factors as an evaluation of all these projects.

In the first round of analysis, we calculate the correlation between the total risk and the degree of success of all 50 projects. The total risk is a sum of all risks with each risk being marked with 0, 2, 5, or 8 points to correspond to four possible risk degrees ranging from none, low, medium, to high given by interviewees.

We then calculate the correlation between each risk and the overall success of those projects. The table below shows each correlation for all 15 risks versus success.

Obviously, not all risks have similar impact on the success of an IS project, based on these 50 cases. Of all the risks, the risks with most significant impact are listed in blue and the least significant impact are listed in orange in the table.

Apparently, functional risks have received more mitigation than user risks and as a result the ratio of success versus functional risk has shifted, which is a good thing.

Risks due to complexity have also received a lot of mitigation and project-specific efforts can be effective but corporate-level efforts can be even more cost effective. However, the pattern of the success versus complexity risk scatters more.

4:00–4:20 p.m. Shirley Jones, Public Administration

CANCELLED

Confidence in Executive Branch of Government among Public Workers

Faculty Mentor: Elena Kulikov, Public Administration

Tarita Varner, Public Administration

Factors that Impact Federal Employee Turnover

Faculty Mentor: Elena Kulikov, Public Administration

As reported by the Federal Times, increased rates in retirement and voluntary turnover have contributed to the largest decline in the federal workforce since 1999. This is important to Public Administration because excessive turnover can be detrimental to public organizations in terms of higher cost for recruitment and training, loss of capacity and institutional memory, and declining productivity. This analysis draws close correlations to previous analysis focusing on variables that include select individual and workplace attitudes. The data source of this analysis is the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS) for 2018. The survey question under consideration is whether an employee would be considering leaving their organization with the next year, and if so, why? It is hoped that this analysis will help policy-makers craft effective strategies that reduce turnover in the public sector.

Behavioral and Social Sciences IV — LSU 326

Afternoon Session: 2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

Andrew Luu, Psychology

Digital Metacognition Mediates the Impact of Technological Anxiety, Boredom, and Executive Dysfunction on Course Performance"

Faculty Mentor: Larry Rosen, Psychology

Janelly Reyes, Leticia Rojas, Devyna Nimmers, Psychology

Job Selection Motivators: How Gender and Education Affect Job Selection

Faculty Mentor: Heather Butler, Psychology

As interest in improving people's day-to-day lives increases, research into ways to improve work life continues to grow, particularly as it relates to differences in intrinsic and extrinsic rewards. While the relationship between gender and preference for intrinsic rewards is well-documented, little is known about the relationship between education level and reward preference. A sample of 100 participants were surveyed, selecting one of two jobs, with the first offering higher extrinsic rewards and the second offering higher intrinsic rewards, with answers analyzed based on gender and education level. The data showed that those with bachelor's degrees or higher more often chose the intrinsic job than those without a bachelor's degree. Further, females chose the intrinsic job more frequently than males. Surprisingly, no interaction was observed between those factors. While the direction of the relationship between education and intrinsic rewards is not yet completely clear, the apparent link warrants further study.

Cristina Ramirez, Anthropology

La Vida De Los Luqueños: San Lucas Toliman, Guatemala

Faculty Mentor: Sarah Taylor, Anthropology

The purpose of this project is to bring awareness of the challenges California State University Dominguez Hills (CSUDH) students face in regards to waste management. Specifically, we focus on the use of space in connection to trash, plastic/aluminum recycling, and the three bin system that includes waste, mixed recycling, and compost on campus. Ethnographic tools used in this study include interviews, surveys, mapping, and participatory observation. Campus was mapped to understand the placement of these bins according to pedestrian traffic. We also analyzed ways in which we can promote more students to properly use the waste bins on campus. While doing this research we partnered up with the Sustainability Club and conducted a trash audit. The results of this study displayed the lack of knowledge students have disposing their trash. The excessive amounts of landfill bins and shortage of other types of bins keeps our carbon-footprint here at CSUDH high.

Anna Ramirez, Sociology

Becoming Dr. Chicana

Faculty Mentor: Katy Pinto, Sociology

For my thesis proposal I have selected to research surrounding the topic of Chicanas who have attained their PhD. The importance of this research is that Hispanics will constitute a large portion of the nation's population by 5050. With that being said, Mexicans are the largest Latino-origin population in the United States. The fact that Chicanos have the longest history on American soil, yet have the lowest levels of education is alarming. To take that even further, and to prove my point is: Chicana's constitute only 1% of all PhD production.

Of all the Latina-origin groups, Chicana's have the lowest rate of an advanced degree (beyond Bachelor's Degree). Understanding the Chicana PhD experience is crucial. I will further examine the roles of mothers, mentors of color, and the community college pipeline for my research. I have survey results from 4 Chicana PhD respondents that reflect the three factors of my research. Although ¾ answered that they had a mentor of color that played an important role in PhD success, and attended community college, only ¼ answered that their mother was the most supportive through their journey. I plan to conduct interviews and continue research that focus on the 3 factors of success: mentors of color, the community college pipeline, and supportive mothers.

If I can find out what factors lead to Chicana PhD success, this research will benefit all Latina-origin college-bound students. Focusing on the factors of success can hopefully bring change in how community colleges prepare student to enter them and transfer to 4 year universities. Hiring mentors and professors of color can also increase the number of Chicana PhD production. Lastly, promoting the relationship between mother and daughter can increase their likelihood that the mother is the most supportive in her daughter's journey to a PhD."

Devyna Nimmers, Psychology / Behavioral Sciences

Hand Dominance: How Handedness Has Posed a Challenge to Education

Faculty Mentor: Sonja Ulrich, Behavioral Sciences

Among researchers there has been conflict over the correlated relationship between intelligence, cognitive function, capability, and hand dominance. There are higher numbers of left-handed learners who have been stigmatized, and labeled as learning deficient, than right-handed learners. The purpose of this study was to examine the challenges posed to left-hand learners in their educational experiences. This research used a mixed methods approach which included thirty-two written quantitative surveys and four face-to-face interviews conducted during the Fall semester of 2018 at California State University Dominguez Hills. The primary independent variable questioned the obstacles faced by the participants during their education and the influence on their self-image. The dependent variables brought focus to the experiences as compared to right-hand learners, according to the opinion of the participants. The hypothesis predicted that left-hand learners would experience added difficulty during their education that resulted from the forced need to assimilate into a right-hand dominant society. The outcome of this research validated these original expectations. Findings showed that left-hand learners generally felt overlooked and underappreciated for the uncommon perspective that they could bring to challenges. The results suggest that an equal number of participants (68.8 percent or 22 participants), had been diagnosed with a learning deficiency and felt that they had a learning style that was not acceptable in the current standard learning environment, begging the question of curriculum-based deficiencies. An option to consider for future research would include research on dominant learning styles and curriculum designed specifically for right-brain learners, based on neuropsychological understanding of their aptitudes.

