SPOTLIGHT Scholarship

SHOWCASE OF FACULTY RESEARCH & CREATIVE ACTIVITY

OCT. 24, 2019
SECTION ONE
Northern Kentucky University
UNIVERSITY RESEARCH COUNCIL

SECTION TWO
GREETINGS
SUE OTT ROWLANDS
Provost and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs

SECTION THREE
PROGRAM SCHEDULE

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FACULTY ABSTRACTS
Abstracts from today's presenters are listed below. Abstracts submitted but not chosen to present can be found on the Spotlight on Scholarship website. https://inside.nku.edu/gero/research/faculty-research/spotlight-on-scholarship.html.
Spotlight on Scholarship is the idea that we celebrate each other and the truly amazing work that we are doing to make this world a little better (and in some cases a lot better). We want to enhance the image of our institution and the people who work here, to show (or rather dazzle) our community the magic that is happening at NKU.

**NKU - UNIVERSITY RESEARCH COUNCIL**

- **Alyssa Appelman**  
  Communication

- **Bethany Bowling**  
  Associate Dean  
  College of Arts and Sciences

- **Brad McCombs**  
  Visual Arts

- **Brian Hackett**,  
  Public History

- **Christian Gamm**  
  Graduate Education

- **Gabriel Sanders**  
  Kinesiology and Health

- **John Alberti**  
  English

- **Lynne Zajac**  
  Nursing

- **Madhura Kulkarni**  
  CINSAM

- **Mark Leeman**  
  Communication

- **Mark Neikirk**  
  Scripps Howard Center for Civic Engagement

- **Mary Ucci**  
  Research, Grants and Contracts

- **Michael Mannheimer**  
  Chase College of Law

- **Nancy Campbell**  
  Steely Library

- **Robert Scoggins**  
  Alumni Representative

- **Samantha Langley**  
  Vice Provost Graduate Education, Research & Outreach

- **Shauna Reilly**  
  Chair, Political Science,  
  Institute for Student Research & Creative Activity

- **Suk-hee Kim**  
  Social Work

- **Tom Baxter**  
  Allied Health
October 24, 2019

Greetings!

Welcome to Northern Kentucky University’s second annual Spotlight on Scholarship! This is a wonderful opportunity for faculty and staff to share their research, scholarship and creative work with each other and the community. This event allows us to recognize, collectively, the importance and value of our contributions to the academy. We also are given the opportunity to network with our colleagues, which I encourage you to do today.

After a successful first year, we had an even wider variety of submissions this year and are able to showcase faculty from a wide array of departments and programs. While one day of presentations limits our ability to hear about all of the wonderful work that is being conducted, the online program booklet includes all abstracts that were submitted. You will see that the submissions represent all of our colleges, and you will see work that has been presented regionally, nationally and internationally. Today’s presentations feature work by 28 NKU faculty. The work reflects our commitment to the teacher-scholar model and the active engagement of students in the process of our scholarship efforts. The core of our academic life is guided by the pursuit of knowledge in all its forms, and engaged teacher-scholars impact our students, our region, and beyond.

At the end of the presentations, I look forward to recognizing this research with the second annual Sol award (pronounced soul). Sol is the Norse goddess of enlightenment; she is the sun; and she is rebirth, wisdom, creation and enlightenment. It is believed that Sol was adapted by the Norse from other pagan religions throughout northern Germany and Scandinavia. It is not surprising that after long northern winters, the coming of light is a sign of spring, new beginnings, rebirth and renewed energy.

In this spirit, the NKU award for outstanding research, creativity and scholarship was named after this Norse deity; she embodies the spirit of a new and better tomorrow. The spirit of creativity and the search for knowledge are a constant force at NKU. Like the sun, they are ever present, ever burning, ever renewing, with inexhaustible energy.

I affirm my (and NKU’s) commitment to the support of your scholarly and creative work, and I extend my congratulations for all of your achievements during the past year.

Sincerely,

Sue Ott Rowlands
Provost and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs
NKU Spotlight on Scholarship  
Oct. 24, 2019  
Griffin Hall Digitorium

8:45-9:00  Coffee and Networking
9:00-9:15  Welcome – President Ashish Vaidya
9:15-9:30  Justin Yates – Associate Professor, Psychological Science  
Hunter Campbell and Lauren Hawley – Students  
“Testing a Potential Pharmacotherapy for Methamphetamine Use Disorder”
9:30-9:45  Zach Hart – Professor, Public Relations, Communication  
“Sensemaking Among Parents of Children with Disabilities: Improving Understanding, Coping and Decision Making”
9:45-10:00  Ellen Maddin – Associate Professor, Teacher Education  
“Using Digital Storytelling to Understand Teachers’ Perspectives on Technology Integration”
10:00-10:15  Musical Interlude  
Meghan Bennett – flute  
Dasom Kwon – piano
J.S. Bach (1685-1750)  
Sonata in E Major for flute and piano, BWV 1035  
I. Adagio ma non tanto  
II. Allegro
Alfredo Casella (1883 - 1947)  
Barcarola e Scherzo for flute and piano
10:15-10:30  Break

