

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22

#11 Business, Education, Humanities, & Health Science Developmental Poster Session

February 22 — LSU Ballroom A & B

Evening Session: 2:45 – 4:15 p.m.

Savannah Gonzalez

Student Athletes and Career Development

Research Mentor: Margarita Landeros (Education)

Student-athletes face complex issues that can affect their academic performance. There is a lack of focus on career development for student-athletes, potentially leaving them unprepared for life after college. A needs assessment was conducted to gain a deeper understanding of the unique needs of student-athletes in the CHAMPS program at Los Angeles Harbor College. This needs assessment aimed to utilize the knowledge gained from the results to guide what new resources could be introduced to the CHAMPS program to better support student-athletes. The CHAMPS is a program at Harbor College that supports 176 student-athletes. The needs assessment was created through Outlook Forms and utilized close-ended, scale, and Likert scale questions. Of the 176 student-athletes invited to participate in the evaluation, only 40 responded. The assessment highlighted that student-athletes spend much of their time in the CHAMPS program and may not seek outside support. The results also showed that many student-athletes did not know how to search for job opportunities or internships. Although students identified areas of their career development they wished to grow in, most have never visited the career center. One step that could be taken to ensure the CHAMPS program is meeting the career development needs of students would be to bring the resources to them. Another step would be to tailor the career information and skills shared to fit student-athletes goals. Some of the more traditional career resources might not seem relatable for athletes. Therefore taking the time to understand what skills are essential to them and what skills may be necessary for their career path can help the program ensure we are preparing students for life after college.

Allison Ray, Korbin Kittelson, and Franco Martinez

Effect of Different Ankle Rigidity Levels on Agility

Research Mentors: Julie Werner (Occupational Therapy), and Jennifer Lučarević, and Mojtaba Kamyab (Orthotics and Prosthetics)

Prosthetic feet vary in k-level, where higher k-levels allow for more "ankle" motion. Athletes tend to avoid utilizing any bracing as it may affect their performance, despite the benefit of combatting injuries. This study combines both aspects and addresses how ankle rigidity affects agility. It is hypothesized that rigidity will have an adverse effect on agility: as rigidity increases, agility performance diminishes. A repeated measures design was carried out with three conditions, each varying the rigidity of the participant's ankle. The population size was composed of 15 people from

California State University - Dominguez Hills O&P Facility. Each condition was timed and recorded while performing the Modified Illinois Agility Test. Data analysis was processed using SPSS software, and an additional ANOVA special test was conducted to determine the statistical significance of the data. The result of the study was inconclusive as the analysis deemed the data statistically insignificant. Therefore, the hypothesis neither supports nor contradicts a proper relationship between ankle rigidity and agility. Keywords: ankle rigidity, agility, Modified Illinois Agility Test, orthosis, ankle foot orthosis, Richie, Arizona

Melissa Campos, Jasmine Alonzo, and Katarina Torrez

The Role of Remote Versus in Person Learning on Academic Dishonesty

Research Mentor: Tatiana Basañez (Psychology)

Prosthetic feet vary in k-level, where higher k-levels allow for more "ankle" motion. Athletes tend to avoid utilizing any bracing as it may affect their performance, despite the benefit of combatting injuries. This study combines both aspects and addresses how ankle rigidity affects agility. It is hypothesized that rigidity will have an adverse effect on agility: as rigidity increases, agility performance diminishes. A repeated measures design was carried out with three conditions, each varying the rigidity of the participant's ankle. The population size was composed of 15 people from California State University - Dominguez Hills O&P Facility. Each condition was timed and recorded while performing the Modified Illinois Agility Test. Data analysis was processed using SPSS software, and an additional ANOVA special test was conducted to determine the statistical significance of the data. The result of the study was inconclusive as the analysis deemed the data statistically insignificant. Therefore, the hypothesis neither supports nor contradicts a proper relationship between ankle rigidity and agility. Keywords: ankle rigidity, agility, Modified Illinois Agility Test, orthosis, ankle foot orthosis, Richie, Arizona.

John Geldbach

An Absence in the Historical Record: Jewish Artists in Europe from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance

Research Mentor: Kirstin Ellsworth (Art History)

In the study of art history, the period from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance in Europe was marked by what can only be considered mass production of what we now view as fine art. Works whose creators are considered masters and are housed in public and private collections throughout the world. While the dominant theme of the work was always religious, secular works and commissions became increasingly common during the Renaissance. However, in the middle of prolific creation, the Jewish population of Europe is not represented among the masters of the Middle Ages and Renaissance. This preliminary research seeks to present potential hypotheses for this absence in the historical record.

