

• FELLOWS SOCIETY •



FOOD FOR THOUGHT | NETWORKING



VIRTUAL RESEARCH SHARING SPRING 2021

Tuesday, January 26 | 12:00 PM - 1:30 PM

Registration Link: <http://bit.ly/FELLOWS-RESEARCH-SHARE-1-26-21>
For more information visit: fellowssociety.fsu.edu



Savarra Tadeo, *Social Work*

Examining Health and Mental Health Disparities between Sexual Minority Youth and Heterosexual Youth in the United States

The study's objective was to examine a host of health and mental health outcomes among youth aged 14 to 18 years from a study generalizable to the entire United States population, while applying minority stress theory and general strain theory, to find out whether sexual minority youth are at greater risk of experiencing poor health and mental health outcomes than their heterosexual peers. Utilizing data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 2017 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), the study analyzed a sample of 14,547 youth aged 14-18 years (50.1% female) using weighted binary logistic regression to determine the association between sexual orientation and 24 dependent variables such as school safety, victimization, health risk behaviors, mental health outcomes, and protective factors.

Megabi Lambore, *Public Health*

The Impact of Smoking on Lung Cancer in African Americans, Case @ United States

Cigarette smoking caused a phenomenon called lung cancer in 20th century (Glantz, Kroon, & Schroeder, 2007, p. 136). Age-adjusted mortality rate from lung cancer in US increased fourfold from 2.7% in 1930 to 11% in 1948 (Breslow, Hoaglin, Rasmussen, & Abrams, 1954, p. 171). As low socioeconomic status is associated with large disparities in cigarette smoking, it is strong determinant of smoking (Garrett, Martell, Caraballo, & King, 2019). Despite the fact that only 8% of African Americans are heavy smokers when compared to 28.3% white heavy smokers, the incidence of lung cancer is substantially higher than Hispanic and whites in the United States (Haiman, 2006, p. 334).



Danielle Krusemark, *Social Psychology*

Motivations for Collective Action Advocating for a Disadvantaged Group's Rights

What differentiates those who take action for a disadvantaged group's rights from those who stay at home? We argue that antiprejudice, the belief that one should proactively fight discrimination and injustice faced by a disadvantaged group (LaCosse et al., under review), is a key construct in driving collective action for a group's rights. In our work, we demonstrate that antiprejudice differentiates Latino(a) immigrants' rights and women's rights protestors from non-protestors (Study 1). We also demonstrate that antiprejudice predicts intentions to engage in collective action for African-American rights (Study 2) and pro-life rights (Study 3). Across field and lab data, and liberal and conservative issues, our work emphasizes the importance of antiprejudice for group's rights collective action.