Ray Jaquez, Christian Harms, Psychology

Design Your Life: An Innovative Career Readiness Intervention for College Students

Faculty Mentor: Heather Butler, Psychology

The Design Your Life (DYL) course is an innovative career preparation course that originated at Stanford University as way to help students transition from their undergraduate studies into their first career. It has been adapted to meet the needs of underrepresented, public university students. The course attempts to restructure student's dysfunctional beliefs which influence their career decisions and how they approach their preparation for those careers. They take several assessments that help explore careers and give them a language with which to discuss their strengths. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the overall effectiveness of the DYL course and to explore how the course impacted first-generation college students specifically. All student participants were from a public, four-year university in Southern California (n = 299). Those in the DYL course and a control group of students that were not enrolled in the course, but were similar in educational level and major, completed a pre-course and post-course assessment. Overall, the course improved several student outcomes such as Career Insight, Identity, and Resilience (Career IIR), Grit, and Career Self-Efficacy. The course also decreased Career Anxiety and the Dysfunctional Career Beliefs the students held. First-generation college students were especially grateful for the course and showed greater growth in Career Search Confidence, and Career IRR. These results suggest that the DYL course was beneficial to all college students, but was especially helpful for first-generation students' confidence and resilience. Interestingly, male students held a greater number of dysfunctional beliefs and had more negative career affect than female students at the beginning of the course. The DYL course was effective at reducing both the number of dysfunctional beliefs and negative career affect, so that no gender differences were found by the end of the course.

Behavioral and Social Sciences V — Ballroom B
Afternoon Session: 2:00 – 4:40 p.m.

Sandra Cortez, Clinical Psychology

Measuring Workplace Aggression Using Heart Rate Response

Faculty Mentor: Thomas Norman, Management

Although witnessing workplace aggression is an alarming experience for employees, there is little research on the physiological response to workplace aggression. Workplace aggression can leave a negative ripple effect on organizations which begins with a victim and spreads to observing and non-observing group members. This level of impact, as we propose, affects the overall level of productivity in a workplace. By expanding on present literature, we will begin to highlight specific physiological markers triggered after experiencing levels of aggression. Hence, the purpose of this study is to observe participant heart rates before and after witnessing verbal aggression. By using state of the art technology, we will be measuring how witnessing workplace aggression affects physiological arousal during a simulated employment interview. The study participants have been randomly assigned to one of three conditions during the mock interview, leading from no aggression, moderate aggression or extreme aggression. All three levels of aggression were specifically directed at the lab technician by a confederate during the interview process. Participants were randomly assigned and recruited on the campus of Cal State Dominguez Hills. We hypothesized the heart rate readings to be highest in the high aggression group followed by the moderate aggression group compared to the control group and that heart rate readings would spike after each observation of aggression. Our current dataset includes responses from ten students permitting an exploratory analysis of differences within subjects. These results will be compared to self-reported anxiety levels before and after the mock interview.

Ian A. Klinger, Sociology

My Dad called Him a “Devil Worshipper”: Religious Deconversion Experiences of Students at CSU Dominguez Hills

Faculty Mentor: Matt G. Mutchler, Sociology

According to a Pew Research poll in 2015, the percentage of the United States population self-identifying as religiously nonaffiliated had increased from 16.1% to 22.8% in just seven years, an increase of over 40%. During this time, there have been few qualitative studies attempting to understand the process through which people change their religious identity from one where religion is a core part of one’s identity to one where religion is less important or not important at all, a process known as a deconversion. A convenience sample of 23 university students age 18 or older who have gone through or are currently going through a deconversion were recruited. A semi-structured interview and a short complementary survey will be used to gather data on deconversion experiences as well as describe the sample. Several preliminary themes have emerged from these interviews so far: 1) Deconversion experiences start with an identifiable, triggering event, or a series of smaller events that cause intense cognitive dissonance. 2) Many participants feared repercussions from people close to them, so they pretended not to have gone through a deconversion. 3) People who go through deconversions feel alone and lack social support. 4) The deconversion process may have a definitive ending, but it may also be an on-going struggle with socializing agents that never ends. Since our findings show that many people who experience deconversions feel alone and are often invisible to society as well as each other, future researchers should explore ideas to develop programs to reduce the loneliness and isolation that people experience when going through a deconversion. Such programs may need to address how deconverters can seek support and also address conflicts with people in their lives who may resist their experiences and desires to change their views and their sense of self.

Kristin Arriaga, Anna Ramirez, Treneisha O'Neal, Sociology

Stronger Together: Examining the Stressors Causing Latinx Students to Reach for Support and the Ways They Navigate Finding Support Networks

Faculty Mentor: Katy Pinto, Sociology

Latinx students are one of the largest groups at CSUDH, nationally, they are half as likely to hold college degrees as non-Hispanic white adults. It is important to understand the experiences of Latinx students to better understand this widening gap. To better understand what some of the individual social-psychological stressors students have

we surveyed Latinx students who participated in a student services event ""Latina's Juntas"" and examine how they describe their racial/ethnic identity, family stressors around legal status, and school-work commitments to better understand possible factors that influence their educational success. Students completed a two page questionnaire that focused on demographics characteristics, family stressors around legal status, and open ended and closed ended questions around their connections to campus services, students, and faculty. Our preliminary findings show that Latinx college students in our sample often have competing interests with work and school, and face family stressors around legal status, even if their own legal status is not a stressor.

Student support services, like Student Psychological Services, provide supports for students who have to balance multiple competing responsibilities. In particular, these services provide support and development to students with goal to increase better student outcomes. Latina's Juntas is a program that seeks to connect students to other Latinx faculty, students, and staff and to support services. To understand the students served by the program and the impact of the program we administered a short survey that measured demographics (e.g. age, gender, work status) and attitudes that measured students engagement with campus services (including connections to students and faculty), and attitudes about stressors around family legal status to students who attended ""Latinas Juntas"" in 2018. Evaluations of student support service programs are vital in understanding students being served and the impact that programs have on students' development and success."