Alina Morales

Influences in the Decision-Making Process of a Juror

Research Mentors: Sarah Britto and Saahir Shafi (Public Administration)

Defendant narratives in a case, constructed by jurors during trial, are the result of a variety of factors that are instrumental to decision making in verdicts. Many components of the case and characteristics of the juror itself directly influence what decision will ultimately be made. Empirical research analyzes the factors that influence the process by which a jury selects a verdict. These factors are observed through studying the selection of jurors, their behavior, reported perceptions, external factors during the trial, and jury deliberations. The research on jury decision making is burgeoning, however systematic evaluations of the literature appear to be conducted prior to 2000. With the advent of information technology and the subsequent ever-expanding accessibility to information, the judicial landscape has changed considerably in the past two decades. In this study, a systematic review of the literature on jury decision making from 2000 onwards is conducted to examine the current state of the research and determine whether it affirms or conflicts with prior empirical evidence. The expectation from this research is that there is a potential difference in the judicial environment in the 21st century when compared to the 20th century— prior to the advancement of technology, development of social media, and an increased accessibility to information.

#15 P² Lab: Positive Perspectives in Research Developmental Session

February 22 — LSU 326

Evening Session: 6:45 – 8:15 p.m.

Research Mentors: Erin Barrett, Steven Frieze, and Monique Turner (Psychology), and Joanna Perez (Sociology)

Jennifer Correa, Nasim Karimi, Christian Riley, Miguel Perez, Priscilla Arriaga, and Jesus Molina

COVID-19 Pandemic Impact on CSUDH Students

The COVID-19 pandemic rapidly spread around the world, causing massive disruptions to everyday life and in some cases resulting in irreparable harm. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has currently recorded over 51 million COVID-19 cases and an ongoing death count of over 800,000 people in the United States. College students were one of the most affected populations who struggled to maintain their previous level of functioning prior to the pandemic. Routine activities for students such as attending class became difficult, sometimes overwhelming, during the remote learning environment. Coursework also became complicated as students coped with isolation, addressed stress, and attempted to stay focused on their personal and professional objectives. This study is designed to fully explore and examine how COVID-19 has impacted student issues ranging from the academic environment (including student perceptions of campus resources), the management of stress, social networking, adjustments to value systems, and hopefulness and resilience. This study will also consider which campus resources were

perceived as available and helpful to students. It is hoped that the findings from this study will enable all constituents in the university community to better prepare for and improve their ability to respond to future crises.

Eliel Dominguez, Yadira Tanory, and Tyler O'Reily

Resilience in light of anxiety

This study is intended to contribute to the existing literature on resilient behavior. Past research studies have established that resilience is a critical issue in rebounding from traumatic events of all types. There is less information on the topic of which a combination of factors could influence resilience, especially as it relates to performance anxiety. This research is conceptualized to investigate the extent to which emotional regulation (ER), affirmations, and locus of control (LOC) foster resilient behavior. The investigators will employ a 2x2x2 factorial study with a between-subject design, to analyze the influence of each factor in reducing performance anxiety and increasing resilience. Participants will be randomly assigned to one of six conditions. Since the study will be conducted in a controlled research environment, performance anxiety will be induced through a destabilization process (this will include the use of deception) that all participants will experience at the beginning of the experimental protocol. Once the participant has been exposed to the destabilization process, they will be asked to complete a series of tasks that will require them to exercise their problem-solving skills. It is hypothesized that those participants who are assigned to the internal locus of control, affirmation, and managed emotional conditions will perform at a higher level on the problem-solving tasks and therefore exhibit resilient behavior.