Panel - DISRUPTING TRADITION: THE 21ST CENTURY CLASSROOM  
Mark Neikirk, Moderator – Executive Director NKU Scripps Howard Center for Civic Engagement
10:30-11:30  Chris Strobel – Professor, Electronic Media and Broadcasting  
Corrie Danielely – Associate Professor, Theatre and Dance/Performance  
“Pedagogical Scholarship in Digital Cinema”
Shauna Reilly – Professor of Political Science and Director of ISRCA  
Samantha Langlely – Vice Provost for Graduate Education, Research and Outreach  
“High Impact Practices on NKU’s Campus”
Kajsa Larson – Associate Professor, World Languages and Literature  
“Student Philanthropy and Academic Success: A Study of High Impact Practices on Undergraduates”
Lynne Zajac – Associate Professor and Interim Director, School of Nursing  
Adrianne Lane – Professor, School of Nursing  
“Student Perceptions of Faculty Presence and Caring In Accelerated Online Nursing Courses”
11:30-11:45  Traian Marius Truta – Professor, Computer Science  
Joseph Nolan – Associate Professor, Statistics  
Alyssa Appelman – Assistant Professor, Communication  
Alina Campan – Associate Professor, Computer Science  
“Did We Catch Them All? Testing Twitter’s Data Collection Services”
11:45-12:00  Richard Van Dyke – Adjunct Professor, Piano/Music Preparatory  
Christina Seal – Adjunct Professor, Piano and Aural Skills  
“Dedication: Creative Programming for a Collaborative Recital”
12:00-12:15  **Mark Leeman** – Associate Professor, Communication Studies  
**R.H. Sweeten** – Walnut Hills Activist Development  
“Neighborhood Change in Walnut Hills: Understandings and Organizing”

12:15-1:00  Lunch with Table Talks – UC 375 (Ballroom)  
Community Engagement - Mark Neikirk; Community Health Initiatives - Jennifer Hunter; Funded Research - Mary Ucci; Health Innovation Initiatives - Valerie Hardcastle; Informatics+ - Kendall Fisher; Internal Professional Development Funds - Charlisa Daniels; Research with Human and Animal Subjects - Anita Southwick; Statistical Support - Joseph Nolan; and Student Research - Shauna Reilly

1:15-1:30  **Steven Finke** – Associate Professor, Spatial Arts-Sculpture  
“Sculpture of Impermanence”

1:30-1:45  **Linda Dynan** – Professor, Economics and Finance  
**Robert Siegel** – Cincinnati Children’s Hospital  
“Behavioral Economics: Interventions and Incentives to Improve Healthy Food Choices”

1:45-2:00  **David Brandt** – Visiting Assistant Professor of Practice, Communication  

2:00-2:15  **John Metz** – Associate Professor, Geography  
“Role of Farmers Markets in Establishing a Sustainable Food System in Greater Cincinnati”

2:15-2:30  **Robert Wallace** – Regents Professor, English  
“Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky in Frederick Douglass’s Life, Mind, and Newspaper”

2:30-2:45  **Suk-hee Kim** – Assistant Professor, School of Social Work  
**Catherine Schneider** – New York University  
“Healthy Brain Initiative for Older Adults (HBIOA): Music Training and Social Engagement”

2:45-3:00  **Axel Brandt** – Assistant Professor, Math and Statistics  
“Tic-Tac-Whoa”

3:00-3:15  **Reiko Ozaki** – Assistant Professor, School of Social Work  
“The US-Japan Collaboration to Support Domestic Violence Victim Advocates”

3:15-3:30  **Katherine Nikzad-Terhune** – Assistant Professor, School of Social Work  
“Examing the Trauma Experiences of Dementia Caregivers”

3:30-3:45  **Thomas Baxter** – Lecturer and Respiratory Care Program Director  
**Jason Applegate** – Assistant Professor, School of Allied Health  
“Umi-the Mummy Project”

3:45-4:00  Musical Interlude  
**Corbett Trio**  
Dr. William Herzog, violin  
Dr. Holly Attar, viola  
Dr. Amy Gillingham, cello  
Serenade for String Trio, Op. 10 by Ernst von Dohnányi, Rondo

4:00-4:15  Presentation of Spotlight on Scholarship “SOL” award – Provost, Sue Ott Rowlands