Frank Rojas, Communications

The Social Identities of Men of Color in Higher Education

Faculty Mentor: Nancy Cheever, Communications

Research has shown that black male students navigate their identities in higher education by relating to experiences that are closely related to their own, (Brooms, 2017), and how the oppressive social identities of collegiate Latino males can be used as a motivating factor to cultivate a culture of resilience (Patrón & Garcia, 2016). This research sought to explore how the CSUDH Male Success Alliance (MSA) contributed to the social identity of men of color at California State University, Dominguez Hills. The organization's values of community and brotherhood encourage a brave space to strengthen, challenge, and redefine each individual's sense of self. The purpose of this study is to review how this program influences the social identity of collegiate males of color, in contrast to the various stereotypes that are projected on them. Twenty male MSA members partook in this year and a half study that was conducted on the CSUDH campus. This method fostered a sense of familiarity that was critical in creating a safe and brave space for individuals to authentically share their thoughts, feelings and experiences. Data was collected through one on one interviews with questions regarding community, education, and masculinity. The results revealed themes that were counter to the dominant social narrative of men of color. The themes elicited from the data were: pursuing higher education as a black and Latino male as a means to forming an authentic and self-affirmed life path; the struggle without traditional, nuclear family households and still finding purpose to invest back into their respective communities; and the mental effects of hyper masculine roles and the liberation within not conforming to traits of strength and aggression. These findings indicate the role MSA informs and provides men of color with a sense of their own identity based in the context of higher education.

3:20–3:40 p.m. Amaranta Ramirez, Psychology

CANCELLED

Online Social Herding in Teenagers

Faculty Mentor: L. Mark Carrier, Psychology

Bryan Cano, Political Science

Corruption in Presidential System with an In-Depth Analysis of the Philippine Government

Faculty Mentor: Yeaji Kim, Political Science

The presidential system was created as an alternative to tyranny and to advocate democracy, but many scholars point out the instability of democracy the presidency allows compared to the parliamentary system. For example, presidential systems are highly correlated with increasing levels of corruption. The Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos along with his family created monopolies on the natural resources of the country and approved policies that would purely benefit his companies. Later years President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo would participate in the creation of a non-existent Non-Governmental Organization to syphon money from the public funds budget. History shows how a president can take advantage of the lack of transparency given to him. The goal of this

research will be to expose the inherent flaws of the presidential system when introduced to corruption in the Philippines. In this paper, I will focus on how president's power has influence on corruption, analyzing the Philippines because this nation has suffered from eras of presidential corruption with a range of results. This research will be demonstrated by looking at how various Philippine presidents abused their power like the improper use of discretionary funds. The research is expected to find that the presidential system has inherent flaws that lead it to be unstable for democracy in developing countries.

Christian Harms, Ray Jaquez, Psychology

Building Resilience to Failure: The Design Your Life Approach to Vocational Development

Faculty Mentor: Heather Butler, Psychology

A growing disparity between college graduates and those who are prepared to enter the modern workplace has drawn significant attention from lawmakers. Identifying a disconnect between modern values of workplace readiness and traditional college curriculum, Bill Burnett and Dave Evans develop Design Your Life (DYL) as an innovative way to help students transition from undergraduate studies at Stanford University into their first career. The present study assesses an adaptation of this course targeting the needs of underrepresented students at a large, public, four-year university in southern California. Specifically, its aim is to expose dysfunctional beliefs that influence career decisions and how students choose to prepare for their careers. This 16-week class utilizes a variety of interventions to address, and ultimately reframe dysfunctional beliefs as a metacognitive strategy towards change. The data (n = 299) consists of an assessment administered at the beginning and end of 3 different semesters (spring 2017, fall 2017 spring 2018). The control group was comprised of students from the same university with similar educational levels. Results demonstrated statistically significant growth in career-related confidence, insight, identity, certainty, self-efficacy, and resilience among students who completed the course. Notably, students experienced a significant reduction in career-related dysfunctional beliefs and anxiety. When asked questions regarding self-perceived limitations, students were far less likely to feel constricted by their past and more empowered to pursue their dreams. Overall, they felt significantly more ownership over their future goals and ability to overcome setbacks. Thus, findings suggest that DYL provides useful tools for supporting diverse college students' professional and personal development so that they are prepared for modern workplace challenges. This study supports the conclusion that DYL is a generalizable approach for improving vocational learning.

4:20-4:40 p.m. Christopher Casillas, Araceli Mojica, Anthropology

CANCELLED

Native American Traditional Healing Method

Faculty Mentor: Susan Needham, Anthropology

Creative Arts II — LSU 328
Afternoon Session: 2:00 – 4:20 p.m.

Darlene Davis, Child Development

Age and Cultural Differences in Contents of Picture Books

Faculty Mentor: Megumi Kuwabara, Child Development

Previous research has suggested that there are cultural differences in attention amongst Westerners and East Asians. The individuals from Western cultures (e.g., U.S) tend to view things in a more analytic way, seeing the focal object without the relationship to the environment whereas East Asians (e.g., Japan) tend to view things in a holistic way, seeing a relationship between an object and its environment (Nisbett & Miyamoto, 2005). These differences can be seen as young as three years old (Kuwabara & Smith, 2016). These differences might be influenced by the perceptual environment of each culture (Miyamoto, Nisbett, & Masuda, 2006). However, there is no study investigating the relationship between cultural differences in attention and the perceptual environment that young children are exposed to. Here, I wanted to see how early we see these cultural differences in the perceptual environment by looking into the picture books that young children are exposed to. Based on previous studies, I hypothesized that the U.S. picture books contain fewer number of objects than Japanese picture books. In this study, I compared Japanese and U.S. children picture books that were suggested by librarians in each country. I coded the number of objects in each book. The books included infant-toddler picture books (target age: 0-2 years old) and preschool picture books (target age: 3-6 years old). The data indicated that the U.S. preschool picture books had fewer objects than the Japanese preschool picture books, confirming my hypothesis. The U.S. infant-toddler picture books had more objects than the Japanese infant-toddler picture books, against my hypothesis. These results are surprising because the U.S. infant-toddler books are providing more objects, suggesting it facilitates more holistic perception, while the Japanese infant-toddler books are providing fewer objects suggesting more analytic perception, which contradicts with the past research findings.