Dwashonique Sanford, Diana Minero, Ezquiel Minero, Tessy Onwukeme, Anahi Gomez, & Tosh Ayaes

Making the Invisible Visible; Resilience through Awareness of Microaggressions

Although movements such as the Civil Rights Movement had a significant impact on racism, racism remains powerful and ubiquitous in the United States (Sue et al., 2007). Racism is a struggle in which people of color continue to contend. Racism is prominent in the U.S. with a Macro effect (institutional level) and a Micro effect (individual level; SolÃ³rzano & Yosso, 2007). This analysis will focus on the Racial Battle Fatigue framework (RBF), which is described as a social-psychological stress response to the cumulative experiences of racism (Dorazio et al., 2019). According to Snelling (2011), 63% of students witness microaggressions, leading to changes in their social-emotional health. The literature shows a recurring theme of how experiencing racial microaggressions in college contributes to students' mental health erosion through the racial battle fatigue theory lens. Moreover, there is a correlation between people of color's frequent experiences of microaggressions and undergoing a higher risk of depression (Torres & Taknint, 2015). The purpose of the current study is to create awareness of situations one may have experienced in relation to systemic racism, in which microaggressions are a manifestation. Furthermore, this study aims to recognize the effects of microaggressions on students within an academic setting. The current methodology proposes utilizing anecdotal stories curated into vignettes to explore whether students can identify microaggressions. The research design focuses on the consequences of microaggressions in an academic context. Self-esteem and self-efficacy will be used as characteristics that may further influence one's self-perception and social interactions in the classroom, specifically with faculty. Students' academic performance will be one of the indicators of resilience. The directive is to identify coping mechanisms that foster the development of resilience amongst individuals who have

previously experienced microaggressions. In order to provide students with the knowledge and tools to confront and handle microaggressions effectively.

Clark Moore, Hazar Nasrini, Aamira Lomax, and Nasim Karini

Authenticity and Cognitive Dissonance

This research intends to investigate the compelling interaction that exists between authenticity and cognitive dissonance. Authenticity is defined as "the unobstructed operation of one's true or core-self in one's daily enterprise" and is comprised of four components; awareness, unbiased processing, behavior, and relational orientation (Kernis & Goldman, 2000). The awareness and behavior components seem to suggest that the higher one's authenticity, the greater their distress when experiencing cognitive dissonance. While the unbiased processing component seems to suggest that the higher one's authenticity, the lesser their distress when experiencing cognitive dissonance. Researchers intend to investigate this relationship through administering a survey measuring the participant's self-report authenticity (KGAI-SF) and mood state (PANAS-GEN) before and after an induced compliance paradigm experiment. For this research, change in negative affect will be used as an indicator of cognitive dissonance. Participants will be placed in a high-choice or low-choice condition where they will be asked or told to write a short essay in favor of increasing their tuition. Researchers will perform three statistical tests; the first is a two-way ANOVA with IVs of authenticity and choice-condition with a DV of change in mood. The second is an independent t-test comparing authenticity levels between those in the high choice and low choice conditions. The third is a multiple correlation analysis with the predictor variables being the four components of authenticity and the explanatory variable being change in mood. Researchers intend to discover the direction of the relationship between cognitive dissonance and authenticity which can lead to future research on how authenticity can be used to reduce the effects of cognitive dissonance and lead to better decision making. This study will also help investigate the cognitive elements of authenticity and how authenticity responds when threatened.

Clark Moore, Dwashonique Sanford, Marlo Lozano, Adriana Segura, and Hunter Larini

Trans Empowerment

Gender and gender identity have been well-researched. However, affirmations and rejections of a person's identity may impact them in ways that have yet to be considered. Recently, there has been a larger push in society to be more inclusive of a diverse gender spectrum, one that extends beyond man and woman (Richards et al., 2016). To deepen the understanding of this expanding awareness of gender and gender identity, a stronger research foundation is needed; research regarding transgender inclusivity is insufficient and should be prioritized to promote social affirmation on a larger scale (Kattari et al., 2018). The present study will add to the body of research that compares and contrasts gender diverse identities through the administration of established scales regarding various aspects of social affirmation. The scale will include the following measures: Openness Towards Non-Binary Gender Scale (Molin et al., 2021), Gender Identity Microaggressions Scale (Nadal, 2019), Trans Inclusive Behavior Scale (Kattari et al., 2018), Transgender Community Belongingness Scale (Barr et al., 2016), the Gender Minority Stress and Resilience scale (Testa et al., 2015), a modified version of Transgender Family Acceptance to Empowerment Scale (Kidd et al., 2021), a modified version of the Gender Identity Scale for Transgender Women (Han et al., 2022), a modified version of the LGBTQ Microaggressions and Microaffirmations in Families Scale (Sterling & Gartner 2020), and a modified version of the Transgender Women Importance of Pronouns Scale

(Sevelius et al., 2020). The current study seeks to add support to current research concerning trans-nonbinary experiences and how they differ from trans-binary experiences. Doing so may help foster allyship within the transgender community and provide direction for inclusionary efforts such as the No Big Deal Campaign (Airton, 2018). The purpose of this study is to increase transgender inclusion via insights into gender-related experiences of cisgender, trans-binary, and trans-nonbinary individuals.

