

# Undergraduate Research Conference

## Spring 2020

### College of Education

#### **CAROLINE DUNLAP**

#### Interdisciplinary Studies

#### *The Effect Of Rap Music In Public Education From 1997 To 2004*

#### Abstract:

Rap music emerged at the end of the 1970s, but gained a large following in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Originally, rap music was created for the party scene, but evolved to focus its meaning towards politics. The question is how did this movement affect public education? Rap music had a large influence on children who live in inner-city areas. Research such as dissertations and articles from periodicals discuss the politics within the rap and hip-hop movement. Other sources provide details about strategies to teach underprivileged and high-risk children, but none make the connection of how the music influenced education changes between 1997 and 2004. This poster will look at how the musical movement played a part in shaping the educational system going into the new millennium. This poster will address various aspects of rap music that connected with the younger population and how it influenced social aspects in schools. The poster will additionally examine any legislation changes and how the political side of rap may have been a stimulus for the change. To do so, information from various sources will be analyzed to determine the connection. Information will be displayed in different sections in paragraph or bullet point style: the politics of rap and hip hop, educating during a time of extreme change, and then a section to make connections between the two different areas of study.

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## **ANTHONY MARIN-MIGUEL**

Exercise and Sports Science

### *Dancing Patterns Amongst the Popular Dancing Styles of Hispanic Music Genres*

Abstract:

This research poster will discuss the musical elements in two of the most popular music genres in the Hispanic community, bachata and reggaeton. The musical elements will be analyzed to see why certain dance moves are used while specific genres of music are playing. Many different genres have many different dance patterns, in Hispanic genres dancing is very sensual and with a partner. The movement between the partners are often very synchronized and involve rhythm and precise movements between the two to successfully perform the dances, but what musical elements are at play when dancing performed for these two genres of music. The main question behind the poster is “what specific musical elements are in the works during these types of genres and what psychological and physical impact they have on the body”. There is plenty of previous research on the relationship in research databases such as JSTOR, which contains many different articles on the musical elements such as tempo and rhythm. Other sources used are the Texas State subscriptions that are found in the library. The questions I have proposed have been answered through the research findings and by using the scholarly research already available. While there are many published articles about dancing and rhythm there, is not much research done on bachata and reggaeton, these are the genres I wish to further explore and examine.

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## **AZEEZ ALABI, AMBER FRANCIS, JACOB WRIGHT, & KWAME ASARE**

Health and Human Performance

### *Assessing Galveston County Needs and Assets*

Abstract:

Introduction: This project presents a social and epidemiological assessment of Galveston County, Texas. Conducting a systematic community health needs assessment uncovered information pertaining to the demographic makeup, socioeconomic status, quality of life, natality, mortality, and morbidity of Galveston County residents. Methods: The student research team conducted a

comprehensive community health needs assessment utilizing secondary online resources from both government and state agencies in addition to local health departments. Some of these online resources included The Department of State Health Services and Healthy People 2020; the data collected from these sites included information, from the most recent years available. The tables presented within this project include data from Galveston County, Public Health Region 6 and The State of Texas. Collecting data for these three geographic locations enabled comparative analyses, which helped identify health disparities for each population. Results: The percentage of women in Galveston County who received prenatal care was 59.3%, which is proportionately less when compared to The State of Texas (62.2%). Women in Galveston County had a 8.9% proportionately greater percentage of low birth weight in comparison to The State of Texas. Discussion: Based on the findings of the needs assessment, a health intervention may be applied in regards to reproductive health in an effort to reduce the incidence of prenatal care disparities and overall low birth weight births.

**KAYLA FLORES, MAKAYLA TEY, JENIFER IRAHETA, KARLA CERVANTES**

Health and Human Performance

*Bexar County Partial Health Needs Assessment*

Abstract:

Introduction. Using the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) Model, a needs assessment was conducted for Bexar County. The goal of the assessment is to identify, analyze, and prioritize health issues to improve the quality of life for residents of Bexar County.