2:20–2:40 p.m. Christina Laybon, Arts and Humanities

CANCELLED

Los Tres Grande and The Mexican Mural Movement: A Tour of Los Angeles's Historical Murals

Faculty Mentor: Kristen Ellsworth, Art History

Jessica Cisneros, Andrea Lupercio, Edward Rivas, Drake Martes, Digital Media Arts

Ascent – Life of a Climber

Faculty Mentor: George Vinovich, Digital Media Arts

Rock climbing has become a popular sport, but it is not for the faint of heart and should be practiced with care. Aspiring climbers should first practice their sport in a gym and learn proper safety procedures before setting out in the wild. With rock climbing increasing in popularity, it becomes more than just a hobby, but a way of life.

Statement of the Purpose of the Project

Our production team wanted to produce a film documentary that could place the audience in the great outdoors and give them a sense of adventure, while at the same time showing the risks involved. Through stunning visuals and onsite interviews, our film provides an “insider look” at those who go rock climbing on a regular basis.

Methodology

Co-producers Jessica Cisneros, Ed Rivas, Andrea Lupercio, and Drake Martes went on location to film and interview climbers at a variety of sites throughout Southern California. The crew interviewed reputable members of the climbing community including a famous gym owner, a record setter, and a current mega star in the sport. The team then selected the best shots for the final cut and added an original music score to the film.

Discussion of Results

Audiences that have viewed our documentary say that it makes its point effectively and places them in a dreamlike setting where they feel like they can climb as well. Through facts and evidence, we give insight into a world people didn't know existed.

Conclusion and Future Direction

We plan to enter our documentary in local film festivals as well as the CSU Media Arts Festival in hopes of garnering some critical acclaim for our work. We also plan to have our documentary distributed online and on local cable and television channels."

Jason Brito, Jessie, Digital Media Arts

Teen Homelessness

Faculty Mentor: George Vinovich, Digital Media Arts

Nearly 40% of homeless people in the United States are under the age of 18. There are roughly 6,000 teen runaways currently living on the streets of Los Angeles. Many of these young people run away from home because of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse at home. With half of these youths aging out of the foster care system and juvenile justice systems, most will be homeless within six months because they have no means of independently supporting themselves.

Statement of the Purpose of the Project

Most runaway teens do not know how to seek help for their homelessness, so the purpose of this PSA is to give them the information they need to get off the streets and make that first step to getting help and guidance.

Methodology

Co-producers, Jessie Harris and Jason Brito, did extensive research on runaway teens, and then went through the entire film production process of writing the script, story boarding the necessary shots, casting actors, scouting locations for filming, and then bringing our vision to reality by capturing and directing our actors, along with audio and lighting equipment. In post production, we edited the PSA down to the required 30-second running time and added sound design elements such as foley, sound effects, and an original music score to enhance the PSA.

Discussion of Results

Audiences that have viewed our PSA say that it makes its point effectively and could help homeless teens take that first step to getting off the streets and getting the help and guidance they need for a better future.

Conclusion and Future Direction

We plan on entering our Teen Runaway PSA into the CSU Media Arts Festival. We are also sending a copy of our PSA to the nonprofit organization, SafePlayforYouth/SPY to post on their website."

Isai De Los Angeles, Art & Design

Film in Painting

Faculty Mentor: Devon Tsuno, Art and Design

This research depicts uncanny visual paintings using the combination of pop culture horror films and personal photographs. It explores the reasons to why cult classic films become known as pop culture and if a painting can have the same depiction by referencing iconic horror scenes. Mainstream films become iconic through the exploration of uncanny materials and ideas. My paintings create a sense of uncomfortableness through the depiction of personal photographic sources with inspiration from iconic horror scenes. The paintings create a series in which all pieces are connected by a single subject. That subject is the image of myself as a child. This subject is used in every painting and is put in different settings to create engaging narratives. These narratives are meant to create an uneasy feeling in the audience; a feeling that makes the audience questions an aspect of themselves. My paintings explore uncanny ideas, similar to the production of classic films. The film maker I mostly reference is Stanley Kubrick. Kubrick experimented with uncanny ideas to create content that had never been seen before.

Some of his work became controversial when released but later grew to become iconic and recognized for its exploration in uncanny material. Kubrick found fame through his ideas and films. I try to recreate a sense of uncomfortableness in the audience through my paintings. Mixing the ideas of Stanley Kubrick and my photographs, I create paintings that question an uneasy feeling in one's curious mind. It questions growth as an individual. Ideas cannot become successful without exploring the new and unusual.

Lisa Cone, Art History

Kandinsky vs Saint George and the Dragon

Faculty Mentor: Kirstin Ellsworth, Art History

Wassily Kandinsky, (1866, Moscow, Russia - December 13, 1944, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France) drew and painted images of Russian Folk and Fairy Tales in his early career. Saint George and the Dragon was a common subject for him in the early 20th Century and graced the cover of Der Blaue Reiter almanac in 1912. This important leitmotif appears often in his representational paintings. However, it is possible to continue to discern images of Saint George and the Dragon as Kandinsky's work became increasingly abstract. I will follow Kandinsky's work and his images of Saint George and the Dragon throughout his work from representational to abstraction and discuss why Saint George and the Dragon was a subject matter Kandinsky returned to again and again.

Jessica Cisneros, Marcos Chavez, Digital Media Arts

Smoking and Aging

Faculty Mentor: George Vinovich, Digital Media Arts

Since 2016 statistics from the CDC state that an estimated 37.8 million of U.S. adults, are current cigarette smokers. Over 76% of these individuals smoke continually every day. The link between smoking and serious diseases such as cancer and emphysema is well known, but the link between smoking and aging is not as well known. Forefront Dermatology concludes that smoking cigarettes makes you age faster because of reduced blood flow, deprivation of skin nutrients, and lack of skin breathability. These combined factors lead to premature aging.

Statement of the Purpose of the Project

Our production team wanted to produce a television PSA that could take advantage of a smoker's own vanity, i.e., if an individual is not willing to quit smoking because of the fear of serious health risks such as cancer and emphysema then maybe that same individual might quit smoking in order to avoid "looking older."

Methodology

Co-producers, Jessica Cisneros and Marcos Chavez, took this project through the entire film production cycle: research on the topic, pre-production (script writing, auditioning actors and narrators, location scouting, and storyboarding) to production (crew assignments, lighting, art direction, camera, and directing actors) and finally to post production (video editing, graphics production, and sound design with walla-walla, foley, and original music composition).

Discussion of Results

Audiences that have viewed our PSA say that it makes its point effectively and could help persuade smokers to quit based on their desire to avoid premature aging.

Conclusion and Future Direction

We plan to enter our PSA in local film festivals as well as the CSU Media Arts Festival in hopes of garnering some critical acclaim for our work. We also plan to have our PSA distributed online and broadcast on local cable and television channels.

