



FACULTY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

THE UNIVERSITY
OF TAMPA

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FACULTY ACCOMPLISHMENTS



FROM THE PROVOST

Dear Readers,

The University of Tampa is committed to a conception of the role of faculty as teacher-scholars. Teaching has pride of place as the first responsibility of UT's faculty, but our faculty are also talented scholars, researchers and artists. Their work in these areas is critical to creating a campus that is a dynamic intellectual community. The present publication celebrates this dimension of their work, showcasing faculty accomplishments across our four colleges and our more than 200 areas of study.



The faculty accomplishments featured here come from the years 2014 and 2015, and include publications of important articles, award-winning books, highly competitive grants awarded by federal agencies and leading foundations, national and international honors and recognitions and artistic work that has been lauded by reviewers.

The accomplishments have been organized into four areas — intellectual contributions, artistic work, grants and awards and honors. In each of these areas the faculty are grouped by college. The accomplishments featured here do not constitute a complete inventory — the publication would need to be much, much longer were that its purpose — but the selections serve to introduce the vibrancy and diversity of the intellectual life of The University of Tampa.

Respectfully,

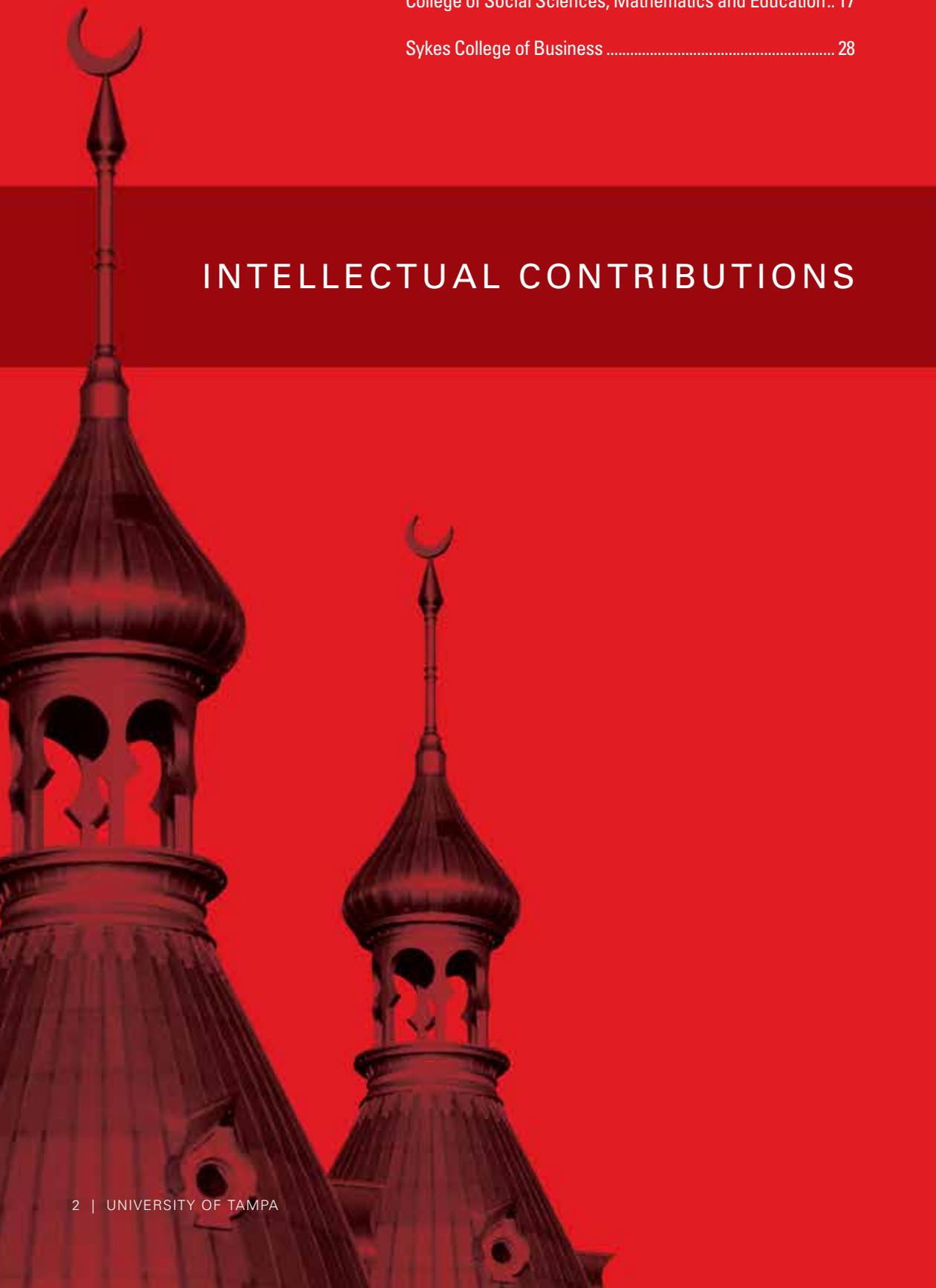
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David S. Stern". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of each word being capitalized and prominent.

David S. Stern,

Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs

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INTELLECTUAL CONTRIBUTIONS



College of Arts and Letters

Christopher Boulton, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Communication

Boulton, Christopher, Under the Cloak of Whiteness: A Circuit of Culture Analysis of Opportunity Hoarding & Colour-blind Racism Inside US Advertising Internship Programs. (2015) *tripleC: Communication, Capitalism & Critique*, 13(2): 390-403.

Drawing on qualitative fieldwork at three large agencies, this article adapts Richard Johnson's *Circuit of culture* (1986) as a framework to examine both the material practices that help reproduce an overwhelmingly white labor force within US advertising agencies and the ideological screens that conceal them from scrutiny, critique and reform. I argue that efforts to diversify advertising through internship-based affirmative action programs are ultimately undermined and overwhelmed by the more widespread systems of white privilege whereby agency executives and powerful clients by-pass the application process and directly place personal friends and relatives into highly sought after internship slots. Furthermore, he contends that such material practices of class preference are masked, and thereby enabled, by ideological screens of colour-blind meritocracy. He argues that colour-blindness leads to meritocracy in theory, but race discrimination in practice and concludes with a discussion of some possible implications for communication theory in general and critical media industry studies in particular.

Boulton, Christopher, In Defense of "Slacktivism": How KONY 2012 Got the Whole World to Watch. (2015). In *Debates for the Digital Age: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly of Our Online World*, (Eds. Danielle Sarver Coombs & Simon Collister).

In March of 2012, the Internet video KONY 2012 swept across Facebook and Twitter racking up more than 100 million views in just six days, making it the most viral video in the history of the Internet. KONY 2012's stated intent was to draw attention to how Joseph Kony's Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) abducts, abuses and forces children to fight as soldiers in and around Uganda and to inspire young activists to pressure celebrities and politicians to do whatever it takes to catch him. The backlash was swift. Critics objected not only to the facts, foreign policy agenda and racial politics of KONY 2012 but also to the financial priorities of Invisible Children (IC), the organization behind the campaign. Many of these objections were well founded. IC's video oversimplified and exaggerated Kony's power (comparing Kony to Hitler when Kony's "army" only had a few hundred soldiers), called for a United States-led military intervention into an oil-rich country (sound familiar?) and cast young, mostly white teenagers as Africa's saviors (a neocolonial "White Man's Burden").

IC also came under scrutiny for spending more money on making and showing movies than actually distributing direct aid to the affected region. Other critics, while sympathetic to the cause, questioned the entire approach of the KONY 2012 campaign, dismissing the sharing of a video on social media as the epitome of "slacktivism," a term combining the lazy connotations of "slacker" with "activist" to convey how the Internet makes political expression more convenient or, as Snopes founder Barbara Mikkelsen first put it to the New York Times back in 2002, "the desire people have to do something good without getting out of their chair."

True, KONY 2012 made mistakes — and some of them ugly — but it also achieved something that is both difficult and important; by turning suburban teens into slacktivists, KONY 2012 made human rights "cool."



FACULTY PROFILE

Taegan A McMahon, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor, Biology

Dr. McMahon's work in conservation biology is revolutionizing how we understand and plan to manage a devastating pathogenic fungus. An assistant professor of biology, her research has earned publication in *Nature*, the most widely cited scientific journal in the world. She focuses on the chytrid fungus that has caused the extinction of hundreds of amphibian (e.g. frogs) species around the world. Amphibians are indicators of environmental health, so McMahon's research aims to understand some of the factors affecting this conservation crisis.

One of her major research lines is identifying the non-amphibian hosts of the fungus, which not only helps us understand disease dynamics in the wild, but also explains how the fungus can wipe out entire frog populations and yet persist in the environment. McMahon is also working on developing possible vaccination campaigns. She and her collaborators have demonstrated it is possible to vaccinate frogs against the chytrid fungus, and are now refining this process to determine whether this vaccine can be used as part of a conservation management plan.

Boulton, Christopher, Feminism, Internet Filtering and Religious Strategies. (2015). In *New Views on Pornography*, (Eds. Lynn Comella & Shira Tarrant).

As an object of analysis for cultural studies, Internet pornography is uniquely positioned as both an enormously popular media genre and a deeply despised idea. It is a contested textual space, opposed from various angles by grassroots activists, opportunistic politicians and religious conservatives; each group evokes, and sometimes even displays, pornographic images in order to spark the shock and disgust of a supposedly respectable public and then rearticulates this affective response with its own larger programs of social reform. This chapter looks specifically at how the evolving agenda of the feminist anti-porn organization Stop Porn Culture (SPC) has helped enable government-mandated Internet filtering along with other attempts to quarantine adult content online. It also considers how some conservative churches have, in addition to filtering, turned toward sex-positive language as a religious strategy for opposing pornography. Moreover, in light of this recent confluence of events, it now seems an opportune time to revisit and update “Pornand Me(n),” my analysis of the 2007 national antipornographic conference held at Wheelock College — an event that drew in both feminists and religious conservatives alike and served as the launch pad for SPC and its emerging legislative agenda.