4:15-6:00  Cocktails and networking  
**Corbett Trio**
Umi-The Mummy Project

Like all projects, this one started with a question. Dr. Brian Hackett asked Dr. Baxter if the College of Health Professions had the capability to take X-ray images of a mummy. This one question led to a cascade of events that resulted in the curators from the Cincinnati Museum Center bringing Umi to NKU to obtain images without disturbing the wrappings or remains of the mummy. For an entire afternoon, Jason Applegate, Joe Cress and Trina Koscielicki guided NKU Radiologic Science students through the processes of positioning, X-raying and putting Umi through the CT Scanner. Over the next few weeks, Jason meticulously reviewed and adjusted these images to produce 3D pictures of the mummy. These images were taken to the Fusion3 3D printers located in the Institute for Health Innovation where Joe Cress loaded them and started the 3D-printing process. We were able to produce a skull, a full body, amulets and the board on which the mummy was lying. Items were sent to the Cincinnati Museum Center for display in the Egyptian exhibit. The impacts of this project, thus far, have been:

- A live interview on Channel 9 by Dr. Baxter of NKU and Robert Genheimer of Cincinnati Museum Center.
- Video and news coverage by all major TV networks in the Cincinnati area.
- Joe Cress’s presentation at the Honors College.
- Radiologic Science students’ poster presentation at NKU Celebration.
- Jason Applegate to present at the Kentucky Society of Radiologic Science Annual Meeting.
- Articles in The Northerner.
- Video segments on NKU’s Facebook and LinkedIn pages.

Future impacts to include:
- Printing a 3D model of Umi to be housed in the College of Health Professions and used by various education programs.
- Display and kiosk presentation to be developed for Umi.
- Submission to SLATE (Supporting Learning & Technology in Education) Conference in October.
Consider the childhood game of tic-tac-toe, in which two players alternate turns placing pieces on a 3-by-3 board with the goal of arranging three in a row. Like many games, the key to tic-tac-toe is planning ahead. Experience leads many to conclude that a game of tic-tac-toe between adults should always end in a tie. Interestingly, one can actually predict the exact placement of pieces in a tie. This is not true for all games. Planning ahead becomes much harder in games like chess when there are more options to choose from at each turn. Active research in the area of game theory seeks both to determine optimal strategies for various games, and also to develop methods by which to study even more complicated games. An endeavor with NKU students, this project investigates the existence of a winning strategy for a variation of tic-tac-toe sold commercially as the board game “Gobblet Gobblers,” which is advertised for ages five and up. In this and similar games, a winning strategy wins every time with no exceptions. We wrote a computer program and expect that it will determine if a winning strategy exists. Successful efforts would contribute to an active area of research, see the survey of Fraenkel [1] or books of Albert, Nowakowski, and Wolf [2] and Siegel [3]. Numerous results on variations of tic-tac-toe appear in a book of Beck [4] and more recently in [5-11]. A positive result would suggest opportunity for continued research with artificial intelligence, which is also being utilized for medical diagnosis, job searching, marketing and transportation. Game theory is studied in mathematics and economics, and our methods are of potential interest in computer science. Opportunities for future student research will be discussed.

REFERENCES


While there is a rich literature on listening in interpersonal settings, studies of organizational listening are relatively scarce. However, recent research highlights both social and commercial consequences of how effectively (or poorly) organizations listen and respond to their respective publics and external stakeholders. Organizations are increasingly acknowledging that listening and responding to the Voice of the Consumer (VoC) is a vital business process. More and more organizations are conducting surveys, soliciting comments and complaints, recording consumer calls, scouring social media and gathering consumer feedback from other sources in anticipation of improved consumer experiences and company-consumer relationships. However, surprisingly little is known about their impact of these efforts: How effective are organizations at capturing and leveraging the Voice of the Consumer? Where are companies achieving consumer listening success, and where are VoC efforts falling short? These are important questions: Consumer consciousness, and a demand for corporate responsibility, are ever-increasing, requiring firms to pursue continually a balance between their own and consumer interests. Whether in local and global market contexts, companies must demonstrate sensitivity to this balance in all aspects of organizational conduct. Such balance is difficult to achieve unless insights drawn from consumer voices are effectively represented, assimilated and addressed. This session will provide an overview of a study of North American companies, focusing on organizational practices and effectiveness related to capturing and leveraging the “Voice of the Consumer.” It will reveal (a) specific characteristics and practices that are essential to the success of a VoC program and (b) the current state of VoC programs with respect to success in implementing these characteristics and practices. The presentation also will summarize remaining work-in-progress. It also will address implications for knowledge development in the fields of organizational and corporate communication, and public relations, implications for practitioners and directions for future research.
Behavioral Economics: Interventions and Incentives to Improve Healthy Food Choices