Computer Science III — Ballroom C

Afternoon Session: 2:00 – 4:40 p.m.

Fnu Jaspreet Singh, Computer Science

Speaker Diarization

Faculty Mentor: Bhrigu Celly, Computer Science

Speaker Diarization: The Process of partitioning an input audio stream into homogeneous segments according to the speaker identity.

Diarization answers ""Who Spoke When?"" - When did speaker 1/Speaker 2 ""start/stop"" speaking.

Applications: Medical records: Doctor vs Patient Speech Separation (Provide more structured notes).

Automatic notes generation for Meetings.

Call center Data analysis

Court houses & Parliaments.

Broadcast News(TV and Radio).

Detailed description for the research can be found on the below link:

<https://medium.com/@jaspreetuseducation/speaker-diarization-22121f1264b1>

Yash Sunil Ballani, Computer Science

Deploying Kubernetes on Private Cloud

Faculty Mentor: Bhrigu Celly, Computer Science

The focus of this research is to deploy a mechanism, which can scale up or scale down the systems dynamically as per the need of the customer using the private(on-premise) cloud. Today the cloud architectures are being used more and more leading to a variety of proprietary cloud solution. As a result, if the user wants to deploy or move an application which requires a lot of configuration to be done to achieve this goal. This whole process generates delays in sense of time-frame, work power and resources for any company. To reduce these delays, the proposed solution is to build the infrastructure using Kubernetes and deploy application as containers which act as a pre-configured environment for the application on the private cloud. The ideal outcome of this project is to help reduce time for deployment using Kubernetes and Docker.

Plan of action includes configuring private cloud in terms of hardware and software, installing Kubernetes on private cloud using LXI Hypervisor (lightweight type 1 hypervisor), Juju Controller and Conjure-up (Spellbook for installing big software)."

Ashwini Kumar Singh, Computer Science

Continuous Integration and Deployment with Jenkins and Kubernetes and Docker

Faculty Mentor: Bhrigu Celly, Computer Science

Continuous Integration and Continuous Deployment is part of continuous practices adopted by many companies to achieve flexibility and high quality in software development process. Continuous Integration is merging of source code with successful verification of unit tests. Continuous Deployment is automatic deployment of application on production level whenever any changes happen. This methodology benefits in highly complex software productions. On the other hand, Kubernetes has been widely used for orchestration in cloud services. The research focuses on continuous integration and deployment using Jenkins tool on Kubernetes.

The workflow of the research is whenever any changes happen in the source code, it will trigger the Jenkins Server. Jenkins Server will start a new build. It will pull the code from GitHub, a source code repository. It will build

a docker image from a docker file of the application and will push to the docker hub. Now, the next phase is to deploy. Jenkins Server will pull docker image and deploy it on kubernetes cluster. This way applications can be deployed in most cloud providers which support kubernetes."

Rushabh Shah, Computer Science

Kubernetes Cluster Deployment on Public Cloud

Faculty Mentor: Bhrigu Celly Computer Science

The focus of this research is to deploy Kubernetes architecture on different public clouds, which can scale up or scale down the systems dynamically as per the need of the customer. In the recent era, the number of the population using the internet is increasing exponentially. Lot of platforms like Google, Facebook, eBay have the market dependency on that population. To serve their customers they have to constantly update their infrastructure which is very costly. So, in the solution of that Google has created open source service named Kubernetes.

Kubernetes is a portable, extensible open-source platform for managing containerized workloads and services, that facilitates both declarative configuration and automation. It has a large, rapidly growing ecosystem. Kubernetes services, support, and tools are widely available. It is becoming a new standard for developing scalable platforms. Many companies started from a monolithic application and ended up being a huge collection of micro-services dependent on Kubernetes. Before Kubernetes, companies like eBay and PayPal were using their customized version of OpenStack as their main infrastructure handler. Their need was so critical that they had to customize them on whole another level to handle their 100+ zones at the single time. But now using Kubernetes their deployment time has decreased and efficiency has increased drastically.

The tricky part behind this is to implement Kubernetes is very difficult if one has no final goal or idea to know what to look for. Due to public cloud providers like Google, Azure, IBM and Amazon field of cloud technology is expanding at an exponential rate. Using this study we can explain and make people aware of the upcoming technologies surrounding them."

Rong Yang, Computer Science

A Brief Study of Multi- GPU

Faculty Mentor: Bhrigu Celly, Computer Science

This paper includes the Introduction of multi-GPU, comparison of implementation on different frameworks, new breakthrough research on training with multi-GPU. Finally the comparison between two multi-GPU, TPU and Nvidia, is conducted.

Rong Yang, Computer Science

Machine Learning and Deep Learning Applications

Faculty Mentor: Bhrigu Celly, Computer Science

This paper introduced the concept of machine learning and deep learning. Besides, some applications related to ML and DL are mentioned, such as recommender system and Automatic Colorization of Black and White Images.

Arpitha Nagavara Ananthamurthy, Computer Science

Scrape Skiing

Faculty Mentor: Bhrigu Celly, Computer Science

Abstract: Web scraping is a process that involves fetching web URLs and extracting meaningful information from it such as contacts, links, address, etc. There are three main stages to this process, web crawling which involves fetching the URLs, extracting the information from the website and storing the information for further analysis/usage. In this article, we explore different frameworks and tools available.

Soham Surendra Patwardhan, Hetsi Shah, Khalid Alghamdi, Computer Science

Preservation of Data Based on Priority

Faculty Mentor: Bin Tang, Computer Science

Data Preservation in sensor networks is an important concept in sensor networks. Not all data is important to analyze. So first more important data must be forwarded and then lesser important data should be forwarded to the sink node. In order to implement this, there should be a priority to the data. Data having highest priority should be passed first then the data having lowest priority should be passed from a source node to sink node. It is not possible to connect all sensor nodes to a base station. Data preservation becomes a problem due to energy and storage constraints. So, to pass the data from the source node to sink node with limited energy level is a constraint. Another constraint is limited storage as data generators generate a high amount of data and due to storage constraint, it is difficult to preserve the data. The most challenging issue is to preserve the data based on priority. So, we implemented Edmonds Karp algorithm and integrated with sensor network program. Also, we implemented the algorithms like Greedy algorithm and Heuristic algorithm and compared with Edmonds Karp based on Number of Preserved Data.

Computer Science IV — LSU 327
Afternoon Session 2:00 – 5:00 p.m.