James J. Lopez, Ph.D.

Professor, Language and Linguistics

Lopez, James, Excerpts from *The Last Adam* ISLE: Interdisciplinary Studies in Literature and Environment. 21.1 (Winter 2014) 76-83.

This publication constitutes a selection (first chapter in full and portions of chapter two) of my unpublished translation of the novel *The Last Adam*, by the Mexican writer, activist and diplomat Homero Aridjis. Aridjis is an internationally acclaimed writer and recipient of some of the world’s most prestigious literary and environmental awards. Aridjis’ millennialism is an aspect of his work that I have studied in depth, and it reveals an emotional depth, historical awareness, ethical urgency and aesthetic mastery that is not usually evident in the increasingly popular post-apocalyptic genre. Aridjis’s novels, particularly the ones dealing with the near future and the consequences of our collective self-destruction, represent a potentially rich and successful contribution to the literary panorama of the English-speaking world.

Kyle R. McIntosh, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, English

McIntosh, K., Pelaez-Morales, C. and Silva, T. (Eds.). *Graduate Studies in Second Language in Writing*. Anderson, SC: Parlor Press (2015).

Graduate Studies in Second Language Writing advances scholarship and professionalization in the field of second language writing by addressing the ways in which an array of processes and personal interactions shape the experiences of those entering the field, as well as those who provide them with guidance and support. By

pairing several noted scholars with their former mentees, now established scholars in their own right, the book takes insights gained from these conversations and makes them available to a wider audience, including current and prospective graduate students, faculty advisors and university administrators involved in such programs. Each chapter explores intersections between the personal, professional and institutional demands of graduate study in L2 writing, highlighting the constant negotiation that occurs at different stages in the development of one's academic career.

David Reamer, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, English

Reamer, David, (2015). Risk = Probability × Consequences: Probability, Uncertainty and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Evolving Risk Communication Rhetoric. *Technical Communication Quarterly*, 24(4), 349-373.

This article examines the rhetoric employed by the Atomic Energy Commission and its successor, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, to communicate the risks of nuclear power to legislators and the public. Analysis of official and unofficial documents produced by nuclear regulators demonstrates that the AEC and NRC for decades employed ineffective risk-communication strategies emphasizing complex probabilistic calculations rather than addressing the public's concerns about the possibility of nuclear disaster. As a result of its poor communication strategies, the nuclear industry lacks substantial public support as it responds to challenges such as the Fukushima Daiichi meltdown and competition from inexpensive natural gas; however, the stakeholder-oriented risk communication policy like that described in this essay offers opportunities to rebuild bridges and regain public trust.

Adam Rottinghaus, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Communication

Hardin, C. and **Rottinghaus, A.**, 2015. Introducing a Cultural Approach to Technology in Financial Markets. *Journal of Cultural Economy*, 8.5, 547-563.

In this co-authored article, Dr. Hardin and Dr. Rottinghaus examine the role of communication technologies in global financial markets. While most scholars argue that communication technologies make financial markets more equal, Hardin and Rottinghaus show that communication technologies create unequal access to market information, and unequal interactions among financial traders. They use historical examples including: letter couriers in 16th century Italy, telegraphs and telephones at the turn of the twentieth century and fiber-optic Internet connections today. These inequalities in access and information create profits for some at the expense of others and contradict the idea that communication technologies make markets more equal and efficient. They offer a new theoretical framework through which future social and cultural studies of financial markets can examine the different ways in which communication technologies shape global financial markets.

Brooke Scherer, MFA**Associate Professor, Art**

Scherer, Brooke, In *Visual Communication and Culture: Design Education for a Globalized World*, in Baylen, D.M. and D'alba, A, (Eds). *Essentials of Teaching and Integrating Visual and Media Literacy: Visualizing Learning* (2015).

Professor Scherer's chapter focuses on graphic design education and professional practice as they relate to cross-cultural visual communication. Through provided case studies, pedagogical discussion and assignment suggestions, as well as student project examples, this chapter aims to educate the audience by examining how varying global societies receive, decipher and understand visual messaging in accordance to their cultural background, practices and beliefs. Color, semiotics and imagery construction, surrounding environments and design composition are just a few important topics covered.

Kacy D. Tillman, Ph.D.**Associate Professor, English**

Tillman, Kacy D., *Loyalist Women and the Fight for the Right to Entry*. *Age of Revolutions*.

This article is about loyalist women writers and how they framed their ideology during the American Revolution via the metaphor of forced entry, which implied a violation of physical and propertied spaces. While most literary historians — if they address loyalism at all — focus on the men who could vote, fight or legislate, my article broadens and redefines “loyalty” to include women so that we might view the revolution from an alternative perspective. It suggests that women emphasized the violated house and the people in it to frame the rebels, their supporters and their cause as dishonorable, dangerous and immoral. In so doing, they highlighted their inability to consent, either to the people who entered their homes or the loyalties they or their families were assumed to hold.

Stephanie L. Tripp, Ph.D.**Associate Professor, Communication**

Tripp, S., (2014). Media gatekeepers and the rise of networked readers: Revisiting the contra-crack controversy. *Explorations in Media Ecology*, 13(1), 67-78.

This article examines the controversy over an investigative series published in 1996 by The San Jose Mercury News within the context of our transition from a print-based to a digital culture and explores the emerging role of networked readers in producing and legitimating knowledge. The Mercury News was at the cutting edge of new media journalism when it published its series investigating ties between the CIA, the Nicaraguan Contras and the flow of crack cocaine into poor Los Angeles neighborhoods. The attack on the series by the print media elite and its failure to suppress the story's spread through traditional modes of gatekeeping marked an important moment for journalism.

Aimee L. Whiteside, Ph.D.**Assistant Professor, English**

Lewis, S., **Whiteside, A.L.** and Garrett Dikkers, A. (2015). Providing chances for students to recover credit: Is online learning a solution? In M.F. Rice (Ed.), *Exploring Pedagogies for Diverse Learners Online: Advances in Research on Teaching*, 25, Emerald, 143-157.

This chapter presents data from research studies specifically aimed at gathering the perspectives of K-12 students who are taking online courses for credit recovery, their virtual school teachers and face-to-face school support professionals. Students in credit recovery programs need to “recover” their high school credit. These programs give students who have either missed too many high classes and/or failed one or more of their high school courses an alternative pathway to recover these credits online and graduate. Some of these students who struggle academically have juvenile records, challenging addictions and learning disabilities or challenges; additionally, they may have children themselves and/or other familial responsibilities. The data from this study suggest that, with proper orientation to online environment, individualized support and purposeful programmatic structuring, online and blended learning may be a solution for credit recovery students, potentially decreasing the number of future high school dropouts.

Whiteside, A.L. (2015). Introducing the Social Presence Model to explore online and blended learning experiences. *Online Learning: Official Journal of the Online Learning Consortium*, 19(2).

This study explores the level of social presence, or connectedness, in two iterations of a 13-month, graduate-level certificate program. The methods include a case study approach for coding discussions for 16 online courses using the pre-established Social Presence Coding Scheme as well as conducting instructor and student interviews and collecting observation notes on over a dozen face-to-face courses. The results of this study suggest the need for further research and development on the Social Presence Coding Scheme. Additionally, this study unveiled the Social Presence Model, a working model. Finally, this study also highlighted the importance of multiple data sources, the need for researchers to request access to participant data outside the formal learning environment and the challenges with multimodal literacy.

Lewis, S., **Whiteside, A.L.** and Garrett Dikkers, A. (2014). Autonomy and responsibility: Online learning as a solution for at risk high school students. *International Journal of E-Learning and Distance Education*, 29(2), 1-11.

In this three-year, mixed methods case study, the benefits and challenges of online learning for at-risk high school students were examined. A key finding was that at-risk students identify the benefits and challenges of online learning to be the same. While students appreciate the opportunity to work ahead and study at their own pace, they see it as a challenge to be responsible for their own learning and manage their time. The authors of this paper argue that, with proper support structures in place, students who are at-risk for dropping out can overcome challenges and find success in an online learning environment.

Garrett Dikkers, A., Lewis, S. and **Whiteside, A.L.** (2015). Blended learning for students with disabilities: The North Carolina Virtual Public School’s co-teaching model. In M.F. Rice (Ed.), *Exploring Pedagogies for Diverse Learners Online: Advances in Research on Teaching*, 25, Emerald, 67-93.

This chapter explores the Occupational Course of Study program through the lens of the students, the virtual teachers and the face-to-face teachers, providing an understanding of how blended learning has the potential to provide high quality academic coursework targeted to meet their individual learning needs. This blended environment insures the students have a highly qualified content-area teacher and are also able to have their individual learning needs met through the attention and expertise of their exceptional children teacher.

Daniel Wollenberg, Ph.D.

Professor, Communication

Wollenberg, Daniel, The thing is grounded on story: The Danes and Medieval English Memory. *Northern Studies*, 46, 2014, 75-101.

This article, based on a chapter from Dr. Wollenberg's dissertation, argues that a literary tradition of the "Danes" (or Vikings) as tyrannical, vicious usurpers stemmed from certain political campaigns in medieval chronicles, where the Danes were delegitimized as barbaric outsiders, even though many Scandinavians had settled in England. After the Norman Conquest, Anglo-Norman chronicles aligned Anglo-Saxon and Norman pasts to craft a new story of England and the English, where the Danes were continually cast as wrong, ignoble conquerors, contrasted with the rightful, noble conquering of the Normans and Anglo-Saxons. It is this characterization of the malignant Dane in the English past that historical narratives preserve and develop, and that partially inform our modern picture of the Vikings.