In collaboration with researchers from Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center (CCHMC) and others, we address an overarching health concern in the United States: More than two-thirds of adults and one-third of children are overweight or obese. We attempt to understand effective methods to motivate healthy food choices among adults and children based on the knowledge of physicians, nutritionists and use of the principles of behavioral economics. Two published papers lay the groundwork for additional study. Our first paper reports the results of a 21-month field experiment in the employee cafeteria of CCHMC. Traffic light labeling has been shown to encourage healthy selections. We assess the additional contribution of a number of interventions used in combination with traffic light labeling. We analyzed cash register receipts, focusing on sales of beverages and chips. We found that the traffic light system was effective. The addition of caloric information to traffic light labeling had a positive effect on the purchase of healthy chips. Other interventions appeared to produce more harm than good, wiping out the benefits from traffic light labeling. Our second paper provides a systematic review of the literature of interventions performed in school and cafeteria settings in grades K-12. Cafeteria interventions are categorized using behavioral economics theory into system one (fast/intuitive thinking) and system two (slow/ cognitively demanding) or mixed. By defining success as a 30 percent improvement in a desired outcome or statistically significant reduction in body mass index, 89 percent of system one, 67 percent of mixed, and only 33 percent of system 2 interventions were successful. Our next intervention focuses on at-risk (e.g., low-income, minority) children in Norwood/ Cincinnati Public Schools. Previously Siegel and Williams piloted the “Fit-Kit,” a packaged, healthy, economical meal for four with educational materials. We extend that data by testing the effect of the “Fit-Kit” along with incentives framed as either a loss or a gain on the purchasing and consumption of healthy foods in families.
Sculpture of Impermanence

For the past 20 years, the subject of my artwork has been impermanence. While the initial motivation was mortality and the loss of self, my research led me to consider impermanence as applied to all creatures, groups, systems and places. My intention is to create a context for reflection on mortality and impermanence, or change and instability. I believe that the consideration of these conditions is vital if we are to live in a sustainable way with our environment and each other. The method has been creating objects and sites that provide a setting for reflection on these subjects. I make objects out of wood, metals, stone and glass and site them in the forest. The forest is more than a location. It is a living component of the artwork. The ecosystem provides an eloquent and powerful example of change and impermanence. The sculptures range in scale from pieces that can be held in your hand to objects and sites that you move in or on. The work is to integrate art, human and forest in an aesthetic meditation on mortality. It is intended for a solitary viewer and provides an immersive experience that can be shaped by each individual’s intent. If selected to share this work at the Spotlight on Scholarship event, my presentation would be in the form of a visual tour of the sculptures and installations created as part of this ongoing project.
Parents of children with disabilities are continually receiving and seeking out complex information to help them care for and raise their child (Samios, Pakenham, & Sofronoff, 2012). Medical, educational and social information related to physical and intellectual disabilities often can be quite difficult to gather, understand and process in addition to being emotionally overwhelming. Sensemaking research typically has focused on organizational or work settings and has rarely investigated how the process works with parents of children with disabilities (e.g., Maitlis, 2005). The limited amount of research done has focused primarily on the coping aspects of sensemaking with little attention given to message content, information processing and decision making (e.g., Samios, Pakenham, & Sofronoff, 2012). In addition and more narrowly, medical diagnosis communication research, part of the sensemaking process, typically is conducted by medical scholars (e.g., Bartolo, 2002; McCabe, 2004). This research often lacks a reference to health communication theory and studies despite the critical importance of communication in healthcare. This Fall 2018 sabbatical project investigated parents’ information seeking strategies and sensemaking processes as they navigate medical, educational and social systems on behalf of their children. Health care provider-patient communication research as well as sensemaking research guided the development and implementation of this focus group study. Preliminary results indicate parents utilize a wide range of sources and methods to gather information in all three areas with a heavy reliance on parent networks. They also indicate emotional reactions to information play an important role in the sensemaking process and frequently impact decision making. This presentation will present a brief review of the literature as well as preliminary study findings and discuss implications for improving understanding, coping and decision making by parents of children with disabilities.
Healthy Brain Initiative for Older Adults (HBIOA): Music Training and Social Engagement

The number of older adults and, consequently, the number of older adults living with cognitive impairment, is increasing rapidly. No pharmacological interventions have been successful at mitigating the effects or curing Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias. Social stimulation and participation in cognitively stimulating and challenging activities are two modifiable lifestyle factors shown to effect cognitive ability during aging. Social interaction and music training have been shown to reduce dementia incidence. These specific interventions will be used due to evidence showing the risk of loneliness and social isolation to our health are similar and, in some cases, more detrimental than smoking and being obese. Music training will be used as it is an effective way to challenge the brain due as it is utilizing cognitive, motor and multiple sensory systems simultaneously. The current study developed an intervention for cognitively healthy older adults in a nursing home setting to complete either a socialization stimulation through a digital storytelling exercise or music training through keyboard lessons. The music training group will be compared to and through the socialization group and a control group. Ten participants, 65 years of age or older, will be recruited in each group (i.e., music, socialization, control). Participants will be screened for cognitive impairment before the intervention, using the MoCA, to ensure they meet inclusion criteria. Participants who meet inclusion criteria will be tested before, during and after the intervention using the CLOX Screening, used to test executive functioning older adults. The preliminary results will be presented. This research is currently funded by the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE) Affiliated Korean American Social Work Educators Association (KASWEA) Junior Faculty Seed Grant and Institute for Health Innovation Faculty Fellow Branch Award.
Student Philanthropy and Academic Success: A Study of High Impact Practices on Undergraduates