Marisol Najera, Chelsea Ramos, Michelle Garcia, Emily Guevara, Carmen, Ocegüera, Janelly Reyes, Janice Lima Espinoza, Iris Rico, and Anahi Gomez

Attitudes and Perceptions of Mental Health in the Latinx Community

Latinx Perceptions on Mental Health There have been limited studies of the attitudes and perceptions of the Latinx community towards mental health issues and most of them focus on restricted topic areas. For instance one such study explored the relationship between depression and males (Cabassa, 2007). The purpose of the current study is to comprehensively explore the manner in which the Latinx community perceives, interprets, and reacts towards mental health issues. This research intends to examine what would motivate a member of this community to seek out help or make an effort to secure assistance regarding mental health related concerns. This study aims to survey approximately 2,000 participants. The sample will be men and women from all segments of the Latinx community. All participants will be 18 years of age or older. The ages of the participants will need to be as diverse as possible in order to reflect the entire spectrum of Latinx views. The survey questionnaire will contain items that will yield information pertaining to the Latinx communities, their families, and their beliefs towards different mental health conditions. The survey will attempt to determine what barriers exist that would prevent individuals from accessing these resources.

#25 Behavioral and Social Sciences Developmental Undergrad Poster

February 23 — LSU Ballroom A & B

Evening Session: 5:30 – 7:00 p.m.

Janet Sanchez and Ashley Romero

The role of attachment styles on interpersonal relationships among adults

Research Mentor: Tatiana Basañez (Psychology)

An online correlational study investigated the role of attachment styles on adult interpersonal relationships. Previous studies have determined that a person who has a secure foundation at home is less likely to have an insecure attachment in their interpersonal relationships (Givertz et al, 2013). Our hypothesis was: If a person had a secure attachment style with their parents, they will be less likely to have an insecure attachment style in their interpersonal relationships as an adult than if they report less secure attachment to their parents. We measured our hypothesis designing a Qualtrics survey using the "Secure Attachment" questionnaire by Helle (2014). In addition, we used an inventory by Brennan et al. (1998) to assess the quality of close relationships to measure secure attachment in interpersonal relationships. We ran a linear regression to determine if there was a correlation between secure attachment with parents and having a secure attachment with interpersonal relationships controlling for demographics variables. Using SPSS to analyze the data we were able to identify the more an individual has a secure attachment with parents the less likely they will have an insecure attachment in interpersonal relationships. However, the overall model was not statistically significant ($R^2 = .17$, $p\text{-value} = .11$). The link between past secure attachment style on interpersonal relationships was $\beta = .11$ and only marginally statistically significant. Our hypothesis was not statistically significant because our $p\text{-value}$ was higher than .05. Based on data from our sample, there was no evidence to reject the null hypothesis.

Isaac Colin, Brianna Antunez, and Elena Rodriguez,

Adverse Childhood Trauma and Anxiety

Research Mentor: Tatiana Basañez (Psychology)

The purpose of this research was to measure to what extent Childhood trauma is related to Anxiety. We hypothesized there would be a positive correlation between Childhood Trauma and Anxiety levels. A survey questionnaire measured the Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) scale and a Distress scale (Felitti et al., 1998; Spitzer et al., 1999). Questions varied from general questions such as age, ethnicity, gender to ACE or distress questions such as, "In the past two weeks, how often have you thought about hurting yourself?". Participants were students who attended either California State University, Dominguez Hills, or California Polytechnic State University Pomona or Occidental College. Participants who answered the survey were kept anonymous between all three institutions. The survey was completed by students voluntarily after consenting ($N = 27$). The Cronbach's Alpha for both the ACE and Distress scales was .90 and .68 respectively. As predicted, there was a positive correlation between Childhood Trauma and Anxiety ($r = .72$ and a $p\text{-value} < .001$): That is, the more trauma experienced as a child, the more distressed the adult would feel today.