Wollenberg, Daniel, Defending the West: Cultural Racism and Pan-Europeanism on the Far Right. *postmedieval: a journal of medieval cultural studies*, 5, (3), Fall 2014, 308-319.

Using Norwegian terrorist Anders Breivik's 2011 manifesto as a barometer of right and far-right political rhetoric of the last two decades, this essay argues that two core ideas of Breivik's manifesto reveal larger shifts in post-Holocaust racist discourse: first, that in a post-Holocaust world in which explicit biological racism is becoming rarer, Breivik and other figures on the contemporary European far-right have spotlighted a common Western identity, rooted in and bolstered by medieval imagery and rhetoric, as the chief quality marking the West as historically and culturally unique; second, that the 'clash of civilizations' theory of Bernard Lewis and Samuel Huntington has permeated far-right anti-immigration discourse.

College of Natural and Health Sciences

Carol Botwinski, Ed.D.

Department of Nursing

Botwinski, C.A., McWilliam, P. and LaCourse, J. (2014, January). Deltoid Intramuscular Injections and Obesity. *MedSurg Nursing*, 23(1).

Due to easy access, patient comfort and decreased risk for injury, intramuscular (IM) injection in the deltoid muscle is frequently used in administering vaccines in the adult. Use of an appropriate needle length is required

for proper absorption of the vaccine. Due to the increasing number of adults considered obese, concerns regarding vaccine injection technique and needle-length selection have been reported. Studies show obese adults had lower titers of vaccine than those of average weight when using a standard 1-inch needle. Use of an individual's basal metabolic index (BMI) to determine needle length as opposed using one standard needle length resulted in significantly higher vaccine titers in those considered obese. Results indicate that nurses should use the individual's BMI to determine what needle length to use when administering IM injections.

Botwinski, C.A. and Falco, G.A. (2014). Transition to Postnatal Renal Function. *The Journal of Perinatal & Neonatal Nursing*, 28 (2), 150-154.

This article describes the changes that occur in the newborn's kidney function after birth. In-utero the placenta is the primary organ responsible for maintaining fluid and electrolyte balance in the fetus. With birth, the neonatal kidney must assume this function. While the newborn's renal function is decreased at birth, the infant's kidneys are still able to manage homeostasis and are sufficient for growth and development. However, stressors can limit the adaptive properties of the kidney in those infants born premature. The impact of stressors such as infection, low oxygen levels and medications that decrease renal blood flow are discussed. Knowledge of the changes in renal physiology is essential in caring for these premature babies. This is especially important for those infants born before 34 weeks' gestation, when formation of the kidney is not yet complete.

Todd Campbell, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Biology

Stuart, Y.E., **Campbell, T.S.**, Reynolds, R.G., Revell, L.J. and Losos, J.B., 2014. Rapid evolution of character displacement following species invasion. *Science* 346:463-466.

Evolution has been unambiguously demonstrated in countless species in response to breeding programs (artificial selection) and natural environmental changes (natural selection). However, evidence that evolution in one species occurs as a result of competition with another species is very rare. My study revealed rapid evolution of the native green anole lizard in response to competition with an invasive species, the Cuban brown anole lizard. The invasive lizard forced the native lizard to perch higher in trees, and after only 20 generations, the green anoles evolved larger toe-pads in response to having to cling to smaller, more precarious perches. Our study was among the first to demonstrate evolution driven by competition, and the first to demonstrate the evolution of a native species in response to resource competition with an invasive species.

L. Michael Carastro, Jr., Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Biochemistry

Carastro, L.M., Lin, H.Y., Park, H.Y., Kim, D., Radlein, S., Hampton, K.K., Hakam, A., Zachariah, B., Pow-Sang J, Park JY. (2014) Role of p73 Dinucleotide polymorphism in prostate cancer and p73 protein isoform balance. *Prostate Cancer*. 2014:129582.

Prostate cancer (PCa) is the most frequently diagnosed and second deadliest cancer among U.S. men, but available testing for PCa risk is currently lacking. In collaboration with Moffitt Cancer Center, we report a

statistically significant link between a DNA mutation in a cancer prevention gene (p73) with a 45% reduction in aggressive PCa risk. Further, we demonstrate a change in the functionality of the p73 gene which we only observed in cells that contain this DNA mutation. This functional change in the p73 gene offers a molecular rationale for how the DNA mutation results in the observed decrease in aggressive PCa risk. Our findings could lead to improved detection of those at risk for aggressive PCa, as well as possible new approaches to preventing and/or treating aggressive PCa.

Suzanne Edgett Collins, RN, MPH, JD, Ph.D.

Professor, Nursing

Medical Ethics Subcommittee (Shamoo, A., Myers, R., Certain, R.G., **Collins, S.E.**, Resnik, D.B.), Defense Health Board. (2015). *Ethical Guidelines and Practices for Military Medical Professionals*. Falls Church, VA: Author.

Under the auspices of the Defense Health Board, the Medical Ethics Subcommittee considered ethical issues facing military health professionals (MHP), providing recommendations in its March 2016 report, *Ethical Guidelines and Practices for Military Health Professionals* (<http://www.health.mil/About-MHS/Other-MHS-Organizations/Defense-Health-Board/Reports>). MHP serve in diverse settings, caring for a wide array of patients under sometimes austere conditions. MHP experience both internal and external ethical conflicts regarding what they are required to do, or not to do. Creation of an overarching military code of medical ethics, infrastructure for its implementation in all care environments, supportive training, ethical decision making assistance and help in personal management of residual moral turmoil are all essential.

MaryAnn D'Alesandro, DNP, RN, MSN, CNOR, BC

Assistant Professor, Nursing

D'Alesandro, M.A., (2015). Simple steps to reduce anxiety in the surgical patient. *OR Nurse*, 9(2): 48.

Anxiety is a normal response to an unknown situation or event. A surgical patient's anxiety although common, can trigger physiologic stress responses that can affect the patient's outlook, recovery process and healing capabilities. Many factors may lead to the surgical patient's anxiety, including the reason for surgery, such as treatment of a disease, trauma or unknown etiology requiring biopsy. In addition, some patients experience a perceived loss of control due to the need for sedation or the known recovery time that will require the patient to rely on others for basic needs. Keeping the basics in mind, common strategies to help reduce a surgical patient's anxiety include: open communication, humor, music, aromatherapy, visitation of family/friends and medication are known to decrease anxiety and improve the patient's experience.

Eric Freunt, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Biology

Benner B.E., Martorell A.J., Mahadevan P., Najm F.J., Tesar P.J., **Freundt E.C.**, Depletion of Olig2 in Oligodendrocyte Progenitor Cells Infected by Theiler's Murine Encephalomyelitis Virus. *Journal of Neurovirology*, 2016. Jun; 22(3): 336-48.

TMEV is a virus that infects mice and causes a disease similar to multiple sclerosis. During infection, the virus causes destruction of cells, called oligodendrocytes, that provide the insulation for neurons. My research seeks to understand how TMEV destroys oligodendrocytes. In this paper, we used mouse stem cells to create mouse oligodendrocyte progenitor cells, which are cells that normally give rise to the mature, insulation-producing cells. We then infected them and determined which genes are over-produced or under-produced in infected cells compared to cells that were not infected. We discovered that the virus eliminates a key protein that oligodendrocytes need to grow and mature, and so we think that this may be one way that the virus causes MS-like disease.

Daniel Huber, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Biology

Myological Variability in a Decoupled Skeletal System: Batoid Cranial Anatomy

Kolmann, M.A., **Huber, D.**, Dean, M.N. and Grubbs, R.D. (2014). Myological variability in a decoupled skeletal system: Batoid cranial anatomy. *Journal of Morphology*, 275(8), 862-881.

This is one of three publications with UT undergraduate Matthew Kolmann (BS-Biology, 2008), who has since earned his MS-Biology from Florida State University and is currently finishing his PhD-Biology at the University of Toronto. We examined the cranial anatomy of stingrays to determine how their morphology varies with respect to their diets and evolutionary history. In particular, we examined how decoupling of the jaws from the skull (stingray jaws are “suspended” beneath the skull, not directly attached to it) has affected the morphology, behavior and ecology of stingray feeding, and how some rays have evolved the ability to be durophagous. Durophagy, the consumption of hard prey, is an intriguing feat in stingrays because they have cartilaginous skeletons and the prey items they eat are often harder than their own skeletons.

Jones, L.B., **Huber, D.** and Waggett, R.J. (2015). Geometric analysis of shark teeth. *Dimensions in Mathematics*, 35 (1): 16-22.

As a part of our Science Math Master professional development program, our team developed integrated lessons to provide practical problems allowing students to explore biological questions using geometry. Marine biology, and sharks in particular, are of interest to the general public. This translates into a natural lure to engage students into learning and applying geometric principles to solve a complex yet compelling problem. In this lesson, students examine the relationship between the geometry of shark teeth and the feeding behavior of the sharks. The shape of the tooth may translate to a greater ability to puncture food, or may facilitate the sawing or shredding of prey. Through analyzing the geometry of different shark teeth, students can make predictions regarding the performance and feeding behavior of the sharks.

Pad Mahadevan, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Biology

Dorden S. and **Mahadevan P.** (2015). Functional prediction of hypothetical proteins in human adenoviruses. (2015). *Bioinformation* 11, 466-73.

This is a novel study of proteins with unknown function in human adenoviruses. Human adenoviruses cause a wide range of diseases such as acute respiratory disease, gastroenteritis and keratoconjunctivitis. By studying the functions of proteins in these viruses, we can gain insight into their pathogenicity. We used computational methods to elucidate the functions of proteins that did not have an annotated function. We also determined which methods provided the most functional information about these proteins. This study is important because it provides a greater insight into the proteomes of adenoviruses, an important human pathogen.