Method. Secondary data from the Texas Department of State Health Services were used. Rates and percentages were calculated and used for a comparative analysis between Bexar County and the State of Texas. Results. Bexar County has a lower percentage of individuals from age less than 1 to 64 that are without health insurance, 16.80%. Mortality rates from heart disease were greater in Bexar County than in Texas; 23.6 and 22.6 respectively. Sexually Transmitted Infection rates were greater in Bexar County than the State of Texas in regards to chlamydia, syphilis, and gonorrhea.

Discussion. After analyzing the data, a prioritization matrix was made to identify a priority health issue in the county. The priority health issue that was determined to be most important and most changeable was identified as heart disease.

**KASIN RILEY, HAYDEN PREWITT, D'ANGELA LOGAN, MELISSA SANCHEZ, & ISABEL VINSON**

Health and Human Performance

*Brazos County Community Needs Assessment*

Abstract:

Introduction. Brazos County is located in Public Health Region 7 and is home to the two major cities of Bryan and College Station. The purpose of this research project was to conduct a partial community needs assessment utilizing the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) Model. The indicators included in this research include demographics, socioeconomic, quality of life, natality, mortality, and morbidity. Method. Secondary data were collected through federal and state databases. Comparison tables were created from the information collected for Brazos County and Texas. Results. Brazos County has high rates of chlamydia. Regardless of sex, race/ethnicity, or age the rate of chlamydia in Brazos County are higher than the state of Texas. Discussion. After analyzing the data, a prioritization matrix were created to identify the primary

health issue to be addressed. Chlamydia was identified as the priority health issue in Brazos County. Next steps will consist of researching evidence based interventions to create a program plan to address this health issue.

**CLAIRE ROBERTSON, JORDAN TORRES, DORIAN PEREZ, & CHRISTOPHER OKEKE**

Health and Human Performance

*Evaluating El Paso County Health Needs*

Abstract:

Introduction. This project presents a community health needs assessment which includes social and epidemiological assessments of El Paso County, Texas. Specifically of focus were demographics, socioeconomic, quality of life, natality, mortality rates, and morbidity indicators of the community.

Methods. Secondary data were gathered from federal and state online databases, retrieving information for the most recent year published. Comparison tables were created to identify how well or how poorly the community fared on social and epidemiological factors compared to Public Health Region 9/10 (PHR 9/10) and Texas.

Results. The majority of residents were Hispanic (83.1%) and female (51.4%), and the per capita income (\$31,156) was lower than Texas. The county had proportionally high rates of sexually transmitted infections, compared to PHR 9/10 and Texas. The highest rate in the county for sexually or non- sexually transmitted infections was chlamydia at a rate of 542.0 per 100,000 as opposed to Texas with a rate of 491.3 . Teen pregnancy for Hispanic females (4.3%) was greater in comparison to other races in the county as well as the highest percent compared to Texas.

Discussion. Sexually transmitted and non-sexually transmitted infections can spread easily among individuals especially along the border. We recommend a future program to alleviate the rate of sexually transmitted infections among El Paso county residents. Additional research is required to determine causes of natality (teen pregnancy) and morbidity (chlamydia) to improve the health and well-being of Hispanic females in El Paso County Texas.

**SHELBY WILLIAMSON, CALEB AKE, DIEGO BOCANEGRA, & SARA SILVA**

Health and Human Performance

*Hidalgo County Social and Epidemiological Needs*

Abstract:

Introduction. This is a community health needs assessment that focused on identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing the health needs of Hidalgo County, Texas as part of a PRECEDE-PROCEED program planning model. The research team conducted a social assessment to evaluate demographic, socioeconomic, and quality of life indicators impacting health and an epidemiological assessment to measure natality, mortality, and morbidity indicators present in Hidalgo County.

Methods. Secondary data were collected from reliable sources such as state and federal databases. Tables were constructed to depict the health disparities between Hidalgo County, Public Health Region 11, and The State of Texas. Once all data were collected, the research team completed comparative analyses to determine the key differences between Hidalgo County, Public Health Region 11, and Texas.