Leah Allen, Lizbeth Hernandez, and Jose Quintero

The Link Between Social Media and Anxiety

Research Mentor: Tatiana Basañez (Psychology)

One thing that people use constantly in their daily life is social media. Another thing that seems prevalent in people's daily life is anxiety. Prior research has found that social media may be linked to anxiety

depending on the usage. We examined the link between social media and anxiety using the Social Media Usage Subscale (Rosen et. al 2013) and the Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 Scale (Spitzer et. al 2006). Participants included 75 college students from ages 18-54 within the Southern California region. Results from a linear regression found that there is a significant link between social media and anxiety ($R^2 = .14$, $\beta = .37$, $p = .002$). People who use social media more often also report more anxiety symptoms.

Lesley Garcia, Jennifer Ibañez, Lucio Manzo, and Guadalupe Oropeza

The Role of Yoga Practices on Stress levels

Research Mentor: Tatiana Basañez (Psychology)

Cognitive, emotional, physical, and behavioral processes may all be altered by stress and 34% of Americans feel that stress hurts their health (Lemay et al., 2019). Significant life changes, children, family, career, financial troubles, interpersonal disputes, and a general sense of being overwhelmed by life are all examples of external events that give feelings of stress. Internalized stress may be caused by unrealistic expectations, negative self-talk, pessimism, a lack of assertiveness, an inability to manage ambiguity, and perfectionism. However, stress may be mitigated in several ways. Some examples include yoga, working out, and other stress-relieving pursuits. By reducing levels of alertness, heart rate, blood pressure, and breathing, yoga may ameliorate the adverse effects of stress on the body (Phansikar & Mullen, 2022). We hypothesized that regular yoga practice would have a calming effect on stress. We used a survey to examine the link between yoga practice and stress levels among a sample of students and general population in the Greater Los Angeles area. Yoga practice was measured using 3 items: number of years practicing yoga, average duration of each yoga session, frequency practicing yoga. Among our convenience sample, we found that subjects who reported more yoga practice ($\alpha = .78$) had marginally lower stress levels: $r(51) = -.24$, $p = .09$. We will illustrate using a short yoga meditation clip as an example. Discussion includes why reputation as a stress-busting treatment is growing among doctors.

Diana Luna, Julia Marquez, and Kennedy Collins

Comparing Levels of Job Satisfaction and the Role of Job Benefits Among Union and Non-Union Employees

Research Mentor: Tatiana Basañez (Psychology)

Past research on job satisfaction has found that employees report benefits despite being unionized or not (Laroche, P., 2016). Our study examined if benefits were more likely to be reported by union workers than non-union workers in the job market in So Cal. In an economy where the cost of living is surpassing minimum wages and federal wages, we investigated which type of benefits that employers can offer (other than typical monetary compensation) were associated with the greater level of job satisfaction. Work culture is changing and in the face of COVID-19, we hypothesized that health benefits would matter more than being in a union so that health benefits would be linked to higher job satisfaction and quality of life. When people join a union, they are required to pay a small fee per month in exchange for specific guaranteed benefits. However, we sought to examine if being in a union had that expected advantage or

not, relative to health benefits. Using quantitative data via a survey preformed qualtrics.com and SPSS, we found that there is no relationship between job satisfaction and union and non-union workers. This study was based on perceived organizational support theory (Stinglhamber et al., 2013) which focuses on how employers who provide employees with benefits that support them, ignite motivation for employees to stay at the company. It produces a happier environment and contributes to a positive mindset, thus a happy, joyful employee

Karina Martinez

The Effect of Exposure to Maps of US gun deaths on Attitudes about Guns

Research Mentor: Tatiana Basañez (Psychology)

The effect of being exposed to reminders about US gun deaths was examined on attitudes about gun control. The hypothesis tested was that participants in the mortality salience condition would report more support for gun control attitudes than those in the non-mortality salience condition. We found that among participants with high racial resentment reported lower anti-gun control attitudes regardless of the experimental condition they were randomly assigned to. There were two main effects of gender and of symbolic racism. There was also a marginally significant interaction between the experimental condition and gender.