Salomon-Torres, R., Gonzalez-Vizcarra, V.M., Medina-Basulto, G.E., Montano-Gomez, M.F., **Mahadevan, P.**, Yaurima-Basaldua, V.H., Villa-Angulo, C., Villa-Angulo, R. (2015). Genome-wide identification of copy number variations in Holstein cattle from Baja California, Mexico, using high density SNP genotyping arrays. *Genetics and Molecular Research* 14, 11848-11859.

This study involved discovering specific genetic variations in Mexican cattle called copy number variations. Several of these discovered variations were novel ones. The importance of this study is that these variations can help us to investigate associations with phenotypic and economic traits in these cows such as milk production.

Mary Martinasek, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Public Health

Calvanese, A.V., Bingham, M.V., **Martinasek, M.P.** and Friesen, B.K. (2015). Understanding Attitudes, Beliefs and Information Seeking Regarding Hookah Smoking in Parents of College Students: An Exploratory Qualitative Pilot Study. *Respiratory Care*, 60(7), 959-966.

This journal article and research study involved student/faculty collaboration between the UT sociology department (Dr. Friesen) and the public health program. Students were trained to conduct telephone interviews with their parents on the parent's perception of hookah smoking to understand their beliefs, attitudes, behaviors and knowledge regarding this type of tobacco smoking. The interviews were recorded and evaluated by two public health students and Dr. Martinasek using a software program. The data was grouped into similar groups based on themes and written for publication. In this sample, parents of college students lack information on this growing tobacco smoking behavior occurring in young adults. This study can help to inform future information sharing with parents of college students at UT.

Gibson-Young, L., **Martinasek, M.P.**, Clutter, M., and Forrest, J. (2014). Are Students With Asthma at Increased Risk for Being a Victim of Bullying in School or Cyberspace? Findings From the 2011 Florida Youth Risk Behavior Survey. *Journal of School Health*, 84(7), 429-434.

This research study and article was a collaboration with a faculty member from Orlando and the Department of Health in Florida. We were interested in looking at data that was previously collected across the state of Florida from public high school students with asthma. Based on the data that was analyzed, we evaluated whether students with asthma were at risk of being bullied based on their answers to certain questions. Our research findings indicated that students with asthma were at risk for both Internet bullying and bullying at school. In addition, students with asthma who also reported feeling depressed were at increased risk of bullying. This study informs school health nurses on this public health concern.

Taegan A McMahon, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Biology

McMahon, T.A., Sears, B.F., Venesky, MD., Bessler, S., Brown, J., Deutsch, K., Halstead, N.T., Fites, J.S., Ortega, N., Reinert, L.K., Rollins-Smith, L.A., Raffel, T.R. and Rohr, J.R. 2014. Amphibians acquire resistance to live and dead fungus overcoming fungal immunosuppression. *Nature* 511:224-227.

Emerging fungal pathogens pose a great threat to biodiversity. The chytrid fungus (*Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*) has caused global decline of amphibians and has been implicated the extinction of many amphibian species. Here, we found that amphibians can learn to avoid the fungus after just one exposure to chytrid — this is a form of behavioral resistance. We also found that if frogs were exposed-to and cleared-of the fungus several times, they would develop an acquired resistance to the fungus. In other words, we could essentially vaccinate frogs against the fungus. More importantly, repeated exposure to dead fungus induced a similar magnitude of acquired resistance as exposure to live fungus. Exposure of frogs to this chytrid vaccine process might offer a practical way to protect pathogen-naive amphibians and facilitate the reintroduction of amphibians to locations in the wild where chytrid persists.

Halstead, N.T., **McMahon, T.A.**, Johnson, S.A., Raffel, T.R., Romansic, J.M., Crumrine, P.W. and Rohr J.R. 2014. Community ecology theory predicts the effects of agrochemical mixtures on aquatic biodiversity and ecosystem properties. *Ecology Letters* 17:932-941.

Ecosystems are often exposed to mixtures of agrochemicals, but the scientific community lacks a theoretical framework to predict the effects of agrochemical mixtures on biodiversity and ecosystem properties. We conducted an experiment to examine the effects of pairwise agrochemical mixtures, including fertilizer, herbicide, insecticide and fungicide, on 24 species- and seven ecosystem-level responses. We found that using a framework that incorporated information on each group of organisms, like sensitivity to chemicals, reproductive rate and links to ecosystem properties, allowed us to predict how these agrochemicals alone and in mixtures would impact the environment. These results allow us to make recommendations on which type of agrochemicals to apply together and separately to reduce their impacts on aquatic ecosystems.

Michael Middlebrooks, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Biology

Middlebrooks, M.L., Bell, S.S., Curtis, N.E., Pierce, S.K. (2014) Atypical plant–herbivore association of algal food and a kleptoplastic sea slug (*Elysia clarki*) revealed by DNA barcoding and field surveys. *Marine Biology* 161:1429-1440.

We examined a species of lettuce sea slug which is able to survive using photosynthesis. The animal accomplishes this amazing feat by feeding on several species of green algae and then stealing the chloroplasts from the algae. Because the slug can survive for many months entirely by photosynthesizing, it is difficult to witness it feeding in the wild. Therefore, to understand its ecological and spatial relationship with its food algae, we conducted a series of detailed field surveys and combined them with a molecular technique called DNA barcoding, which allowed us to precisely identify the slug's diet. We found that the slug had often fed on algae that was not present in its habitat, suggesting that field studies alone can provide an incomplete picture of complex plant-herbivore relationships.

Cynthia Parsons, DNP

Associate Professor, Nursing

Parsons, C., Garzon, D. L., McCoy, K. (2015) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Across the Lifespan: A Resource Guide for Nurse Practitioners. *American Academy of Nurse Practitioners Publication*, Austin: TX.

This publication is designed for use by healthcare providers. It is an authoritative guide to the comprehensive assessment and management of care for those clients with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). The book provides clinicians with an evidence based approach to screening patients and the use of reliable and valid assessment tools and clinical guidelines for accurate diagnosis. The book addresses the unique needs of both the pediatric and adult population and provides clinicians with the most current pharmacologic treatment recommendations, as well as appropriate non-pharmacologic interventions that can be implemented by the patient and their family members. It is designed for both primary and specialty (psychiatry) healthcare providers.

Simon Schüler, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Physics

Schuler, S.C., Vaz, Z.A., Katime Santrich, O.J., Cunha, K., Smith, V.V., King, J.R., Teske, J.K., Ghezzi, L., Howell, S.B. and Howard, I., Detailed Abundances of Stars with Small Planets Discovered by Kepler I: The First Sample, 2015, *Astrophysical Journal*, 815, 5.

This publication described the initial results of Prof. Schuler's research on the chemical compositions of stars with small planets discovered by NASA's Kepler spacecraft. Along with his collaborators that included recently-graduated UT student Zack Vaz, Prof. Schuler reported on the detailed compositions of seven solar-like stars, all but one of which have at least one rocky, Earth-like planet. They found that the compositions of the seven stars are not different than those of "normal" stars, suggesting that small planets do not need exceptional chemical conditions to form and that they may be ubiquitous in the Galaxy. They also demonstrated that a chemical signature of small planet formation that has been proffered by another research group was not present in these seven stars, bringing into question the validity of their hypothesis.

Michael Smucker, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Sport Management

Smucker, M. (2014). The implementation of customer relationship technology in an undergraduate sales class.

Global Sport Business Journal, 2 (3), 1-13.

This manuscript builds upon the Pentagon of Sports Sales Training conceived by Irwin, Southall and Sutton (2007) by integrating Customer Relationship Management (CRM) technology into this teaching framework and provides a blueprint for other sport sales classes. CRM software helps organize and manage customer relationships from the prospecting to the closing stage of selling and allows the sharing and integration of information to sales teams and other parts of the organization. This manuscript explains how CRM enhances the sales learning process, how the University of Tampa integrated CRM into a semester based sales class and provides information on CRM software choices and price in the hope that other programs will adopt CRM into the curriculum.

Eric J. Werner, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Chemistry

Sartain, Harper, McGraw, S.N., Lawrence, C.I., **Werner, E.I.** and Biro, S.M. (2015) A Novel Tripodal CMPO Ligand: Affinity for f-Elements, Computational Investigations and Luminescence Properties. *Inorganica Chimica Acta*, 426, 126–135.

The selective extraction of lanthanide and actinide metals from aqueous solution remains an important goal given their increasing use in technologies ranging from advanced electronic devices to nuclear power as an alternative energy source. This paper reports the synthesis and characterization of a new molecule designed to bind lanthanides and actinides in aqueous solution and extract these metal ions into an organic phase to facilitate isolation or further processing. The extractant of interest contains three carbamoylmethylphosphine oxide (CMPO) chelating groups linked together with a tripodal capping scaffold to generate a robust compound that is preorganized for metal binding. Extraction studies indicated a significant selectivity for terbium(III); such selectivity among the lanthanides is unique and may prove useful in the recovery of this valuable metal from commercial or raw sources.

Kristine White, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Biology

White, K.N., Reimer, J.D. and Lorion, J. (2016). Preliminary analyses reveal strong genetic structure in populations of *Leucothoe vulgaris* (Crustacea: Amphipoda: Leucothoidae) from Okinawa, Japan. *Systematics and Biodiversity* 14(1): 55-62.

Preliminary analyses reveal strong genetic structure in populations of *Leucothoe vulgaris* (Crustacea: Amphipoda: Leucothoidae) from Okinawa, Japan. Different populations of a shrimp-like crustacean, *Leucothoe vulgaris*, were collected from Okinawa, Japan. DNA was extracted from specimens in each population and compared. Analyses of DNA sequences from 83 specimens demonstrate that populations of *L. vulgaris* likely entail at least two cryptic species that live together and are apparently morphologically identical, but do not reproduce with each other. Within each potential cryptic species, two major groups corresponding to the east and west coast of Okinawa Island were present, with divergence times of approximately 1.61-1.83 million years ago. This last result suggests a role of Pleistocene sea level changes in the current patterns of intra-specific genetic structure and highlights the need for a more comprehensive sampling of *L. vulgaris* throughout the Indo-west Pacific.