Results: In Hidalgo County, the most prevalent race/ethnicity is Hispanic with most of the County's population being between the age of 15-44 years. Teen pregnancy of Hispanic females in Hidalgo County (4.7%) was disproportionately high compared to Texas (4.2%). In Hidalgo County, the

Hispanic female population is 80.85% more likely to become pregnant as a teen than the white female population. Prenatal care and low birth weight will also be discussed.

Discussion: Further research into factors relating to teen pregnancy is recommended to develop a health program to address teen pregnancy rates of Hispanic females and to improve health and overall well-being of Hidalgo County.

**MAIA CODY, DARELL MILLER, JOSUE MEDINA, MORGAN MATTHEWS, & MATT ANDERSON**

Health and Human Performance

*A MAPP Assessment of Community Health Needs in Collin County, Texas*

Abstract:

Introduction: This community assessment lays the foundation that focuses on factors that affect the health of Collin county. The Mobilizing for Action through Program Planning and Partnership (MAPP) model was used as a framework to facilitate an analysis of health-related data in Collin county, Texas. Mapp focuses on the partnership with community leaders and influencers with the community to develop a bond with the citizens and the leaders who share similar values. It will help increase community involvement and establish a sense of ownership within the target population in Collin county. Methods: Research was found through secondary sources using government approved websites such as Texas Health Data and Center for Health Statistics. Using the data collected, tables were created to display a comparison of characteristics in the categories of Collin county's demographics such as, the quality of life, socioeconomics, natality, mortality and morbidity. Each aspect of Collin county was then used in comparison to the entire population of Texas. Results: In conclusion, the information found suggested that there was a high rate of Sexually Transmitted Infections within the entire community of Collin county. Specifically, rates were higher in young African American adults, both men and women. Discussion: After collecting and analyzing data, a prioritization matrix was created to determine what health issue the community needs to focus on. The primary health issue chosen was Sexually Transmitted Infections. The community needs to focus on implementing programs into schools and community health programs to teach young adults about consent, abstinence and safe sex. Making people aware of what is going on in the community can bring awareness to the issues going on in Collin County. More research will be done to plan a health promotion program to fix the health issue within the community.

**SHELBY STAVENA, MICHELLE GARDNER, MARIA HERNANDEZ, & ALISEN FAIRMAN**

Health and Human Performance

*Bastrop County Health Needs Assessment*

Abstract:

Introduction. This project presents a community health needs assessment of Bastrop County, Texas, utilizing the PRECEDE-PROCEED program planning framework. Phase I focused on identifying, analyzing and prioritizing the needs of Bastrop County, Texas. Phase II focused on the health problems in Bastrop County, which were natality, morbidity, and mortality. Method. Secondary data from state and federal databases were collected from the most recent years available. Data tables were then constructed to help make comparisons between Bastrop County and relevant comparison regions. Results. Student researchers found that Bastrop County had a predominantly larger non-Hispanic White population. Bastrop County residents were disproportionately lower in regard to race/ethnicity, per capita income, and supply and distribution of physicians. Rates per 100,000 were recorded for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and non-STIs in Bastrop County, Public Health

Region 7 (PHR 7), and Texas. Bastrop County residents (609.7) were disproportionately higher in chlamydia compared to PHR7 (602.1) and Texas (508.2). Although, Bastrop County (150.9) had the lowest rate of gonorrhea cases compared to PHR7 (172.4) and Texas (163.6), both chlamydia and gonorrhea had much larger rates in all three geographical areas when compared to any other STI and non-STI. Discussion. A priority matrix was created to determine important health issues in Bastrop County. The health issue that was prioritized was sexually transmitted infections. Further research is needed to determine factors contributing to health discrepancies in natality, mortality and morbidity rates.