Researchers have examined the connection between student success and high impact practices (HIPs), defined as activities that foster students’ commitment to an institution and degree completion through academic and social integration. Some HIPs include learning communities, study abroad, research, capstone courses, first-year seminars and service learning. NKU incorporates HIPs within the Mayerson Student Philanthropy Project (MSPP) in 43 disciplines. The MSPP provides $2,000 in grant money to each class, and through academic study and community engagement, students decide how to locally invest the money. Since 2000, more than 5,000 NKU students have awarded $1.6 million to local nonprofits. The benefits of MSPP have been assessed through a pre- and post-survey about students’ attitudes. Several academic articles by NKU faculty have provided evidence that incorporating the MSPP in a class makes students more aware of local nonprofits, helps learning of the course material and inspires lifelong community stewardship. We are currently investigating other questions related to the role MSPP has in students’ overall academic success. Are Mayerson students retained at a high rate? Do they complete more credit hours? Is there impact on their GPA? Do they graduate in a more timely manner compared to their non-Mayerson counterparts? Through statistical analysis from the past eight years, this study measures and attempts to compare the numerical outcomes that define academic success of MSPP and non-MSPP students at NKU. The findings will help us understand the impact that MSPP and its service learning pedagogy may have on undergraduate students. Such information is vital to refine and expand NKU’s community outreach programs. Results will inform us on the connection between HIPs and academics, helping to optimize student success. The findings also serve as a basis for future research to explore specific subgroups or as a benchmark for a later comparison.
Neighborhood Change in Walnut Hills: Understandings and Organizing

This report is the result of a multi-year ethnographic field study of a Cincinnati neighborhood undergoing radical change and of an organization striving to organize differently in order to deal with that change and to catalyze community among a now diverse population. We tell the story—through the lenses of Communication and Organizing theory—of a long-term “action research” project designed to facilitate and understand dialogic processes between long-term and new residents of Walnut Hills. For decades an almost all African-American neighborhood struggling with poverty, Walnut Hills has joined many such “inner core” regions of the U.S. in discovering that they have become desirable hot spots for a new (more white, and more affluent) population. Tensions abound, but how are residents making sense of the changes, and of their new neighbors? An interpretive methods approach, utilizing ethnographic participant observation as well as qualitative interviewing, was taken. The goal being to study residents’ experiences and sensemaking and also to look into the grass-roots alternative organizing of Walnut Hills Activist Development, a nonprofit formed and run by a team of diverse (black, white, male, female, from both generational poverty as well as middle-class backgrounds) resident-activists attempting to build community across the radical differences that now characterize the neighborhood. They seek to understand and address the wide gaps in residents’ lived experiences in order to facilitate social capital and the building of community that better “works” for everyone in Walnut Hills. This research does the same, and through a focus on communication, hopes to inform the shifting sociosymbolic fields found in Walnut Hills and in so many other changing urban locales across the nation.
Using Digital Storytelling to Understand Teachers' Perspectives on Technology Integration

Digital stories are short audio-visual vignettes told from the first-person point of view. The genre has received recognition for its capacity to bring the voices of ordinary and marginalized groups into the public sphere (Couldry, 2008). Digital stories are both narrative and informative; creative and documentary. Barret (2005) described the process of creating a digital story in this way: “Through narrative, we learn from experience by reflecting upon experience, declaring what it means, and distilling it into a symbolic form to be expressed and remembered.” Recognizing the medium’s potential to illuminate complexity in situations that involve human interactions and judgements, Fletcher and Cambre (2009) explored digital storytelling as a vein of implicated scholarship. This qualitative research study uses digital storytelling to examine the nuances and complexities of teaching with technology as viewed from the perspectives of 10 high school teachers, representing various disciplines, in two suburban school districts in Kentucky and Ohio. After conducting video interviews with each study participant, I transcribed the audio from each interview and then coded and analyzed the transcripts for themes and collective issues (Gubrium & Turner, 2009). With permission from the teachers in the study, I used excerpts from the video interviews to create a collection of digital stories that captured their experiences and viewpoints about integrating technology. Collaborative web-based software allowed the teachers to participate in the development of their digital stories. They could view the digital story projects as they were being created, provide input on the stories, or co-create the stories with me. The project resulted in two products: a research manuscript and a collection of digital stories. The project benefits the scholarly community by providing insights into the barriers and supporting conditions that influence teachers’ uses of technology for instruction. The project benefits the profession of teaching by illuminating school wide and classroom strategies that facilitate effective use of instructional technology. Finally, the project benefits our community by allowing the voices of teachers to be heard. This work will lead to future collaborations through a special topics course for teachers offered during the summer of 2020.
Role of Farmers Markets in Establishing a Sustainable Food System in Greater Cincinnati