College of Social Sciences, Mathematics and Education

Gina M. Almerico, Ph.D.

Professor, Education

Almerico, G.M. (2014). Building character through literacy with children's literature. *Research in Higher Education Journal*, 26.

Character education is described as curriculum specifically developed to teach children about the quality and traits of good character. It is a deliberate effort to develop good character and cultivate essential virtues that are worthy for the individual and society as a whole. One way to introduce character education into a crowded curriculum is to make it part of the literacy program by embedding character lessons in reading, language arts and social studies instruction through the vehicle of high quality children's literature. In this study, Dr. Almerico defines the characteristics of an effective character development program for grades K-6 built around children's literature. Discussion focuses on how literature can be brought into the curriculum in helping to develop character traits in a meaningful, substantial manner.

Almerico G.M. (2014). Food and Identity: Food Studies, Cultural and Personal Identity. *Journal of International Business and Cultural Studies*. 8.

This research introduces the concept of Food Studies and explores the relationship of food to the human experience. Food Studies is an emerging interdisciplinary field that observes the intricate relationships among food, culture and society from a number of disciplines in the humanities, social sciences and sciences. Through Food Studies, one examines the relationships people have with food, and analyzes how this association discloses an enormous amount of information about them. The food choices made by people, either as individuals or as a group, can reveal views, passions, background knowledge, assumptions and personalities. Food choices tell stories of families, migrations, assimilation, resistance, changes over times and personal as well as group identity. By examining our food choices and food habits, we develop a better understanding of ourselves and others.

Mary R. Anderson, Ph.D.

Chair and Associate Professor, Political Science and International Studies

Crew, R. and **Anderson, M.R.** (2015). *The Elections in Florida: Obama Wins and Democrats Make Strides in Downticket Races*. University Press of America, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers.

In 2012, Barack Obama retained the Presidency in an electoral battle that pitted him against businessman and former Massachusetts Governor, Mitt Romney. As part of an ongoing series on Florida elections "The 2012 Elections in Florida: Obama Wins and Democrats Make Strides in Down-ticket Races," Robert E Crew (Florida State University) and Mary R. Anderson (University of Tampa) place the 2012 election in Florida in historical context and provide an explanation for the outcome of the races involved. The book offers descriptions of the races for President, U.S. Senate, U.S. Congress and the Florida State Legislature as well as explanations for the outcomes of these races using empirical data on voter registration, voter turnout and exit polls taken by major national news organizations.

Colleen Beaudoin, M.Ed**Instructor, Mathematics**

Johnston, P., **Beaudoin, C.**, Jones, L. and Waggett, R. (2015). Student Engagement or Simply Participation: How Does a Beginning Teacher Know? *Kappa Delta Pi Record*, 51(2), 90-92.

Student engagement that yields positive learning outcomes may be tricky to measure. While teachers might consider behaviors such as hand raising as evidence of engagement, observation alone fails to capture motivational factors behind true engagement. To measure engagement, the authors developed an informal tool that allows teachers at all levels to assess their effectiveness in delivering engaging instruction across varying classroom activities and topics.

Stephen Blessing, Ph.D.**Associate Professor, Psychology**

Gilbert, S., **Blessing, S.B.** and Guo, E. (2015). Authoring effective embedded tutors: An overview of the extensible problem specific tutor (xpst) system. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 25, 428-454.

Computer software that assists students in learning new material has been shown to be extremely effective across a variety of subjects. However, creating such software is difficult because it requires expertise not only in domain itself, but also computer programming, cognitive psychology and pedagogy. In conjunction with Stephen Gilbert at Iowa State University, we have created the Extensible Problem Specific Tutor (xPST) system that allows content experts that have little to no programming or cognitive psychology knowledge to create effective cognitive computer tutors. This particular paper describes a variety of results we have obtained across the ten years we have worked on the system.

Blessing, S.B., Alevan, V., Gilbert, S., Heffernan, N.T., Matsuda, N. and Mitrovic, A. (2015). Authoring example-based tutors for procedural tasks. In Sottolare, R., Graesser, A., Hu, X. and Brawner, K., (Eds) *Design recommendations for intelligent tutoring systems: Volume 3 authoring tools & expert modeling techniques*, 71-93. Orlando, FL: U.S. Army Research Laboratory.

Researchers from across the globe have investigated how to ease the creation of cognitive computer tutors, software that a student uses to learn new material that takes cognitive learning principles into account. This paper first summarizes the approaches that have been developed by researchers at the University of Tampa, Carnegie Mellon University, Iowa State University, Worcester Polytechnic Institute and the University of Canterbury. The paper then examines the similarities and differences across these different research enterprises to better understand what practices work best across a variety of learning situations. The paper concludes with a list of suggestions that could be implemented in a new system that takes all of these principles into account.

Blessing, S.B. & Blessing, J.S. (2015). Using a movie as a capstone activity for the introductory course. *Teaching of Psychology*, 42, 51-55.

A capstone experience serves as a culminating exercise for students to assimilate the information learned in a course and to realize how to use the material and skills in different contexts. Jennifer Blessing and I wanted

to develop such an experience for our General Psychology course. Students benefit from having the material consolidated for later study in the field and to more firmly establish its main themes in their memory. We used the 1957 film *12 Angry Men* as the basis for discussion and an assignment. The film contains many scenes that highlight psychological phenomena from across the curriculum. We tested the experience in the classroom and found students accessed and integrated material from across the semester significantly better than those who did not have the capstone assignment.

Kathryn A. Branch, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Criminology

Garland, T.S., **Branch, K.A.**, and Grimes, M., Blurring the lines: reinforcing rape myths in comic books. *Feminist Criminology*, 11(1), 48-68.

Through the use of popular culture constructs, individuals are exposed to an overabundance of images that validate rape myths. Although studies have examined rape in popular culture, little attention has been given to the use of rape myths in comic books as a means to reinforce hegemonic masculinity. Using a convenience sample taken from popular comic book series, this content analysis examined the prevalence of rape and the myths used to create such portrayals as well as discuss the negative impact the perpetuation of rape culture has on society. Findings indicate that the reinforcement of rape myths is present within mainstream comic books. Rape myths that were supported included a number of rape survivor, rape perpetrator and victim blaming myths.

Christopher R. Capsambelis, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Criminology

Capsambelis, C.R. (2015) Rebuilding the Public Trust: Policing Without the Use of Body-Worn Cameras. *Sheriff Magazine*, 67(6) 28-33.

Recent shootings by law enforcement officers have led to public demand for the use of body-worn cameras. Reasons in favor of body-worn cameras include increased police professionalism, improved officer accountability and reduced police agency liability. Yet many police agencies are resistant to equipping officers with body-worn cameras. The cost to equip an agency's patrol officers with cameras along with maintenance costs, data storage contracts and software licenses are excessive. Privacy concerns of persons who are videotaped by officers is also an issue. Long before body-worn camera technology was available, the police and the public worked together to foster a positive relationship based on trust. Police agencies can rebuild trust by selecting officers of high character, holding officers accountable for wrongdoing and practicing a community-based policing effort to prevent and control crime.

Liv Coleman, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Political Science and International Studies

Coleman, Liv, Will Japan 'Lean In' To Gender Equality? *U.S.-Japan Women's Journal*, 49 (2016), 3-25.

This article examines Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's "Womenomics" agenda to promote women's

workforce participation. The Womenomics agenda represents a significant policy shift for Abe, who was previously allied with a gender-equality backlash movement in support of traditional Japanese family values that instead promoted mother-centered childrearing at home. The article finds that an important continuity underlying both of Abe's policy initiatives is an attempt to regain lost status for Japan internationally, by allying with different sets of international norms and promoting values seen as conducive to economic growth for Japan. The article concludes with some thoughts about remaining obstacles to achieving gender equality in both Japan and the United States, including shared challenges such as long working hours, low pay and insufficient support for public and private childcare.

Coleman, Liv, Next Generation Internet Policy in Japan, China and India, *Asia & The Pacific Policy Studies* 1, 3 (2014), 497-512.

The Internet is facing a critical moment in its history, as Internet addresses begin to run out. The Asia Pacific is the region most deeply affected by Internet address depletion, due to its lack of legacy address space and emerging markets with new demand for Internet access. A Next Generation Internet with nearly infinite Internet address space has been created, but transition is costly and uptake has been low. This article examines Next Generation Internet policy adoption in three Asia-Pacific countries: Japan, China and India.

Ryan T. Cragun, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Sociology

Cragun, Ryan T. (2015) *How to Defeat Religion in 10 Easy Steps: A Toolkit for Secular Activists*. Durham, NC: Pitchstone Publishing.

In this book, I examine existing social movement, religious and nonreligious scholarship to provide guidelines for nonreligious movements seeking to overtake religion as the primary organizational form in American society. Specifically, I outline ten ways that nonreligious movements — in concert with liberal and moderate religious traditions — could shift the balance of power in contemporary society out of the hands of conservative religious groups.

Phillips, Rick, **Cragun, Ryan T.** and Kosmin Barry A. (2015). Increasing Sex Ratio Imbalance Among Utah Mormons: Sources and Implications. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, 11:1–27.

In this study, we demonstrate and analyze sex ratios in contemporary Mormonism to reveal patterns that may have long term implications for the church. Specifically, we outline differences in the numbers of men and women as well as their activity levels in the church and situate these patterns in the overall structure and theology of the church.

Kevin Fridy, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Political Science and International Studies

Fridy, K.S. and Brobbey, V., (2016) Win the Match and Vote for Me. In *The Ghana Reader: History, Culture, Politics*, Eds. Kwasi Konadu and Clifford C. Campbell. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 336-340.