2:00–2:20 p.m. **Eleazar Gomez, Computer Science**

CANCELLED

Toro Spanish Plus Application Web

Faculty Mentor: Mohsen Beheshti, Computer Science

Zeyi Liu, Shanglin Hsu, Yimin Wang, Computer Science

Data Preservation in Base Station-less Sensor Networks: A Game Theoretic Approach

Faculty Mentor: Bing Tang, Computer Science

Sensor networks include many low-cost sensors which have limited battery, and storage. So it can be placed in challenging environment to collect data. We aim to preserve large amount of data generated with minimum energy cost as while as considering that sensor nodes are selfish. Since in a distributed sensor network, sensor nodes are under different control to cause them behaving selfishly in order to maximum their own benefit. Therefore, our project is based on “Data Preservation in Base Station-less Sensor Networks: A Game Theoretic Approach ” (Bing T. et al 2016). We will apply a game theoretic approach and design a computationally efficient data preservation game to achieve a good system-wide data preservation solution.

2:40–3:00 p.m. **Akshay Anil Wadkar, Computer Science**

CANCELLED

Different Message Brokers & Their Cross-Integration

Faculty Mentor Brighu Celly, Computer Science

Padmaja Kanthi Rekha Inampudi, Computer Science *Jenkins Deployment*

in Kubernetes in All Cloud Services

Faculty Mentor: Bhrigu Celly, Computer Science

The steps of how to deploy jenkins using kubernetes in aws,there a quite a few ways to do that but I am using an operating system called CoreOS that is specially designed for docker containers.Docker is pre-installed on CoreOS.Kubernetes can be installed on CoreOS using the kube-aws tool and this requires some input form the user along with a configuration,and for that jenkins Pipeline can be used to the automate the installation of the kubernetes.

Padmaja Kanthi Rekha Inampudi, Computer Science *Big Query and EMR*

Use Case with Machine Learning

Faculty Mentor: Bhrigu Celly, Computer Science

Storing and accessing large amounts of data can be very time taking and it involves lot of expenses if right hardware and infra structure are not used .Google can up with a solution to this problem,Google BigQuery is an enterprise data warehouse that enables high speed SQL queries by using the processing power of Google’s infrastructure All you need to do is just move your data to the cloud and the Google take care of it for you.You can give access permissions to others based on your needs.BigQuery can be accessed using web UI or a command line tool.

Nishant Joshi, Computer Science

Transfer Learning in Object detection and API used in Object Detection

Faculty Mentor: Bhrigu Celly, Computer Science

Transfer learning is the method which is the adaptation of trained data models which are Pretrained to similar or slightly different tasks by defining some parameters to the models. It is a learning approach which is used to develop the model which helps in building the results in the field of Deep Learning. There are some different types of transfer learnings. Moreover, the topic contains information of Feed Forward Neural Networks and the steps how the API works for object detection.

Soham Surendra Patwardhan, Computer Science

Advancement Made in the field of CNN and Object Recognition and Comparison between Datasets

Faculty Mentor: Bhriгу Celly, Computer Science

Object detection is related to computer vision. Famous approaches in Single Stage detections are YOLO and SSD. YOLOv2 was introduced by YOLO 9000 which is faster and stronger. Faster RCNN was better in performance than R-FCN. COCO dataset is the most challenging dataset. Comparison between datasets is mentioned based on mAP. the mAP in Visual GNOME is smaller than earlier datasets mentioned.

Hetsi Shah, Computer Science

Object Detection, Attention, Localization Strength of Frameworks. Comparing the frameworks

Faculty Mentor: Bhriгу Celly, Computer Science

Object detection is a software technology used in locating and identifying object in an image or a scene. It has multiple applications. Whereas attention mechanisms in neural networks are about memory access. There are various techniques created to simulate different attention and four of them are Neural Turing Machine, Attentional interfaces, Adaptive Computation Time, Neural Programmer. The frameworks which are used for object detection are Caffe, Keras, CNTK, MXNet, TensorFlow, PyTorch, etc. This frameworks have many differences which will be discussed in this article.

Hooman Gol Mohammadi, Computer Science

Face Recognition For Beginner

Faculty Mentor: Bhriгу Celly, Computer Science

Over the last decade, one of the field that have become very popular and nowadays is used almost in everywhere from authentication to a smartphone to recognizing an actor in a scene of a movie is facial recognition. There is different way and techniques for face recolonization that each one has its own advantage and obviously disadvantage which accuracy and reliability of the method plays an important role in the process of selecting an appropriate method by the designers of a face recognition system.

Health, Nutrition, and Clinical Sciences III — LSU 324-325
Afternoon Session: 2:00– 4:00 pm

Abigail Leven, Robin Nguyen, Sydney MacWilliams, Emma Nishimura, Occupational Therapy

The Lived Experience of Older Adults in Intergenerational Programs: A Phenomenological Study

Faculty Mentor: Heather Kitching, Occupational Therapy

It is expected that by 2030, almost one out of five Americans will be 65 years or older (U.S. Census Bureau). Furthermore, by the year 2020, depression is expected to be a leading contributor to the global burden of disease (Chapman & Perry, 2008). In light of these trends, productive aging and well-being have risen to the forefront of the nation's health care agenda in recent years (Rigsbee & Tyck, 2008). One promising area of productive aging is intergenerational programming, defined as programs that engage different generations in mutually beneficial planned activities. The researchers conducted a qualitative phenomenological study to explore the lived experiences of older adults in intergenerational programs. Data was obtained through semi-structured interviews with seven participants collected through convenience and criterion sampling. All participants are age 65 or older and are members of the same senior enrichment center in a suburban community of Southern California. The interviews were transcribed verbatim. Each research team member then individually coded transcripts followed by thematic analysis. Researchers found significant themes including mutual learning, therapeutic benefit, interconnectedness, gratitude, and generativity. While different age groups generally receive separate, developmentally-focused health services, findings suggest a unique value to structured intergenerational programming and a need for future research on their specific health outcomes. Findings could contribute to data in support of non-traditional healthcare avenues for well-being and productive aging.