**SHELBY TUCKER, ABBEY FOX, EMILY KILMAN, MERILYN POWDRILL-MONDAY,  
& SHELBY REEVES**

Health and Human Performance

*Cherokee County, Texas: Social and Epidemiological Community Health Needs Assessment Utilizing the MAPP Model*

Abstract:

Cherokee County, Texas: Social and Epidemiological Community Health Needs Assessment Utilizing the MAPP Model

Introduction. This project presents a partial health needs assessment, utilizing the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) Model, for Cherokee County in order to identify and prioritize the needs within the community. The indicators examined were the socioeconomic quality of life, demographic and mortality, morbidity, and natality indicators. Methods. Secondary data was collected from the Texas Department of Health Services and the U.S. Census Bureau American Fact Finder. Comparative data tables were created to depict the health disparities between Cherokee County and the State of Texas. Results. Cherokee County mostly consists of Non-Hispanic whites. The unemployment rate were higher as well as poverty rates compared to the overall percentage for the entire state. The two leading causes of death are heart disease and cancer. Pertussis and varicella also add to morbidity, making these two diseases the highest amount of vaccine-preventable diseases. Discussion. After collecting and analyzing the data, a prioritization matrix was made to identify the priority health issue within Cherokee County. Given the high rates of cardiovascular disease, the predominant health issue is heart diseases. Unemployment is going to be the most urgent and most important indicator for our county, while the least important and least urgent indicator will be transportation.

**SANTIAGO SEGOVIA, CHEYENNE PEÑA, JESUS MORALES, CHARLIE THEODOSIS,  
& DIANA CHAVEZ**

Health and Human Performances

*Bexar County Priority Health Needs Assessment*

Abstract:

Introduction. This project assessed social and epidemiological factors of Bexar County, Texas following the PRECEDE-PROCEED community health program planning framework. These community health needs assessments identified, analyzed, and prioritized the needs, assets, and health status of Bexar County residents, and compared them to their counterparts in Public Health Region 8 and The State of Texas. Method. Information was gathered using secondary data that were collected from governmental and other official websites. The information was organized in tables to

visually compare the following indicators: sociodemographic, socioeconomic, quality of life, natality and mortality, problematic causes of death and select morbidity. Results. The population of Bexar County is predominantly Hispanic and 43.5% of the people are between 15 and 44 years old. In 2015, the rates of sexually transmitted infections were proportionally higher in Bexar County than in Texas and the Public Health Region 8. The rate of Chlamydia transmission was 198.3 greater in Bexar County than in Texas, the rate for Gonorrhea was 68.2 higher and the rate of HIV was 2.9 higher than in Texas. Discussion. Due to the disproportionately large rates of sexually transmitted infections among the population, more research is recommended to identify health promotion programs that prioritize the Hispanic population in efforts to improve the sexual health of those living in Bexar County, Texas. Further implications could include sexual health education within school systems and workplaces.

**MARY JUREK, HANNAH SEAVEY, & MEREDITH GUIDRY**

Health and Human Performance Department

*The Effects of Slow Deep Breathing on Measures of Microvascular and Autonomic Function in an Irritable Bowel Syndrome Population*

Abstract:

Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) is linked to disruptions in sympathovagal balance, which could impair vascular homeostasis and cause IBS-related symptomatology. Studies have shown reductions in sympathetic activity in adults with hypertension following a single slow, deep breathing (SDB) exercise. However, no studies have investigated the effects of SDB in adults with IBS. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of SDB on autonomic function (AF) and microvascular endothelial function (MEF) in adults with IBS. Participants (ages 18-65 years) with IBS were randomized to 4-week SDB or time-control conditions. The breathing group followed a 20-minute video 4 to 6 times weekly and the control group was instructed not to change their daily activities. AF was assessed using heart rate variability (HRV) and exercise heart rate recovery (HRR) following a VO<sub>2</sub> max test. MEF was assessed via skin blood flow responses to thermal provocation and reported as cutaneous vascular conductance (CVC). Twelve participants (n=6 for control and experimental groups) completed the study. Age ( $p = 0.47$ ) and body mass index ( $p=0.14$ ) were similar between groups. In the breathing group, %CVC max significantly increased ( $p = 0.027$ ) and a tendency toward a time by group interaction for HRV indicative of reduced sympathetic tone ( $p = 0.066$ ) was observed at week 4. HRR was unaltered in both groups. These results demonstrate the efficacy of SDB in improving MEF in adults with IBS and support the use of SDB in this population.