In Ghana two soccer teams rule the domestic league, Accra Hearts of Oak and Kumasi Asante Kotoko. Two political parties, the National Democratic Congress (NDC) and New Patriotic Party (NPP), dominate the political landscape. There is a perception that supporters of the NDC and Hearts of Oak overlap and likewise for the NPP and Kotoko. We explore the roots of these perceptions by examining the social history of these two clubs with an eye for the actors, practices and events that injected political airs into “apolitical” athletic competitions. We compliment this social history with a survey finding substantial evidence to suggest one’s preferred club, even when controlling for ethnicity and location, effects one’s partisan leanings, or perhaps vice versa. This finding highlights the independent role culture can play in politics.

Cynthia Gangi, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Psychology

Gangi, C.E. and Snodgrass, S.L. (2015). The stigma of testing intentions revisited: The exonerating effects of favorable test results. *Journal of Applied Biobehavioral Research*, 20(4), 197-210.

The mere expression of intention to get tested for stigmatizing diseases like HIV is linked with unfavorable judgments. The current work examined whether the stigma attached to testing intentions persists in the face of invalidating evidence. Participants read a vignette about someone who declines an HIV test, accepts the test and is awaiting results, or accepts the test and receives negative results. Participants viewed the person who received negative results as more moral than those who chose not to get tested. Thus, people who choose to get tested for HIV can be exonerated by negative results and may ultimately be viewed as more moral than those who choose not to get tested. This finding has important implications for how campaigns advocating HIV testing should be designed.

Pattie Johnston, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Education

Scaglione, J., **Johnston, P.C.**, Bentz, L., Draper, E., Feldman, H., Kehl, J., Tucker, M., Wilcox, R., Joenson, T., Wilson, A. (2016). A Beginning Teacher’s First Steps to Fitting in Where You Are Getting In: Identifying Top Rated Collegial and Non-Collegial Dispositional Behaviors. *Education*, 136(4), 401-404.

Beginning teachers have to figure out how to “fit in” once they “get in” their new work environments. New teachers do know they need to perform all aspects of their formal contracts. New teachers may not know there are also extra-role expectations that exist beyond those in the formal contract. The extra-role behaviors teachers are expected to perform include the ability to demonstrate collegial dispositions.

Behaving in a collegial manner is crucial to “fitting in” the school environment. These extra-role collegial dispositions or behaviors are part of the *implied* or *psychological* contracts and may be more difficult to understand because they are not clearly delineated. The purpose of this study was to give beginning teachers a start to “fitting in” by identifying the most and least valued collegial behaviors or dispositions for new teachers to use as a navigational guide. This study surveyed 157 teachers from elementary, middle and high schools and asked them to rate extra-role collegial behaviors. Top rated and lowest rated behaviors are discussed. Understanding why collegial dispositions are important to “fitting in”.

Robert J. Kerstein, Ph.D.**Dana Professor, Political Science and International Studies**

Strom, E. and **Kerstein, R.J.** (2015). The Homegrown Downtown: Redevelopment in Asheville, NC. *Annals of Tourism Research* Elsevier Publisher, 52, 134-147.

Asheville, NC displays a growing arts district and a dynamic downtown whose galleries, restaurants and microbreweries have earned widespread praise. U.S. cities have been seeking ways to turn moribund downtowns into economically vibrant and culturally rich destinations; does Asheville's civic leadership have the "secret sauce"?

This article seeks to understand the factors that transformed an economically stagnant regional center into a growing destination for cultural consumption, attracting many visitors and residents. We find Asheville's well defined and historically rich downtown became a rallying point for an emerging coalition of preservationists and independent business advocates in the 1980s, and their efforts to revitalize the city center through planning, support for culture and small businesses and redevelopment of public spaces have come to shape the politics of redevelopment in this city.

Strom, E. and **Kerstein, R.J.** Mountain and muses: Tourism development in Asheville, North Carolina. *Urban Affairs Review*. (Accepted, not yet published).

Asheville, a mid-sized city in the Western North Carolina mountains, has functioned as a tourism center for well over a century, marketing its scenery and climate first to health tourists and then to recreational visitors. In recent decades, city and tourism industry leaders have used marketing and product development strategies, with a particular focus on cultural attractions, to increase overnight visits. They have done so with an eye to maintaining a high quality of life for full-time residents and preserving indigenous natural and cultural resources. Public-private partnerships to promote tourism while avoiding the loss of local identity associated with the late stages of the "tourism area life cycle" are explored. We also examine the negative consequences of a tourism economy, primarily the shortage of affordable housing for the local population.

David E Krahl, Ph.D.**Assistant Professor, Criminology**

Krahl, David, Resolving the Issue of Illegal Immigration – A Question of Balance. In Michael C. Lemay, *Illegal Immigration: A Reference Handbook*. 2nd ed. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO. September, 2015.

This chapter explores the question of illegal immigration in the United States as a contemporary social issue, the myriad of constitutional and legal questions involved and the various strategies that can be utilized in order to effectively deal with it. The author argues that what needs to happen in this particular scenario is for the federal government and the states to actually work together in a meaningful and productive partnership to devise, craft and implement a set of realistic and pragmatic comprehensive strategies that effectively deal with illegal immigration issue. This particular approach eschews the concept of a "one winner – one loser" in the policy formation process, and alternatively embraces the notion that policy development is more productive if one employs the use of a "non-zero sum game" approach.

Erin Koterba, Ph.D.**Associate Professor, Psychology**

Koterba, E.A., Leezenbaum, N.B. and Iverson, J.M. (2012). Object exploration at 6 and 9 months in infants with and without risk for autism. *Autism*, 18(2), 97-105.

Later-born infant siblings of children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are at heightened risk (HR) for ASD and other delays (e.g., motor, communication) compared to infants with no family history of ASD (Low Risk infants; LR). This study examined how HR and LR infants explore objects through looking and mouthing. Thirty-one infants (15 HR, none of whom received an ASD diagnosis; 16 LR) played with rattles when they were 6 and 9 months old. Compared to LR infants, HR infants spent more time looking at rattles. At 6 months, they also spent less time mouthing rattles, but this difference disappeared by 9 months. Our findings suggest that HR infants experience delays in object exploration. Identifying these delays early is imperative because they may impact other areas of development.

Anthony P. LaRose, Ph.D.**Associate Professor, Criminology**

LaRose, Anthony P., Edesa Scarborough, Sean Maddan and Chris Gurrie (2016) Supporting Persistence: The Impact of an Out-of-Class Experience on First-Year Retention, *National Social Science Journal*, 6, (2).

Previous research suggests that both the frequency and quality of faculty interactions outside the classroom can have a significant impact on university student persistence. To evaluate these findings, this survey research evaluates a pilot initiative that integrates an out-of-class experience (OCE) into a first-year course at a medium-sized, private university located in the southeast. Results suggest that activities outside of the classroom are not only popular with participants, but may contribute significantly to student persistence. The survey data also suggests that other factors such as gender and grade point average also have a significant impact on persistence. Implications for educators and suggestions for future out-of-class experiences are discussed.

Cedric Michel, Ph.D.**Assistant Professor, Criminology**

Michel, C., Cochran, J.K. and Heide, K.M. (2015). Public knowledge about white-collar crime: An exploratory study. *Change Crime, Law and Social Change*, 65, 67-91.

To date, scholarly efforts that have investigated societal response to crimes of the powerful have limited their field of inquiry to public *opinion*. This study provided the first measure of public *knowledge* about white-collar crime. Results revealed that participants were not sufficiently informed about it and suggest the existence of popular “myths” about upper-world criminality. These findings have important implications insofar as white-collar crime awareness programs are concerned. Hypothetically, public demand for tougher sanctions against high-status offenders could result from exposure to relevant information about white-collar crime. Nevertheless, “myth” adherence might also undermine the effect of increased awareness on prosecutorial efforts against upper-class criminality.

Michel, C., Heide, K.M. and Cochran, J.K. (2014). Sociodemographic Correlates of Knowledge About Elite Deviance. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 40(3), 639-660.

This study proposed to identify the sociodemographic correlates of knowledge about elite deviance, or crimes of the powerful. Significant variation was found among participants in their level of knowledge about upper-world criminality, acceptance of “truths” and adherence to “myths” with respect to gender, race/ethnicity, education, political ideology, religious affiliation and source of information. More knowledgeable subjects were found to be those who identified as Whites, with higher education levels, without any religious affiliation and who used the Internet as their main source of information. In comparison, less knowledgeable participants and “myth” adherers turned out to be predominantly male, politically more conservative, Republican, conservative Protestant and who relied on traditional media sources rather than the Internet.

Michel, C., Heide, K.M. and Cochran, J.K. (2014). The Consequences of Knowledge about Elite Deviance. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 41(2), 359-382.

This study sought to understand the consequences of knowledge about elite deviance. Participants completed an online questionnaire that measured (1) their level of knowledge about upper-class criminality and (2) their perceived seriousness of and punitiveness toward it. Results of statistical analyses suggest a positive relationship between knowledge and punitive sentiments toward crimes of the powerful. Conversely, less knowledgeable subjects, comprised disproportionately of men, politically Conservatives, Republicans and conservative Protestants were often more lenient toward elite offenders, both in terms of perceived seriousness of the offenses and punitiveness toward them, when compared with street crime.

Hunter O’Hara, Ph.D.

Professor, Education

O’Hara, H. (2015). *Teacher Learner Relationships: The Way of the Shamanic Teacher*. Boston: Sense Publishers.

How transcendent, shamanic teachers transform learning environments, learners and themselves through the creation of the transcendent atmosphere, interaction and encounter. The shamanic teacher deploys attraction and merger to uplift, heal and mobilize learners and themselves.

Enilda Romero-Hall, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Education

Romero-Hall, E.J., Watson, G.S., Adcock, A., Bliss, J. and Adams Tutfts, K. (2016) Simulated environments with animated agents: Effects on visual attention, emotion, performance and perceptions. *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, 32(4), 360-373.

