University of North Florida Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work

9th Annual Undergraduate Student Symposium

April 14, 2018
9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

Social Sciences Building #51, First Floor
9:30am - 10:00am Registration (51/1st Floor/Main Hallway)

10:00am - 12:00pm PAPER SESSION (51/1102) – Identity
10:00am - Kirsten Ebeltoft - Navigating Gender in the Comedy Scene
10:15am - Caryn Jones - Exploitation, Marginalization, and Victimization of Women by the NFL
10:30am - Brian Jefferson - Hip-Hop and the Prison Industrial complex
10:45am - Discussion
11:00am - Mitchell Dominic - Maintaining Identity: An Ethnographic Account of Palestinians in the Diaspora
11:15am - Erin Bisesti - Which came first - the Republican or the Business major?
11:30am - Madalene Pursley - Historical and Current Oppressions towards North American Dakota Tribe (Sioux)
11:45am - Discussion

12:00pm - 12:45pm Refreshments & Poster Session (51/1st Floor/Main Hallway)
1. Ava Sambriski - Autism Spectrum Disorder and Social Work Implications
2. Mary Wood - Stereotypes and Evaluations of People who are D/deaf
3. Wendy Campbell - Examining the Underutilization of Hospice Services by African Americans: A Prospective Study
4. Kiersten Klein - The Prevalence of Sex Trafficking in the United States
5. Charity Marie Moya - Rituals in Santeria
6. Nicole Gibson - The Ways We Speak are not Always Spoken
7. Crista Cummings - National Park Visitor Experiences: Assessing Visitor Satisfaction and Historical Education at NPS sites
8. Aubrey Farrell - Faunal Analysis of Features 3 and 4 at the Talbot Island site (8DU80)

12:30pm – 2:00pm PAPER SESSION (51/1102) – Health & Environment
12:30pm - Katelyn Wildes, Savannag Sartory, Curtis Eggert, & Holliey Woodyard - Social Factors Influencing Smoking and Smoking Cessation among Young Adults
12:45pm - Jennifer Santana - Policy Creation Addressing Prescription Opiate Use in an Emergency Department Setting
1:00pm - Giselle Feliciano - Understanding the Need for Green Social Work: Perspectives from Environmentalists
1:15pm - Aubrey Farrell - Comparing the Contents of Two Refuse Filled Pits at the Talbot Island Site
1:30pm - Lacy Bocharski - Resurrecting Grant Mound (8DU14): The Other Mill Cove Complex Mound
1:45pm - Discussion

2:00pm - 2:30pm Closing Ceremony (51/1209)
    Dr. JeffriAnne Wilder, Committee Chair
Kirsten Ebeltoft
Navigating Gender in the Comedy Scene
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jenny Stuber

Abstract:
The workplace is often cited as a plane in which gendered differences can be observed. Sociological research has frequently observed workplace institutions as a platform for the performance of gender and various gender inequalities. Previous research often studies traditional workplace institutions, but many times non-traditional workplace institutions go overlooked. Female comedians participate in non-traditional work practices and thus experience non-traditional workplace experiences. Understanding the way in which this affects their gendered self-awareness is important for uncovering the spectrum of gendered experiences in workplace social institutions. Due to the nature of the profession, female comedians are not protected by institutional policies aimed at preventing situations of gender inequality, gender discrimination, or sexual harassment. The comedy scene not only operates as a workplace environment, but also as somewhat of a subculture, and gaining insight into how gender plays a role in the cultural scene is worth exploring. In this study, I ask how female comedians navigate their gender in comedy spheres, specifically in relation to their colleagues, their audiences, and management. How does gender play a role in performances, casual interactions, and moving up in professional rungs? How do experiences of gender in professional comedy compare to experiences in traditional work environments? I've used minimal convenience sampling and predominantly snowball sampling to acquire participants for this study. In-depth interviews will be used to gain the necessary data to complete the study. My sample consists of both black and white women, in hopes that the variance will provide an extra layer of understanding about the experiences of women in comedy. I expect to find that women's experiences working professionally in comedy reveals even greater gender inequities found in traditional work spaces due to the lack of structural policies that would aim to prevent unequal treatment based on gender.