Guadalupe Herrera

Beauty in the Chaos

Research Mentors: Joanna Perez (Sociology) and Ana Barragan (Toro Dreamers Success Center)

As a student ethnography research I traveled to my home country of Argentina. I was able to meet and see family members that I had not seen before or in over 20 years; I was able to immerse myself within the culture that I once felt deprived of. As a DACA recipient, I worked closely with my mentors at Cal State Dominguez Hills and also with lawyers and representatives from the organization CHIRLA, in Los Angeles to grant me permission to leave the United States. Through this experience, I gained more knowledge about my home country and was able to also see and recognize the cultural differences that have affected my growth as an individual from a completely different city. Although I was born in Argentina, I consider myself a Los Angeles county local.

Maya Lince, Purshe Morales, Alexis Duschane, and Karla Torres Ruvalcaba

Social Media consumption and Mental Health Stigmas

Research Mentor: Tatiana Basañez (Psychology)

Daily use of social media use is prevalent in society today and common platforms include Instagram and TikTok but the effects of social media usage on mental health can be negative or positive depending on how much time a person consumes social media and how often they are willing to reach out to get help. For instance, "One of the biggest concerns is that social media use can lead to poor mental health, particularly in young adults...The most obvious positive effects of social media focus on communication

and socialization.” (Group, 2021). We investigated the relationship between social media use and mental health stigmas surrounding reaching out for help. We hypothesized that as social media use increases, the level of harmful mental health stigmas will decrease, leading to an increase in willingness to reach out for mental health help. This hypothesis was based on Kelman’s Social Influence Theory (1958) which states that people are more likely to have attitudes and behaviors that they see as the social norm. We designed an online survey using Qualtrics (N = 96 participants; 60 females, 33 males) and distributed it via email, social media pages (Facebook, Instagram, and Reddit) and at three universities. We found a marginally statistically significant role of social media use on stigma about mental health. As a result, there were no significant correlations between social media use, willingness to reach out ($r = .20$, $p = .10$), and the stigmas for mental health ($r = -.06$, $p = .60$).

Monica Dorca, Vyvy Tran, Anthony Be, and Nuria Maida Safar

Examining the Impact of Accessibility to Resources on Educational Outcomes For First Generation College Students

Research Mentors: Erin Barrett, Steven Frieze, and Monique Turner (Psychology)

Navigating through an undergraduate program at a university is a daunting task that students may underestimate. Accessibility to financial support, familial guidance, and experiencing a strong sense of community are necessary components to the overall success of college students (Ma & Shea, 2021). Prior studies have focused on finding negative predictors in an effort to prevent students from failing; however, the inclusion of generational status is lacking. First-generation college students (FGCS) are those whose nuclear family was not the first to achieve a baccalaureate degree (Romanelli, 2020). Despite nominal financial support and a lack of engagement opportunities, FGCS contribute to the diversity and academic success of their community and family unit (Stephens et al., 2012). FGCS are inclined to elect careers that help them give back to their communities; 61% stated they would like to do so using their acquired skills (Stephens et al., 2012). The current study examines factors that may contribute to the connection between FGCS's perceived barriers and their current academic success. The study aims to support FGCS by gaining insight into educational obstacles, such as financial instability, a lack of familial guidance, and poor community inclusion. The effects of barriers that FGCS experience may be reduced by the protective element of self efficacy which can produce positive outcomes; this factor is measured by the Academic Self-Efficacy Scale (Greco, 2022). By using the Perceived Barriers to Education and Career Inventory (McWhirter, 1997), Perceived Stress Scale (Cohen et al., 1983), and the Academic Success Inventory for College Students (ASICS; Prevatt et al., 2011). Insights gained may be used to highlight the additional tools needed to improve academic achievement and increase FGCS graduation rates.

#28 Behavioral Science, Education, Computer Science, and Public Administration Developmental Oral

February 23 — LSU 324

Evening Session: 5:30 – 7:00 p.m.

Jazlyn Landaverde

Identifying Gaps: Los Angeles City College and the Dream Resource Center

Research Mentor: Margarita Landeros (Education)

In response to the attacks against the undocumented community by the Trump administration, Los Angeles City College, and community colleges across California, institutionalized Dream Resource Centers to support this student population. According to institutional research data, Los Angeles City College serves slightly under 5,000 students who are undocumented. This is the highest number of students who are undocumented within the Los Angeles Community College District. While the implementation of a center has been transformative for many students, there are still large gaps between the total number of students who are undocumented at Los Angeles City College and the number of students enrolled in the Dream Resource Center program as members. For this reason, I designed and implemented a needs assessment over the course of the fall semester to uncover some potential reasons as to why the gap is so large. Collecting data directly from students to address their needs is to continue implementing programming and support services that are data informed and intentional. The data I was able to uncover over the course of the assessment has been very telling about certain preventative barriers that impact students access to the Dream Resource Center, and I hope to use this research to set forth a chain reaction of positive change for the undocumented student population at Los Angeles City College, and any other institutions potentially experiencing the same thing.