The fresh, local food that farmers markets provide are a remedy for the many failures of our current food system: obesity and related heart, stroke and diabetes diseases; microbe contaminated meat and leafy greens; farmers bankrupted by low prices; consumers alienated from the sources of their food. For eight years, several students and I have studied the history, development and viability of farmer markets in Greater Cincinnati. Our region preceded the exponential growth of farmers markets in other U.S. cities when a system of “tailgate” markets were begun in 1978. As farmers aged, tailgates were closing in the late 1990s and early 2000s, but new markets replaced them, so numbers of markets remained virtually unchanged from 1983 to 2005. Large jumps in 2005 and 2010 led to a peak of 42 markets in 2012, but by 2018, only 34 markets remained. We distinguish Farmer Focused markets, at which farmers sell produce and sideline food products like jams and bakery, from Consumer Focused markets, which add specialized food products like bread, heat-and-eat foods, entertainment, body products and more. In addition to the food and other goods farmers markets provide, they create venues for social interaction and community enrichment. Of the 79 markets begun since 1970, however, 49 have closed. Several factors interact to jeopardize their viability: bad locations; too many markets nearby; incompetent managers; too few farmers; and inadequate support for managers. We find this last most important. Market managers must perform a wide array of tasks, which require many organizational, interpersonal and promotional skills. Twenty five of 37 markets operating in 2017 were run by volunteers and another three received inadequate pay. Our markets need a funded, overarching organization to coordinate and provide services to managers, like those established in Pittsburg and Seattle, if farmers markets are to maintain the key services that they provide.
Examining the Trauma Experiences of Dementia Caregivers

Family caregivers have been the focus of much attention over the years due to the increasing number of individuals who provide care for a relative/friend and the substantial increases in degenerative illnesses, such as Alzheimer’s disease (AD). Nearly 16 million Americans provide unpaid care for persons with AD or another form of dementia. It is well established that caregiving in the 21st century is now considered a life course role, with caregiving spanning many years when caring for an individual with a chronic neurodegenerative illness. Furthermore, it is well established that caregivers are subject to higher rates of emotional and physical health complications. If society remains reliant on families for providing the majority of care for those living with chronic and neurodegenerative illnesses, then it is paramount that research on the needs and experiences of dementia caregivers continues. This mixed methods study explores the trauma experiences of dementia caregivers from two evaluative perspectives. First, it will evaluate trauma experiences related to the caregiving process, including caregiving onset experiences, disease progression, transitions within the caregiving career (e.g., hospitalizations), medically complex caregiving situations, and other caregiving events that may pose traumatic risk. Secondly, it will evaluate antecedent factors that serve as predictors of trauma for dementia caregivers, including trauma experiences related to the relationship prior to the onset of caregiving, interpersonal traumas occurring within a relational context, and intergenerational transmission of trauma. Results from this study will help fill a noticeable gap in the dementia caregiving literature that has focused considerably less on the trauma experiences of caregivers compared to other commonly assessed endpoints (e.g., depression, caregiver burden). Results will also contribute to the trauma-informed care literature by providing valuable information specific to dementia caregivers, who tend to be overlooked in the context of trauma-informed care.
The US-Japan Collaboration to Support Domestic Violence Victim Advocates

Domestic violence is physical and psychological abuse as well as economic control by one partner against the other in an intimate relationship. It is not only a crime but also considered a serious social and public health problem globally. Advocacy for domestic violence victims began in the U.S. in the 1970s at the grassroots level followed by formal efforts of developing shelters and therapeutic services as well as laws and policies. The U.S. also established a system of support for victim advocates by providing training and technical assistance through federally funded coalitions. Japan has lagged far behind, passing the domestic violence law in 2001, which required local municipalities to provide services to victims. Domestic violence is a complicated issue that requires knowledge and skills related to various topics including trauma, community resources and cultural diversity. Japanese victim advocates often lack support such as training and guidance while they strive to effectively serve. The purpose of this presentation is to describe a 10-year collaboration that translates the U.S. efforts to support victim advocates into the Japanese context. The main component of the project, the two-day advocate training, was recently evaluated and found that the training significantly improved advocates’ disposition, knowledge and self-efficacy. This project has an immense potential to impact domestic violence advocacy efforts in Japan and beyond with ongoing evaluations. The iterative process of adapting and refining a model of support for domestic violence victim advocates is the first step toward testing the effectiveness of the practices. It also shows great implications for research and practice in various fields. For example, an innovative NKU program may be a great fit for another country with commitment for a collaborative process. This presentation will garner interests in scholarly collaborations related to this project and potential new projects.
High-Impact Practices on NKU’s Campus