Caryn Jones
Exploitation, Marginalization, and Victimization of Women by the NFL
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Paul Clark

Abstract:
The National Football League (NFL) has experienced a decline in television viewership and stadium attendance over the past decade. To boost ticket sales, stadiums are being transformed into entertainment complexes, complete with amusement parks, art exhibits, swimming pools, and the largest video scoreboards in the world. The goal is to create an unrivaled game day experience that cannot be achieved at home or in a sports bar, but comes with a hefty price tag. In 2013 the Jacksonville Jaguars received approval for extensive stadium upgrades, using taxpayer funds. At the time, the Jaguars were ranked 28th out of 32 teams, having won only 47% of their games. To generate excitement and increase revenue, they chose to lure fans back into the stadium, not with a winning football team, but with sex appeal: an entertainment patio with girls in bikinis lounging poolside and scantily clad cocktail waitresses, creating a party atmosphere. The NFL, a $14 billion-dollar industry, exploited women to increase their revenues. NFL cheerleaders battling marginalization through lawsuits. Most disturbing is an epidemic of domestic violence committed by players, a blatant violation of the NFLs code of conduct, at the same time the NFL is increasing female employment. The NFL must examine their complicity in the systematic marginalization, exploitation, and victimization of women and failure to enforce their own code of conduct if they hope to continue to grow their fan base and restore dignity to one of Americas greatest pastimes.
Brian Jefferson
*Hip-Hop and the Prison Industrial complex*
Faculty Mentor: Dr. JeffriAnne Wilder

**Abstract:**
The purpose of my project is to highlight the seldom discussed relationship between the private prison industrial complex and the trends of mainstream hip hop music. The United States has the world’s largest prison population, which is disproportionately black. The majority of music, including hip-hop is distributed by three major corporations being Sony, Warner Bros and, Universal, all of which have investments in the private prison industry. Based on this I have theorized that the three before mentioned corporations promote specific content that glamorizes destructive and criminal behaviors over content with positive uplifting themes to fabricate a criminalizing narrative of blackness that makes their incarceration seem necessary. This issue is worthy of our attention because Hip-Hop has become a global cultural phenomenon and is a major factor in how black people are perceived by the world at large. The promotion of material that displays one dimensional stereotypes of black people popularized in mainstream hip-hop makes it easier to justify and be apathetic towards racial discrimination against black people such as police brutality and mass incarceration. The questions I will answer are as follows: How do private prisons work? How do portrayals of black people in mainstream hip-hop effect black people? What is there to gain from the criminalization of black people? Lastly, what how exactly music and the private prison industries intersect?

Mitchell Dominic
*Maintaining Identity: An Ethnographic Account of Palestinians in the Diaspora*
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Rosa De Jorio

**Abstract:**
My research concerns itself with the ways in which Palestinians in the diaspora, specifically in Jacksonville, Florida, maintain a sense of Palestinian identity. By engaging in an extensive literature review, one-one-one interviews with local Palestinians, and participant/observation at Ramallah Club events and the Palestinian booth at the World of Nations, I intend to show that the process of maintaining Palestinian identity is multifaceted, and for many Palestinians, an integral part of their sense of being. This paper will look at the role material objects, communal events, inter-generational relationships, food, and politics play in this process. Not only will this paper concern itself with documenting how Palestinians maintain a sense of Palestinian identity in the diaspora, but also look at the ways in which this process is both similar and dissimilar to other diasporic groups. Building of the work of other scholars, one of the central arguments in this paper will be that in the case of the Palestinian diaspora it is better to frame the experience of diaspora Palestinians not in terms of what migrant generation the belong to—the way diaspora groups are often analyzed—but instead to focus on what â€œexilic generationâ€ they were born into.