This research assessed how emotive animated characters in a simulation-based training affect the performance outcomes and perceptions of the individuals interacting in real time with the training application. A total of 56 participants completed the study. The material included a nursing simulation in which participants interacted with three animated characters. The results of this investigation indicated that both experienced and novice participants focused more visual attention time on the body of the animated character than the other defined

areas of interest in the simulated environment. The results also indicated that novice participants conveyed more neutral facial expressions during the interaction with the animated characters than experience participants. The results of the simulation performance scores indicated that novice participants achieved higher simulation performance scores on the simulation task than experienced participants.

Romero-Hall, E.J., Watson, G.S. and Papelis, Y. (2014). Using physiological measures to assess the effects of animated pedagogical agents on multimedia instruction. *Journal of Educational Multimedia and Hypermedia*, 23(4), 359-384.

To examine the visual attention, emotional responses, learning, perceptions and attitudes of learners interacting with an animated character, this study compared a multimedia learning environment with an emotionally-expressive animated character, with a non-expressive animated character and without a character. Visual attention was measured using an eye tracking system. Emotional responses to the interaction with the agent were recorded using a facial expression encoding system. Learners' achievement was assessed using a post-test. Perceptions and attitudes towards the learning experience were collected using a survey instrument. Results indicated that learners that interacted with the emotionally-expressive animated character had higher visual attention on the learning environment and experienced significant effects for the sad and scared emotional states. Lastly, participants that interacted with the learning environment without a character achieved higher post-test scores.

Spencer Segalla, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, History, Sociology, Geography and Legal Studies

Segalla, Spencer, *Natural Disaster, Globalization and Decolonization: the Case of the 1960 Agadir Earthquake. French Mediterraneans: Transnational and Imperial Histories*, ed. Patricia Lorcin and Todd Shepard, 101-127. University of Nebraska Press, 2016.

This chapter examines the political and cultural impact of the earthquake that struck the Moroccan city of Agadir on February 1, 1960. The chapter explores how the disaster suddenly made the city's built environment central to global struggles concerning the Cold War, decolonization and cultural identity. By connecting environmental history to political history, this chapter argues that the 1960 earthquake created a disruption of French hegemony in Morocco, prompted reconfigurations of French and American neo-colonialism and facilitated the Moroccan monarchy's production of new forms of authority and sovereignty, even as the disaster revived colonial-era tensions between claims of universalism and of Moroccan cultural essentialism.

Jason E Sumerau, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Sociology

Cragun, Ryan T., **Sumerau, J.E.** and Emily Williams. 2015. From Sodomy to Sympathy: LDS Elites' Discursive Construction of Homosexuality Over Time." *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* 54(2): 291-310.

This study, co-authored with a University of Tampa graduate, Emily Williams, examines shifting ways Mormons talk about homosexuality from the 1950's — the first time the leaders of the religion ever mentioned the term — to the present based on archives from the religion itself. We find that Mormons initially described

homosexuality as dangerous to society, but later shifted this kind of talk to focus on potential dangers to families and gender roles. After these attempts failed, we show that Mormons — like other Christian groups — shifted their definitions of homosexuality to language focused on healing or curing people who were gay, lesbian, or bisexual and potentially tolerating such people if they admitted they were “cursed” or “sinning.” In the end, we demonstrate how the kinder language of recent years does not actually represent a change in religious — and Mormon specifically — overall disdain for and opposition to homosexuality and by extension bisexuality.

Cragun, Ryan T. and **Sumerau, J.E.**, (2015). The Last Bastion of Sexual and Gender Prejudice? Sexualities, Race, Gender, Religion and Spirituality in the Examination of Prejudice toward Sexual and Gender Minorities. *Journal of Sex Research* 52(7): 821-834.

This study examines contemporary American attitudes about heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality, transgender experience and polygamy. We demonstrate that none of these practices are universally considered good, but that people are more positive toward heterosexuality than homosexuality, to both of these than to bisexuality, to all three of these than to transgender experience and to all four of the other categories compared to polygamy. We further demonstrate that religious people are more likely to have issues with every group other than heterosexuals while spiritual and nonreligious people are more likely to accept more diverse types of people and sexuality. In conclusion, we discuss the possibility that many people currently leaving religions for spiritual and / or nonreligious communities may be doing so as a result of organized religious opposition to sexual and gender diversity.

Sumerau, J.E. and Cragun, Ryan T. (2015). The Hallmarks of Righteous Women: Gendered Background Expectations in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. *Sociology of Religion: A Quarterly Review* 76(1): 49-71.

This study examines over 100 years of Mormon teachings on womanhood and what women should be in God’s eyes. Findings reveal that such teachings generally encourage women to adopt roles in the church and in life that are unequal to men and responsible for much marginalization faced by women in contemporary society. We further note a contradiction over the past 50 years wherein Mormon leaders argue women are born with essential features on the one hand, but that women must learn how to be women with these same features on the other hand. In conclusion, we highlight the ways that religion is often more about gender and sexuality than about any kind of belief or god in the end and the ways religious lessons about gender and womanhood influence the lives of Mormon women and men.

Norma A. Winston, Ph.D.

Professor, Sociology

Winston, N. (2014). Connecting With the Community in an Applied Sociology Class. In T.A. Bryer, *National Service and Volunteerism: Achieving Impact in Our Communities*. Lexington Books.

Sociological skills can and should be used to improve the quality of people’s lives. To that end a partnership was formed between the instructor of the Applied Sociology class and the Hillsborough County Homeless Coalition in Tampa, Florida thereby enabling students to gain information which they used to advocate for the homeless.

In groups of three and chaperoned by a Vista Volunteer from the Homeless Coalition, students spent an afternoon

with a homeless person walking on the streets of Tampa learning about a day in that person's life. The students interviewed and photographed the homeless person at each location to which they were taken. Then the class shared the best of their work on this "Photo Voice Project" with the community in a one-day showcase of selected photographs and matching vignettes.

Erica Yuen, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Psychology

Davidson, T.M., **Yuen, E.K.**, Felton, J.W., McCauley, J., Gros, K. and Ruggiero, K.J., (2014). Feasibility assessment of a brief, web-based behavioral activation intervention for adolescents with depressed mood. *The International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine*, 48, 69-82.

Adolescent depression is a major public health concern. Efficacious interventions exist but are underutilized. Web-based approaches offer a viable alternative treatment delivery solution and may reach adolescents who might not otherwise receive formal treatment. This article describes the development process of a web-based, behavioral activation intervention for disaster-affected adolescents. Preliminary feasibility data includes a formal usability evaluation conducted with 24 adolescents and preliminary usage data collected from 2,000 disaster affected adolescents recruited from tornado-affected coordinates in Alabama and Joplin, MO. Preliminary data supports the feasibility of this web-based approach: qualitative data with the clinic-based sample revealed favorable reactions to the intervention and preliminary data from the large ongoing randomized controlled trial have indicated moderate levels of access.

Yuen, E.K., Gros, D.F., Price, M., Zeigler, S., Tuerk, P.W., Foa, E.B. and Acierno, R., (2015). Randomized controlled trial of home-based telehealth versus in-person prolonged exposure for combat-related PTSD in Veterans: Preliminary results. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 71, 500-512.

Telehealth technology has the potential to reduce treatment barriers and improve participation in treatment for veterans with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The current paper reports on an ongoing randomized controlled trial comparing the effectiveness of prolonged exposure (PE) delivered via in-person or via home-based video telehealth modalities. A total of 52 veterans with combat-related PTSD were randomized to receive 8–12 weeks of PE through either home-based telehealth or standard in-person office-based care. Participants evinced significant reductions in symptoms of PTSD, depression and anxiety from pre- to post-treatment across both groups. There were no differences in treatment outcome for PTSD and anxiety symptoms between the two modalities. Results suggest that PE can be delivered via home-based telehealth with outcomes and satisfaction ratings comparable to in-person practices for certain symptoms.

Goetter, E.M., Herbert, J.D., Forman, E.M., **Yuen, E.K.** and Thomas, J.G. (2014). An open trial of videoconference-mediated exposure and ritual prevention for obsessive-compulsive disorder. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*, 28, 460-462.

The gold-standard treatment for OCD is exposure and ritual prevention (ERP), yet despite its well established efficacy, only a small percentage of OCD patients have access to this treatment. Remote treatments (e.g., videoconferencing) are becoming increasingly popular avenues for treatment delivery and show promise in increasing patient access to evidence-based mental health care. The current pilot study utilized an open trial to

examine the feasibility and preliminary efficacy of videoconference-mediated, twice weekly, ERP for 15 adults with OCD. Results revealed that ERP was associated with significant improvements in OCD symptoms and large effect sizes. Among the 10 individuals who completed a 3-month follow-up assessment, 30% of participants no longer met criteria for OCD and 80% of participants were rated by clinicians as very much or much improved.

Sykes College of Business

Farouq Alhourani, Ph.D.

Professor, Information and Technology Management

Alhourani, Farouq, (2016) Cellular manufacturing system design considering machines reliability and parts alternative process routings, *International Journal of Production Research*, 54:3, 846-863.

Cellular manufacturing (CM) is a production system that has the objective to achieve the cost effectiveness of mass production and the flexibility of job shop manufacturing. CM divides the manufacturing system into smaller subsystems where each subsystem is solely responsible for manufacturing certain number of parts. An equation that captures the similarity between machines to form machine cells and minimizes the total cost of the CM system is developed. The developed equation considers several production factors such as machines reliability, machines capacity, parts alternative process routings, operations sequence and production volumes. Considering all these factors makes the problem more complex but more realistic. The developed methodology is tested on several real-world problems appeared in the literature and found to be more effective in producing better solutions.