To what extent does a student’s participation in high-impact practices affect their commitment to and success at NKU? We surveyed 1,240 current NKU students who participated in one or more high-impact practices at NKU to evaluate the self-reported levels of satisfaction and skill development during their experiences as well as how each contributed to their academic success and connection to NKU. We examine six areas of high impact practices: first-year experiences, curriculum, internships, study abroad, community engagement and student research experiences. We evaluate the impact that these practices have on student success individually and in combination to determine the value added of each practice on student success and commitment to NKU through a student’s career. It is paramount to understand the value of each practice when determining the strategic investment of NKU’s (and other universities) funds into different programs, particularly in a time of contracting university budgets. While many of these practices have been studied individually, no research has been conducted to look at the large-scale application and interaction of these practices on individual students.
Filmmaking is a collaborative process. Even the smallest production requires more than one participant, and the most micro of micro-digital cinema routinely needs a dozen or more artists and craftspeople to successfully create an engaging narrative. When teaching about filmmaking, the challenges of collaboration get heightened with the addition of discipline-specific academic processes, expectations and evaluations. In fall 2017, Corrie Danieley and Chris Strobel began a collaboration between Theatre and Dance’s Acting for the Camera class and Electronic Media and Broadcasting’s Digital Cinema Projects class. The two courses were scheduled at a concurrent time and met together for more than 75 percent of the semester. Primary challenges for the courses included bridging the cultural differences between SOTA and COI, navigating the academic needs of the material and the students and setting demanding but achievable goals. The partnership’s first iteration proved successful and revealed opportunities to strengthen the collaboration. The following fall, the two classes were again simultaneously scheduled with even tighter integration in instruction, and plans are underway to deepen the collaboration in 2019. One of the more exciting aspects of this arrangement is the evolution of instruction to more fully mirror the professional filmmaking process. It is also serving as a model and a potential departure point to integrate other classes and aspects of SOTA and the COI for a more complete filmmaking experience for our students. We are finding that the safety net provided by the class coupled with professional level outcome expectations prepares our students more fully for their futures in the digital cinema world. Additionally, the collaboration has forged a relationship that has borne a 2018 study abroad course and will likely feed future digital cinema projects involving our faculty and students outside of the classroom.
Did We Catch Them All? Testing Twitter’s Data Collection Services

Twitter provides two Application Programming Interfaces (APIs)—Streaming API and Search API—which allow programmers to collect tweets. Twitter Streaming API allows to collect tweets in real time, and it provides two access levels: free and decahose. The free version returns a sample of all public tweets. The documentation doesn’t explain how such sampling is obtained and how large it is compared to the entire population of tweets. In addition, the service can be used with specific filtering keywords; otherwise said, tweets that contain only specific search keywords are collected. Again, the Twitter documentation doesn’t explain how this filtering is made and if/when all the matching tweets will be selected. In our work, we aim to understand the features and limitations of Twitter data collection when using Twitter’s free filter service. Our experiments show that, for keywords that are infrequent (and even keywords that are moderately frequent), the entire matching tweet set can be successfully collected. We determined that this service provides up to 50 tweets per second and reports the number of discarded tweets in the limit entry in a cumulative way. Due to the variation in tweets’ creation times, we estimated that keywords matching approximately 1,690 tweets per minute can be collected without losing a tweet. In addition, we tested and confirmed that different types of tweets—such as normal, retweet, quote, and reply tweets—are provided by this free service. This work allows social-media researchers across multiple disciplines—including computer science, journalism, political science, sociology, and marketing—to determine under what circumstances they can confidently use Twitter’s free filter service to collect tweets for their research. This work is a collaboration between researchers from the following NKU departments: Computer Science (Traian Marius Truta, Alina Campan), Statistics (Joseph Nolan) and Communication (Alyssa Appelman).
Dedication: Creative Programming for A Collaborative Recital

While brainstorming for a recent faculty chamber recital at Northern Kentucky University, we realized we had some great performers for a creative program. Having worked through the logistics of when and where, the next step was to create a program. Taking into consideration the subject matter and repertoire, a program was born. Having recently viewed the film "Song of Love," a musical biopic about Clara Schumann, Robert Schumann and Johannes Brahms, a program weaving clips from the film with musical works by these legends was born. Quite organically, a program emerged with solo piano, lieder and chamber works highlighting key points of the film. In this case, a film became the seed of our chamber program. But why this movie? There are several considerations necessary for creative programming which will be discussed in this session. Getting started: Is there a time period or historical event of interest to you? Research authors, artists and other famous figures to get a sense of the culture. Begin with one piece that you love. This will give your program a heartbeat. A common thread with the film and our program is the Lied, Widmung (Dedication) by Robert Schumann: Find the performers and choose repertoire