Erin Bisesti
*Which came first - the Republican or the Business major?*
Faculty Mentor: Dr. JeffriAnne Wilder

**Abstract:**
Research suggests a possible relationship between a students political orientation and their undergraduate field of study (Lottes and Kuriloff 1994; Elchardus and Spruyt 2009; Mariani and Gordon 2008). The causality of this relationship, however, is not well understood. Using a mixed-methods approach, I investigate the relationship between undergraduate field of study and political orientation, exploring the role of self-selection and socialization on the decision-making process of student field/major declaration. Beginning with quantitative analysis of survey data (N= 2480), I find an association between students field of study and their political orientation: social science students are more likely to identify as Democrat, whereas business students are more likely to identify as Republican. With these results in mind, I then use qualitative data to explore the processes by which students selected their majors and how their majors have influenced their political identities and ideologies, and thus give a
more nuanced account of the experiences of college students as they interact with peers, faculty, and the institution as a whole. Together, these findings contribute to the theories surrounding the liberalization of college students by confirming the significant trends of liberal students inhabiting traditionally liberal majors and conservative students inhabiting traditionally conservative majors. Moreover, results shed light on the mechanisms that create the overall trend to the left in higher education in a more detailed way.

Madalene Pursley
Historical and Current Oppressions towards North American Dakota Tribe (Sioux)
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Shinwoo Choi

Abstract:
Historically, Native Americans have been marginalized in the U.S. society in various ways and the oppression towards them is still on-going. The Dakota tribe is one of many tribes that has been a victim to the immigration of Europeans into America. In 1862, the tribe surrendered to the invaders and were forced into camps and put on trial, but the oppression did not stop there (Wilson, 2004). There are currently seven major tribes and they mainly reside in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota (Dakota Indian Fact Sheet, n.d.). The given presentation will introduce the brief history of Dakota tribe, the oppressions that members of Dakota tribe have experience in the past, the 1862 Death Marches, and current, the Dakota Access Pipeline. In 2016, the construction process started for the Dakota Access Pipeline across sacred grounds such as the Sacred Stone camp, burial sites, and Standing Rock Sioux Reservation (Hoffmann, 2017). The pipeline broke back in November of 2017 and caused multiple oil spills (Almasy, & Cuevas, 2017). Hence, the safety and well-being of tribal members are endangered. Previously, the United States Environmental Protection Agency commented on the precautions that should have taken place before the pipeline was constructed (Region 8 comment letter, n.d.). Currently, social workers and organizations such as Native American Water Rights are actively seeking options to help the community (Haydon, n.d.). In conclusion, the presentation will discuss the social work implications at different levels.

11:45am - 12:45pm  Poster Session (51/1st Floor/Main Hallway)

Ava Sambriski
Autism Spectrum Disorder and Social Work Implications
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Shinwoo Choi

Abstract:
Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) has become an increasingly common diagnosis in recent years, with 1 in 68 adolescents having the diagnosis in 2016, a dramatic increase from the prevalence of 4 in 10,000 in 1967 (Bettelheim, 1967; Halabi, 2017; Hong et al., 2017; Nowicki, 2016). ASD is a highly individualized condition with symptoms that vary in severity and type from person to person. Yet, few resources remain available for individuals with ASD as they age out of adolescence (Brown, 2017; Gerhardt & Lainer, 2010; Kuangparichat, 2010). McCarty (2013) found that services are nearly cut in half during this transitional period. There are few studies which explore the resources available as one transitions into adulthood, and even fewer studies with solutions that can be efficiently implemented nationally for the aging population of individuals with ASD (Walsh, 2012; Wilson, 2014). A population can be best served when a critical review is done on what services are currently being offered, and solutions are offered to increase effectiveness and quality of care. Further research and advocacy for funding needs to be done in order to increase appropriate service development for adults with ASD. The given study presents an overview of current literature on the available resources for adults with ASD, as well as the implications that these resources have in social work. The goal of this study is to inform social workers about the need for an increase in efficient, educated workers within this area of the field and also provide guidance to social workers who wish to assist in extending these services to their clients. Keywords: autism spectrum disorder, adult services, service development, regulation
Mary Wood  
Stereotypes and Evaluations of People who are D/deaf  
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Curtis Phills