Adria Cromosini, Emily Benson, Mackenzie Foresta, Occupational Therapy

The Lived Experiences of Older Adults with Companion Dogs

Faculty Mentor: Heather Kitching, Occupational Therapy

Loneliness is often the most reported emotion in the geriatric population, especially by those living in long-term care facilities or by those who live alone after losing a loved one. Loneliness arises due to the perception of an insufficiency of social relationships in one's life and has been associated with several negative health outcomes. This qualitative study aimed to explore the lived experiences of older adults living in independent senior communities who either own or have daily interaction with one or more dogs. Three interviews were conducted with residents over the age of 65 from one senior independent living community in the greater Los Angeles area. Data recorded during the interview process was transcribed and analyzed independently among researchers who then came together to compare themes. Results of the study suggest that dog companionship among participants elicited similar positive meaning with certain common themes emerging, including family, love, connection, touch, joy, and loss. The thematic outcomes identified from participant interviews coincide with previous research conducted on the human-animal bond, highlighting the meaningful impact that companion dogs may have on an individual's life. This research serves to add to existing literature, proposing the beneficial impact of animals on human well-being and the meaningful occupation of pet ownership and will further provide an evidence-based foundation for the use of animals to improve quality of life. These findings indicate that dog ownership and interaction holds significant importance to many older adults, justifying further more current and extensive research into its positive and negative impact and also its usefulness in therapy and other potential settings

Oliver Maurice, Orthotics and Prosthetics

Unconventional Static Positioning: A Pilot Study

Faculty Mentor: Julie Werner, Occupational Therapy

The sedentary tendencies of Western culture are widely known to contribute to health complications and hinder rehabilitation goal achievement in both healthy and pathological populations. Usual efforts to combat this such as daily segmented exercise and popular diets are unsuccessful at a global level. This study seeks to determine if resting in unconventional positions throughout the day will increase range of motion (ROM) while allowing acceptable levels of cognitive function. Participants of this study were split into two groups: Group A which represented unconventional resting positions, and Group B who represented segmented daily exercise.

Participants' ranges of motion were examined prior and after completing pre-set experiment procedures and were cognitively tested with the Saint Louis University's Mental Status (SLUMS) Exam afterwards using the final ROM assessment. Participants, master's candidates in the California State University: Dominguez Hills' Orthotics and Prosthetics program, included 2 females and 4 males aged between 22 and 30. The change in ROM reported in Group A was greater than in Group B. The average SLUM scores for Groups A and B were unreported and 28, respectively. Results of this study were insignificant and did not support the hypothesis, perhaps due to small sample size and weak testing parameters. I suggest a future study be done with larger sample size consisting only of pathological participants over a longer period to obtain greater statistical power. It's important that this study is done to contribute to the common body of knowledge concerning achievement of patient goals in medical settings.

Kassandra Servin, Nadeesh Mohotty, Hermela Abege, Art Ramirez, Melannie Ortiz, Tania Trigueros, Health Science

Senior Living Service Access and Aging Population: A Geographic Information System (GIS) Demographic Analysis on Residents 65 Years and Older in Los Angeles County

Faculty Mentor: Matthew Ting, Health Science

Los Angeles County is the most diverse and populous county in California, with more than 10 million residents. Among them, 13.2% or 1.35 million are at or over the age of 65. As more and more baby boomers (77 million born between 1946 and 1964 nationwide) become older adults, they place unprecedented demands on the senior living service access.

This research uses the Geographic Information System (GIS), aggregates demographic data by city, track, and block, and stratifies corresponding residents by 65-74 (young old), 75-84 (old), and 85+ (old old) cohort groups. Twenty "oldest" zip codes are identified. They are correlated to general characteristics such as population density, race and ethnic origin, education level, household income, and disability prevalence, as well as community-based or residential services for older adults such as senior centers, adult day health care facilities, 24-hour home care, senior apartments, assisted living facilities, and skilled nursing facilities.

Preliminary demographic analyses find senior living service abundance and variety of choices in more affluent areas, and scarcity in other areas. The research identifies local communities that are more livable and aging-friendly. The results and findings build policy maps for county and city officials, as well as owners and operators of senior living services."

Josiah Trimper, Daniel Cristoball, Kimberly Perez, Zain Madha, Health Science

Perceptions of Medical Mistreatment and Emergency Room Visits

Faculty Mentor: Archana Sharma, Health Science

Background: The emergency room (E.R.) is a quintessential component of our current healthcare system. While its importance cannot be undermined, there is concern of E.R. over-utilization. Studies suggest that in the U.S., between 13.7% and 27.1% of E.R. cases could have been treated at other facilities (Weinick, Burns, and Mehrotra, 2014). Because E.R. care is very expensive, factors for unnecessary visits need to be evaluated. This study seeks to discover if there is a relationship between perception of mistreatment in medical care and visiting the E.R. in the past year. We hypothesize that perceptions of mistreatment are positively related to visiting the E.R. Methods: Our secondary data analysis utilized the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) 2015. The sample of 21,034 adults (ages 18-64) were asked by telephone a series of health-related questions. This study focused if they ever felt they were treated unfairly in healthcare experiences and how many times they visited the E.R. in the past year. Descriptive, bivariate and binary logistic regression analyses were employed. Results: We found 11.5% of the sample experienced mistreatment in healthcare interactions. Bivariate analyses showed 34.2 % of those experiencing unfair treatment also visited the E.R. in the past year, versus 21.2% of those who did not experience unfair treatment. Binary logistic regression revealed that if someone perceived unfair treatment in medical care, they were 1.9 times more likely to visit the E.R. than those who did not perceive such occurrences ($p < 0.001$). Conclusion: One's perception of their medical care can be a large factor for E.R. visits. This argues that there is a disconnection between the doctors and their patients, resulting in patients avoiding primary care. Through improvement of patient satisfaction and more patient-to-doctor engagement, facilities can combat apprehension to seek primary care and moderate visits to the ER for non-emergencies.

Regina Sarnicola, Tiffanie Vu, Loree Pham, Christina Villasenor, Occupational Therapy *Exploring Spirituality in Occupational Therapy Practice: A Phenomenological Study* Faculty Mentor: Heather Kitching, Occupational Therapy

Problem: Spirituality is often at the crux of the universal human experience, particularly as an important contributor to health, quality of life, and well-being. Due to the nature of occupational therapy's holistic approach to healthcare, occupational therapy (OT) practitioners are well suited to address the topic of spirituality within client care. However, for a variety of reasons it is not often addressed. **Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to examine the experience of OT practitioners in regard to spirituality in practice. **Method:** This study utilized a phenomenological qualitative research method to explore OT practitioners' experiences with spirituality on client care. This approach allowed for better understanding of the lived experiences of OT practitioners and their encounters with spirituality in practice. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with fifteen participants from a variety of backgrounds and practice areas with at least one year of experience. **Results:** Following the conclusion of the interviews, the data was reduced to three significant themes: 1) losing spirit: the inadequacy of only addressing mind and body, 2) spirituality as a vehicle for reaffirming purpose in both client and therapist, 3) addressing spirituality through functional and measurable treatments. The findings of this study suggest OT practitioners find spirituality as a relevant and necessary topic to address. However, the current healthcare landscape prioritizes measurable and functional goals, which fail to consider psychosocial and spiritual aspects that can profoundly impact health outcomes. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, a more extensive discourse is required within the OT profession to better prepare practitioners to address topics of spirituality when they arise, which may begin to bridge the gap between spirituality and practice in more concrete ways.