Historical Significance: During the Romantic Era, chamber recitals were intimate gatherings at homes featuring solo, lieder and chamber works. In the case of this project, it was Clara Schumann’s 200th birthday to be celebrated in 2019. Include historical accuracy in your program. Anything Goes: Are there other layers to consider as you get to know a potential piece? Create a story or expand an existing one. Appeal to a larger audiences: Artistically, curating a creative program can allow performers to form deeper connections with the music by relating its content to the thematic storyline of the concert.
Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky in Frederick Douglass's Life, Mind and Newspaper

My spotlight presentation would share highlights from the book I am writing on Frederick Douglass and Cincinnati antislavery. The five visits Douglass made to Cincinnati between 1850 and 1856 strongly influenced his social and political thought, though they are essentially unexamined by Douglass scholars. Those same visits helped to make Cincinnati a national center of antislavery enlightenment during those years, though they are essentially unexamined by Cincinnati historians. Before, during and after each of these visits, Douglass was intensely aware of Kentucky as a slaveholding state on the other side of the river. In the process of showing some of the ways in which our Greater Cincinnati region influenced Douglass’s life as a traveler, author, orator, newspaper editor and political strategist, I will discuss some of the dangers, as well as benefits, of doing archival research in the digital age. If time allows, I will discuss Douglass’s conflicted relationship with Salmon P. Chase (for whom our law school is named), his deep admiration and respect for Margaret Garner (as well as for other enslaved northern Kentuckians who were driven to kill their own children to save them from a fate worse than death) and his editorial and personal support for the Newport News, the antislavery paper (later renamed the Free South) that W. S. Bailey published in Newport, Kentucky, throughout the 1850s and during the Civil War.
Testing a Potential Pharmacotherapy for Methamphetamine Use Disorder

The purpose of the current study was to test a potential pharmacotherapy (drug called Ro 63-1908) on the rewarding effects of methamphetamine in rats. The expected outcome was that Ro 63-1908 would decrease the rewarding effects of methamphetamine as assessed in conditioned place preference (CPP). Briefly, rats learned to associate the rewarding effects of methamphetamine with a particular environment. On alternate days, rats were placed in a different environmental context, where they did not receive methamphetamine. At a later time, when rats were allowed to choose between the environment paired with methamphetamine and the environment that was never paired with the drug, rats spent more time in the environment previously paired with methamphetamine. However, rats that received Ro 63-1908 before each methamphetamine injection did not develop a preference for the environment paired with methamphetamine. The results of this study are important (for both the academic field and for the community) because psychostimulant abuse has become a major issue in the United States. Methamphetamine, which has high abuse potential, has become especially problematic. With no current FDA-approved pharmacotherapies for psychostimulant drugs, it is difficult for individuals to decrease their methamphetamine use. The current results suggest that targeting a specific site in the brain with Ro 63-1908 can help attenuate the rewarding effects of methamphetamine. To further expand the findings of the current experiment, my laboratory can collaborate with faculty from Biological Sciences to determine the neural changes that may occur following administration of Ro 63-1908. Understanding these changes may allow us to explain why this drug is able to reduce the rewarding effects of methamphetamine in animals. This research was funded by a Northern Kentucky University Faculty Project Grant and a Kentucky Biomedical Research Infrastructure Network Investigator Development Award.
Faculty presence and caring behaviors present challenges in online educational settings due to lack of face-to-face interaction. Faculty teaching accelerated online courses of eight weeks or less may face additional obstacles due to the shortened timeframe. This project intended to fill the gap identified in the literature for best practices in the establishment of faculty online presence and caring behavior (FOPCB) for accelerated online nursing courses. The mixed method study included the use of an online survey containing both quantitative and qualitative items that focused on how 122 post-licensure online nursing students perceive and identify FOPCB in accelerated online nursing courses. Quantitative results indicate that students rank timely communication, academic support and empathetic presence as top behaviors of faculty online presence and caring. Expansive qualitative themes of authentic and empathetic communication, timely and respectful feedback, faculty interaction and investment in student success support the quantitative findings. Select broad strategies identified by the researchers to support FOPCB include authentic communication, methods and conveyance of timely feedback, instructor flexibility and investment in the student; specific examples of how to operationalize these strategies will be shared in the presentation. Current research in online pedagogy reveals that students persist and are more successful when faculty exhibit caring behaviors and demonstrate social presence (Gazza & Hunker, 2014). Social presence in the form of faculty presence and student interactions is established as key to quality online education and is purported to be a factor in online students’ persistence and success. This project aligns with the new NKU three-pronged student success strategic plan, specifically student completion. Opportunities for collaboration include sharing results and networking across disciplines. We have been invited to present at the national Nurse Educators Conference in the Rockies this summer.