Abstract:
D/deaf individuals face discrimination in their daily lives, impacting their access to language, education, and life satisfaction. While there has been research about some of the stereotypes held about those who are D/deaf, the relationship between them and prejudice and discrimination has not been explored. Additionally, how D/deaf individuals are categorized has not been examined. Understanding whether the hearing majority holds a distinct cognitive schema for those who are D/deaf or considers D/deaf people within a larger group of disabled people will help in creating anti-bias interventions. For example, if hearing people have a distinct cognitive schema for D/deaf individuals, then anti-bias interventions can focus on changing that schema. However, if hearing people view D/deaf individuals as part of the group of disabled people, then anti-bias interventions targeting the D/deaf cognitive schema will not be sufficient. I recruited a sample of 480 participants via MTurk. They were instructed to list and evaluate stereotypes about the D/deaf and disabled, evaluate the D/deaf and disabled, and answer questions regarding behavioral intentions toward the D/deaf and disabled. To examine the cognitive schema held towards those who are Deaf, a linear regression was conducted with evaluations D/deaf individuals as the dependent variable and stereotypes about the D/deaf and disabled as predictors. Neither predictor was significant. Results are discussed in terms of their implications for attempting to reduce the bias against the D/deaf.

Wendy Campbell  
Examining the Underutilization of Hospice Services by African Americans: A Prospective Study  
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Jennifer Spaulding-Givens

Abstract:
Hospice care is a patient-centered, multidisciplinary approach to symptom management and quality of life for those who are terminally ill. Hospice services are provided at no cost through the Medicare Hospice Benefit regardless of age, race, gender, or socioeconomic status. Yet, despite its reputation as a benchmark for superior end-of-life care and no-expense service delivery, hospice is substantially underutilized by minorities, specifically African Americans. This is of concern as research indicates that African Americans are more likely to experience poor end-of-life care. While minority underutilization of hospice services is well-documented in the literature, there is little research examining the reasons why African Americans, in particular, do not utilize end-of-life care. The proposed presentation explores the possibility that this disparity emanates from historical and current cultural barriers experienced in the delivery of health care that occurs prior to needing end-of-life care. In addition to describing these historical and cultural barriers, the presentation will detail a prospective empirical study designed to examine this phenomenon further. The potential social work practice and policy implications of such a study will be discussed.

Kiersten Klein  
The Prevalence of Sex Trafficking in the United States  
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Shinwoo Choi

Abstract:
The study of sex trafficking is new and under researched, however sex trafficking is dated back to colonial times in United States history, affecting many people (Johnson, 2012). The objective of this research is to bring attention to the largest component of modern day slavery known as sex trafficking. This study focuses on the prevalence of the commercial sexual exploitation of people in the United States. Our goals are to define sex trafficking, evaluate which populations are affected, how sex trafficking starts, the oppression and discrimination that follow victims and survivors, the laws and services provided to victims, and the social work implications necessary for combatting this issue in the United States. It is determined that further research and services are necessary in defending and assisting the people victim to sex trafficking, as well as those who have survived sex trafficking and are readjusting to life after. Better communication and evaluations of warning signs are crucial within the healthcare system, and
among the general public to prevent and protect people victim to sex trafficking. Further steps toward providing necessary care for victims and survivors is a legal, social, and medical priority for social workers when working with this population.

Charity Marie Moya
Rituals in Santeria
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Gordon Rakita

Abstract:
This thesis will examine correlations between Catholicism and Santeria. Using concepts developed by Arnold van Gennep, Victor Turner, and Joseph Murphy, I will compare four rites of passage rituals, two from each religion. I will deconstruct each using van Gennep’s three-fold structure. I expect to find that the similarities between the rituals will demonstrate that the connections go beyond surface level syncretism and that the rituals have deep structural parallelisms. I will illustrate that Santeria is more than just a syncretic religion. I argue that most, if not all, Santeros participate in both the orthodoxy and orthopraxy of Santeria and the Catholic faith simultaneously. Furthermore, that it is the parallelisms inherent in Santeria and Catholic rituals that allow adherents to maintain these conflicting orthodoxies simultaneously. My data will be drawn both from published accounts of Santero and Catholic rituals and through participant observation. Experience participating in rituals of both religions will allow me to contextualize and validate the data from published sources.