Roundtable III — LSU 320

Afternoon Session: 2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

2:00–2:15 p.m. Derrick Harding, Saray Martinez, Laura Garcia, Social Work

Addressing the Untouched Wounds in Communities of Color

Faculty Mentor: Paul Duong-Tran, Social Work

2:15–2:30 p.m. Ana Ramirez, Sociology

Becoming Dr. Chicana

Faculty Mentor: Katy Pinto, Sociology

2:30–2:45 p.m. Meriem Tewfik, Computer Science

Network and Computer Security In An Organization

2:45–3:00 p.m. Zeyi Liu, Shanglin HSU, Yimin Wang, Computer Science

Data Preservation in Base Station-less Sensor Networks: A Game Theoretic Approach

Faculty Mentor: Bing Tang, Computer Science

3:00–3:15 p.m. Akshay Anil Wadkar, Computer Science

Different Message Brokers & Their Cross-Integration

Faculty Mentor: Bhriagu Celly, Computer Science

3:15–3:30 p.m. Sahari Vargas, Anthropology

Anxiety in Dancers

Faculty Mentor: Doris Ressler, Dance

3:30–4:00 p.m. Paola Lopez Cebberos, Child Development

CANCELLED

Student Employment as a High Impact Practice

Faculty Mentor: Maruth Figueroa, Toro Learning and Testing Center

Poster Session III — Ballroom A
Afternoon Session: 2:00 – 5:00 p.m.

Biological and Agricultural Sciences

82 Nataly Arias, Biology
Cross-Talk Between Aldehyde Dehydrogenase 1 (ALDH1)-Expressing Mammary Cancer Stem Cells and Beige Adipocytes Drive African American Triple Negative Breast Tumor Growth
Faculty Mentor: Shehla Pervin, Biology

83 Leobardo Corona Jr, Biology
Investigating the Expression and Function of Transcription Factors, znfx1 and vgl1, in Zebrafish during Early Skin Development
Faculty Mentor: Fang Wang, Biology

84 Erik Martinez, Biology
Identifying Genes that Play a Role in Long-term Survival of Escherichia coli
Faculty Mentor: Karin Kram, Biology

85 Natalya Cardona, Biology
Correlation of Genotypic and Phenotypic Features of Autism Using Machine-learning Methods
Faculty Mentor: Sonal Singhal, Biology

86 Mayra Padilla Flores, Biology
Hybridization between E. ventorum and E. asperifolia
Faculty Mentor: Sonal Singhal, Biology

87 Jason Williams, Chemistry
Conjugated Acetylenes from Adenia lobata with Growth Inhibitory Effects Against Carcinogenic Brain Glioma Cells
Faculty Mentor: Patrick Still, Chemistry

Physical and Mathematical Sciences

88 Daniel Cole-Apt, Michelle Mohr, Earth Science and Geography
Is CSUDH Campus Accessible Friendly?
Faculty Mentor: Parveen Chhetri, Earth Science and Geography

89 Renee Paulson, Earth Science
Mapping Urban Farming in San Pedro Using Geographic Information Systems
Faculty Mentor: Parveen Chhetri, Earth Science and Geography

90 Alberto Angeles, Mathematics
Analysis of the Minkowski Function
Faculty Mentor: Wai Yan Pon, Mathematics

91 Eric Thai, Geography
Shrub expansion in the Makalu Barun National Park Nepal Himalaya
Faculty Mentor: Parveen Chhetri, Earth Science and Geography

92 Elvis Carrillo, Earth Science and Geography
Estimated Losses Associated with Simulated Earthquakes in Southern California
Faculty Mentor: Parveen Chhetri, Earth Science and Geography

93 David Saldana, Earth Science and Geography
Understanding Severe Drought Events Using Tree-Rings in California
Faculty Mentor: Parveen Chhetri, Earth Science and Geography

94 Andrea Sosa, Earth Science
Are CSUDH Restroom Fixtures Water Efficient?
Faculty Mentor: Cheyenne Cummings, Earth Science and Geography

Behavioral and Social Sciences

95 Stephanie Gaston, Mathematics
Application of Differential Algebra to Linear Independence of Arithmetic Functions
Faculty Mentor: Wai Yan Pong, Mathematics

96 Diane Aguilar, Biology
Generating Point Mutations in Escherichia coli to Study Bacterial Evolution
Faculty Mentor: Karin Kram, Biology

- 97 John Gonzalez, Political Science**
The Rise of Political Mobilization
 Sponsored by Professional Athletes
 Faculty Mentor: Yeaji Kim, Political Science
- 98 Diana Corral, Sociology**
Mujeres Poderosas: The Educational Experience of CSU Latina Students & Faculty
 Faculty Mentor: Joanna Perez, Sociology
- 99 Kristin Arriaga, Anna Ramirez, Treneisha O'Neal, Sociology**
Reality Check: A Modern Day Look into the Ways Students Understand Information Literacy
 Faculty Mentor: Katy Pinto, Sociology
- 100 Peter Fuqua, Alexis Capistran, Sheyla Flores Quintero, Matthew Fusco, Biviam Jimenez, Ernesto Soria, Lilibeth Tome, Anthropology**
Student Health and Wellness at Cal State Dominguez Hills
 Faculty Mentor: Sarah Taylor, Anthropology
- 101 Cristina Ramirez, Samantha Sanchez, Sahara Vilchis, Jessica Martinez, Georgina Diaz, Anthropology**
Waste Management at CSU Dominguez Hills
 Faculty Mentor: Sarah Taylor, Anthropology

Education

- 102 Gayle Hiram, Counseling**
Helping Student Veterans Meet Their Challenges: Investigating the Underutilization of the Veterans Resource Center
 Faculty Mentor: Pamela Robinson, Education
- 103 Omar Brown, Finance**
Abstract
 Faculty Mentor: Thomas Norman, Management
- 104 Vanessa Frias, Child Development**
Children Perform the Same on Continuous and Discretized Formats in Proportional Reasoning Tasks and it is Not Related to Inhibitory Control
 Faculty Mentor: Kreshnik Begolli, Child Development