Muhammad Umer Naeem and Kunal Parnami

Employee Identification and Tracking System

Research Mentor: Alireza Izaddoost (Computer Science)

Employee identification and tracking are web and smartphone applications that provide a real-time platform to monitor employees and visitors in the facility. This system uses RFID sensors to track the indoor location of a user. Many systems in the market support RFID location tracking, but RFID sensing efficiency is affected by environmental factors and do not support indoor localization. Our proposed solution uses RFID transceivers to get the user's location with improved accuracy. Also, get the report for the overall time spent of that user at various locations. Our system is focused on offices that want to monitor their employee using an automated system. Once the user is registered on the system, he can create his organization and add users to the organization with different roles created by the user. Once it is done, the user can add RFID sensors and assign it to the user to start getting the indoor position inside the building.

Ashley Corsey

Why women don't stay with cybersecurity and the barriers that arise and how to break them down

Research Mentor: Myron Z Sheu (Business Administration)

According to demographics, approximately 14,796 cyber security analysts are employed in the United States; 21.5 percent are women, 78.5 percent are men, 72.6% are white, 9.1 percent are Hispanic, and 8.0 percent are African American. One of the reasons for the low representation of women in the cybersecurity workforce is that the retention rate of women in this field is lower than that of men. The study will investigate the factors that impact why women don't stay in the industry or get a chance to enter the industry at all, hostile work environments, lack of mentorship, and the imposter Phenomenon. The study's results will show the barriers to staying in the field and the relationship between demographics and the impact of imposter syndrome within the cybersecurity industry. This study will break down the walls so that a future woman can achieve a healthy work relationship in cybersecurity.

Karina Ceja, Stephanie Cervantes, and Elia Arteaga

The Role of Early Childhood Education on Academic Outcomes

Research Mentor: Tatiana Basañez (Psychology)

Abundant research has established a positive link between early childhood education (ECE) and the academic performance of children. However, we wondered if new technology has made the need for formal ECE less necessary than in the past. An online survey (N = 53) asked subjects about their experience with ECE and their academic outcomes such as grade point average (GPA) and Academic Engagement ($\alpha = .71$). T-tests comparing those with ECE and non-ECE found that students who had some early childhood education reported higher GPA (mean = 5.60, SD= 1.85) than those who did not have ECE (mean = 4.21, SD= 1.92) and that difference was statistically significant: $t(47) = 2.52, p = .008$. No differences were found on levels of Academic Engagement. Implications for future research will be discussed.

Nallely Gutierrez, Abigail Morales, and Maria Morales

Childhood Trauma and Levels of Income

Research Mentor: Tatiana Basañez (Psychology)

The purpose of our research project was to examine the degree to which childhood trauma relates to a person's level of income. Childhood trauma has been linked to many factors that contribute to various aspects in life. Childhood trauma is a traumatic event that is classified as dangerous or violent (The National Child Traumatic Stress Network, 2022). Many adults have childhood traumas that they don't talk about. In this study, we measured the average of childhood trauma and the level of income. Our research question was "To what extent is childhood trauma related to levels of income?" Our hypothesis was that adults reporting the lowest level of income would have some kind of childhood trauma experience. We conducted a survey (N = 44) with a series of questions that measured childhood trauma and the level of income. We used an established scale to measure childhood trauma using 8 items and found its alpha coefficient was .69, suggesting that the items have a high internal consistency. This means that our 8 items that measure childhood trauma were highly related. In addition, we ran a correlation test to see

what variables were correlated to childhood trauma. We found that the levels of income and average scores on childhood trauma were negatively related but the association was not statistically significant: The bivariate correlation coefficient was $r = -.21$, $p = .30$. The negative correlation means that the higher the level of income the less the average trauma scores. However, since the p value was not significant, we conclude that some people who experienced childhood trauma reported low levels of income but others who also experienced childhood trauma reported high levels of income. That may be one reason why there was no linear pattern between the two factors.