Nicole Gibson
The Ways We Speak are not Always Spoken
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Ronald Kephart

Abstract:
Languages make up how we communicate with each other, and it serves an important function in societies all over the world. It is a necessity to be understood. Through languages like Northern Oaxaca, Mexico’s “whistling language” where fluent whistlers can convey full messages over distances using only whistling, or even the language of texting, where we use technology and a series of acronyms to express full textual ideas and concepts, we are able to prioritize in our messages down to the important context and successfully get the message across. We text when we are in a hurry, or we simply aren’t in the vicinity of the person we want to communicate a message to and we undergo a process of shortening full words and simplifying sentences. These languages have helped us adapt to condensing the information into easily comprehended messages, where the filler words (or letters for texting) are left out, and we are left with the message we need to get across to a listener. The whistling language, depending on whether or not the spoken language is tonal, leaves out articulation of spoken language, so all that’s left is tone and duration for the listener to interpret. In this language we lose the phonemic distinction of the spoken language, but pick up the original message through the duration of a melodic line. In both examples, the context of the message is conveyed, and the receiver of the information now has what the sender wanted to communicate with them.

Crista Cummings
National Park Visitor Experiences: Assessing Visitor Satisfaction and Historical Education at NPS sites
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Gordon Rakita

Abstract:
The National Parks of the United States are government mandated recreational and cultural sites visited by more than 300 billion people per year. The National Park Service is interested in what visitors want and are gaining from their experience at the parks and what they can do to improve their experience. There have recently been efforts in incorporating richer social science research in order to implicate a more effective management plan for visitor experience, and to accomplish the NPS goals of preserving cultural and natural resources. In 2016, The NPS conducted surveys to see if park visitors could identify the historical significance of the park or not. They also conduct annual surveys to see the satisfaction of park visitors. My research will test if there is correlation between
visitor satisfaction and whether or not visitors understand the historical significance of NPS sites. Additionally, by including the states of each park, NPS region, type of NPS site, and overall park visitation, I can expand on this research and see if there is a correlation between visitor historical understanding and other site characteristics such as site type, NPS region, overall park visitation, and the state the site is located in, and if there is a correlation between visitor satisfaction and these same variables. This research will help assess which National Parks, based on these variables, are leaving visitors with the best experiences in terms of overall satisfaction and historical education.

Aubrey Farrell  
Faunal Analysis of Features 3 and 4 at the Talbot Island site (8DU80)  
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Gordon Rakita

Abstract:

During the University of North Florida summer field school of 2017, at the Talbot Island Site, various faunal remains were recovered from features 3 and 4, within units 3 and 11. This site dates from 900-1250 AD and is located within dense maritime forest on the barrier island of Big Talbot Island. Faunal remains were rough sorted by species in the UNF archaeology laboratory following summer excavations. Analysis is to be conducted in order to compare faunal diversity across levels and features. By analyzing this data, new insight will be provided about the diet of Native Americans once occupying Big Talbot Island.

12:30pm – 2:00pm  PAPER SESSION (51/1102) – Health & Environment

Katelyn Wildes, Savannag Sartory, Curtis Eggert, & Holliey Woodyard  
Social Factors Influencing Smoking and Smoking Cessation among Young Adults  
Faculty Mentor: Dr. JeaffriAnne Wilder

Abstract:

Smoking is a social phenomenon found among young adults, experienced as a social activity and frequently persists into an addictive habit. Currently the World Health Organization estimates that over one billion people are addicted to tobacco worldwide, while the CDC approximates that each day, 3,800 people under the age of 18 smoke their first cigarette. Our research team conducted an explanatory study with the objective to better understand what social factors, if any, influence young adults' attitudes towards smoking and smoking cessation. The three objectives of the study included social and familial influences, emotional factors of smoking, and approaches toward cessation. The team used purposive sampling methods to recruit research participants who currently smoke or have ceased smoking. Snowball sampling allowed for participants to be found through referrals of friends and classmates. Convenience sampling allowed the team to seek out smokers in a student-living house complex, a local dive bar, and around the fringes of a major university. From these recruitment strategies, a sample size (n) of 12 young adults, ages 18-25 years old, who currently smoke or have ceased smoking, was formed. The sample population consisted of seven males, four females, and one individual identifying as other. All participants resided in the Jacksonville Beaches area. Semi-structured interviews were conducted in various public and private places, including coffee shops, on-campus meeting rooms, and apartments. The team made sure all participants were made aware of the sociological goals of the research, noting that the project's intent was to analyze the social phenomenon of smoking, and not to alter the behaviors of the individual themselves. With smoking being a highly stigmatized behavior, unbiased interview questions were created to form a judgement-free environment for the interviewees. Our participants revealed the heavy influence of peers and family in forming cigarette addictions, the emotions associated with their developed habits, and the various ways in which smokers experience the cessation process. To better understand the transition from social to habitual smoking, team members felt more substantial data could be gathered by probing the participants more about cessation techniques such as the popular method of "cold turkey" and by finding more participants that are heavy smokers.
Jennifer Santana  
*Policy Creation Addressing Prescription Opiate Use in an Emergency Department Setting*  
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Ross McDonough  

**Abstract:**  
Opiate-related deaths are increasing every year. This is due to medical professionals continuing to prescribe opiate medications and patients continue to request opiates from doctors and hospitals. These two contributors have placed a financial strain on the healthcare system. The proposed policy changes were discussed with Emergency Department doctors to identify plausibility and effectiveness. The possible solutions include increased physician training on opiate addiction and continued policy changes. Also, encouraging doctors to treat pain with non-opiate alternatives and developing a more medically-sound pain scale to determine a patients pain level.

Giselle Feliciano  
*Understanding the Need for Green Social Work: Perspectives from Environmentalists*  
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Paul Clark  

**Abstract:**  
Climate change and its effects are of growing concern and will have a profound social impact. Social workers must prepare to aid clients who are impacted by environmental issues. The purpose of this research project is to gain a better understanding of social works role in this global crisis. This research project will explore the attitudes of environmental activists and experts towards social works involvement in addressing environmental issues. Participants were asked for suggestions on how social workers may respond to environmental crises and whether environmental issues should be incorporated into social work curriculum. Participants also gave insight on how climate change may impact vulnerable client populations. Data collected for this research project is currently under analysis. Results and conclusions for this research project will be ready for presentation by April 2018.

Aubrey Farrell  
*Comparing the Contents of Two Refuse Filled Pits at the Talbot Island Site*  
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Keith Ashley  

**Abstract:**  
The Talbot Island site (8DU80) is located in northeastern Florida on Big Talbot Island State Park. Dating to AD 900-1250, this Native Americans site is characterized by widespread shell middens (refuse deposits) that vary in density and size. During the 2017 UNF archaeological summer field school, four weeks were spent excavating several shell refuse deposits. Pit features found beneath layers of shell midden, yielded various amounts of pottery, faunal remains, lithic debris, and shell and bone tools. The contents of pit features 3 and 4 are systematically described and comparisons between the two are made.

Lacy Bocharski  
*Resurrecting Grant Mound (8DU14): The Other Mill Cove Complex Mound*  
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Keith Ashley  

**Abstract:**  
One of the most impressive Native American sites in northeastern Florida, if not the entire state, the Mill Cove Complex consists of two large burial mounds, Grant and Shields, and numerous other shell middens, scatters and earthen causeways. Mound excavations in the 1890s, combined with midden testing conducted by the University of North Florida and others, have greatly increased our understanding of the local Native Americans and their connections to the broader southeastern United States. Unfortunately, most of the recent archaeological work undertaken has focused on Shields Mound and its surrounding features to the eastern side of the complex. This paper seeks to resurrect Mill Coves western mound by reviewing previous excavations of the Grant Mound and presenting the results of my analysis of artifacts recovered from midden beneath and adjacent to the mound.
UNF Department of Sociology, Anthropology, & Social Work
2018 Student Research Symposium
SCHEDULE

Planning Committee:
Dr. JeffriAnne Wilder, Committee Chair
  Ms. Dana McCoy
  Dr. Keith Ashley
  Dr. Shinwoo Choi
  Dr. Paul Clark
  Dr. Gordon Rakita