Abigail Hall Blanco, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Economics

Blanco, A., Coyne, C.J., McLaughlin, P.A., Zerkle, A. (2014). The Hidden Costs of War: The Impact of Mobilizing Reserve Troops on Emergency Response Times. *Public Choice*, 161(3), 289-303.

Many reserve members of the U.S. Armed Forces also work as first responders — firefighters, police and EMS. Given this overlap, this implies a mass mobilization of reserve troops may have real consequences for emergency response in the United States. This paper explores how foreign intervention, specifically how the war in Iraq impacted emergency response times throughout the United States. We find that the invasion of Iraq in March 2003 is correlated with slower, medically significant, emergency response times. These effects were stronger in some localities. This represents another unintended cost of war and foreign intervention.

Blanco, A., Coyne, C.J. (2014). The Political Economy of Drones. *Defense and Peace Economics*, 25(5), 445-460.

Unmanned aerial vehicles or UAVs, known popularly as “drones” have fast become a key component of U.S. foreign policy. Unmanned aircraft now represent some 41 percent of all military aircraft, up from just five percent a decade ago. Using the tools of economics, this paper explores how drones have come to be so widely used as

a weapon of war and examines their efficacy. The work traces the origins of modern drones, from 1914 to the present and examines how the interactions between the military, Congress and private contractors have led to the current use of drones. The analysis implies that drone technology is likely overused.

Karla Borja, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Economics

Borja, K., Dieringer, S., Daw, J. (2015). The effect of music streaming services on music piracy among college students. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 45, 69-76.

The purpose of this study is to examine the factors influencing music piracy among college students. Previous research has determined that collective attitudes, optimistic biases toward risk and beliefs about copyright laws are key factors. We extended the analysis by studying the impact of music streaming services on music piracy using a set of 200 surveys regarding online shopping habits, streaming services usage and the reasons for avoiding music downloading fees. This study found that music streaming increases the likelihood of engaging in music piracy. That is, individuals who intensively use music streaming are also digital technology savvies who feel comfortable with music sharing and music piracy. Also, young pirates are influenced by their peers and their beliefs about risks and rewards.

Eric Liguori, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Entrepreneurship

Kasean, H., Vanevenhoven, J., **Liguori, E.W.**, Winkel, D. (2015). Entrepreneurship education: A need for reflection, real-world experience and action. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research*, 21(5), 690-708.

This study explores the impact of common undergraduate entrepreneurship classroom activities on students' motivational processes related to entrepreneurial careers. The findings show that students' entrepreneurial self-efficacy is a driving force in classroom activities enhancing students' intentions. However, the authors also found that the sort of classroom activities that are common in entrepreneurship education negatively impact students' entrepreneurial self-efficacy. This study lends support to the argument that promoting the learning process in entrepreneurship education should focus on real-world experience, action and reflective processes to engage students in authentic learning, which should lead to greater entrepreneurial abilities and propensity and eventually to enhanced entrepreneurial performance, which benefits individuals and societies.

Laudone, R.P., **Liguori, E.W.**, Muldoon, J., Bendickson, J.S. (2015). Technology brokering in action: Revolutionizing the skiing and tennis industries. *Journal of Management History*, 21(1), 114-134.

This paper explores the true sources of innovation that revolutionized two sports industries — skiing and tennis — tracking the flow of ideas and power of technology brokering through the eyes of the innovator, Howard Head. Head stands as an exemplar example of a technology broker, both through his serial practice of recombinant innovation and his savvy exploitation of resources. This paper was the first to offer detailed insight into the technology brokering and innovation processes that revolutionized the tennis and skiing industries. It is novel in

that it is one of very few papers to challenge the Great Man Theory of Innovation propagated by many textbooks and mass media and in that it explores the process of technology brokering from the broker's perspective rather than organizationally.

Bendickson, J., Muldoon, J., **Liguori, E.**, Davis, P. Agency Theory: The Times, They Are A-Changin'. *Management Decision*, 54(1), 174-193.

Looking primarily at the applications between contracting principal-agent relationships, we set out to explore how agency theory emerged from a number of economic and social developments. In doing so, we explain how this once dominant theory comes up short regarding varying realms of entrepreneurship as well as with multiple modern business phenomena. Ultimately, we provide a deeper understanding of agency theory, thus broadening its underpinnings and enabling readers to more readily understand why agency theory is limited in its explanation of certain and modern business phenomena. We find that some of the seminal influences to agency theory are quite dated which has limited its explanatory power in terms of the modern day business and with more recent disciplines such as entrepreneurship.

Julie Pennington, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Marketing

Krush, Michael T., **Pennington, Julia R.**, Fowler III, Aubrey R., Mittelstaedt, John D. (2015) Positive marketing: A new theoretical prototype of sharing in an online community. *Journal of Business Research*. 68, (12), 2503–2512.

Positive marketing promotes exchanges that benefits individuals, firms and society at large. One method increasingly used to exchange goods is on-line sharing, or the non-monetary transfer of goods between individuals. This study looks at the on-line sharing community Freecycle.com. The Freecycle community is an open internet group where users post items that they would like to give away for free or request and accept items that someone else no longer wants but that still have value or purpose. Fifty-seven in-depth interviews are conducted with participants and analyzed. The authors introduce a new theoretical prototype of sharing, provide insight on how modern consumers engage in a sharing activity and describe the structural characteristics that facilitate sharing within an on-line community.

Michael N. Robinson, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Accounting

Robinson, M.N. (2015). The market's response to earnings surprises after first-time going-concern modifications. *Advances in Accounting/Elsevier*, 31(1), 21-32.

This study makes an important contribution to the going-concern literature by documenting that auditors' first time going-concern modifications (GCMs) influence the pricing of earnings in the stock market. We document a significant decrease in earnings informativeness (EI) in the quarters following the GCM, driven primarily by firms with a high risk of bankruptcy prior to the GCM, but we find no change in EI for those firms with low risk of bankruptcy. These results are consistent with the GCM reducing investors' uncertainty about future cash

flows, and/or signaling that earnings are noisier or less persistent than was previously assumed. We also find no change in EI for a matched control sample that did not receive GCMs, suggesting that the decline in EI is not a response to general economic conditions.

Earl Simendinger, Ph.D.

Professor, Management

Vega, G., **Simendinger, E.**, Thomason, S.J. (2015). How to transform research cases into teaching cases. *The Case Journal*, 11(1).

A great deal of valuable research is conducted using qualitative methods that involve case studies. These academic research case studies provide interesting learning situations and challenging problems for students. However, it can be difficult to bring research cases to classroom teaching because the “answers” appear directly within the case study articles themselves. In fact, the answers are threaded so tightly into the fabric of the case story that it can be a daunting process to unwrap the two. In this paper, we will provide one method for unwrapping the academic research case and repurposing it as a teaching case.

John Stinespring, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Economics

Stinespring, J.R. and Kench, B.T., Why Are More Men Living with Their Parents? *Journal of Economics and Economic Education Research*, 16, (3), 2015.

The increase in adult males living with their parents has drawn much attention. The percentage of 25-34 year old men living at home grew from approximately 13 percent in 2001 to 17 percent in 2011. The paper Why Are More Men Living with Their Parents? examines the sociological and economic factors driving this growing trend and what they portend for the future. Economic factors such as the rent-to-home price ratio, unemployment rate among 25-34 year old males and real wages are found to be important. Sociological factors such as the average age of first marriage, the level of educational attainment and the birth rate also contribute significantly to the increase in adult-child cohabitation. Interestingly, student and consumer debt show little impact.

Stinespring, J.R. and Cragun, R.T., A Simple Markov Model for Estimating the Growth of Nonreligion in the United States. *Science, Religion and Culture*, 2 (3), 2015.

Religions in the US are experiencing a dramatic loss of market share to the nonreligious. In 1990, just 7% of Americans reported no religious affiliation. In 2001, the number was 14%, and by 2012, 20% of Americans reported they had no religious affiliation. The paper A Simple Markov Model for Estimating the Growth of Nonreligion in the United States develops a simple mathematical model to forecast this trend in nonreligion. The authors model the religious and nonreligious as two groups competing for market share whereby each group attempts to expand its market share by maintaining its current membership while converting members of the other group. Data indicate that the growth in nonreligion is almost entirely explained by this simple model and forecasts that between 26% and 47% of the US population to be nonreligious by 2042.

Stephanie J. Thomason, Ph.D.**Associate Professor, Management**

Bernardin, H. John, **Thomason, S.J.**, Buckley, M.R., Kane, J.S. (2015). Rater Rating Level Bias and Accuracy in Performance Appraisals: The Impact of Rater Personality, Performance Management Competence and Rater Accountability. *Human Resource Management*. 55, 321-340.

We studied bias and accuracy in performance evaluations among retail managers of a Fortune 500 retailer. Associate store managers (N=125) rated subordinates, peers and managers under conditions of high and low rater accountability. We found that biased raters are biased regardless of conditions and whom they evaluate. Rater agreeableness and assertiveness were related to mean rating levels across situations, while high and low levels of these two traits were related to greater rating inaccuracy. Conscientiousness scores were significantly (and negatively) correlated with highly accountable mean ratings of subordinates. Performance management competence was related to rating level bias in both high and low accountability conditions. Our results indicate that the most lenient raters are more agreeable, less assertive and less competent in performance management. These raters may also be less accurate.

Natasha F. Veltri, Ph.D.**Associate professor, Information and Technology Management**

Johnson, R., **Veltri, N.F.**, Thatcher, J. (2015). Beliefs and Attributions toward Computing Technology: The Moderating Role of Social Cues in Interfaces. *Journal of Organizational and End User Computing*. 27 (3).

Many computer and mobile applications include social cues, such as interactions through language, voice, visual representation and fulfillment of a social role. These cues signal that the user is interacting with an independent, social and intelligent entity. Social cues lead to more natural interaction, greater trust and increased purchase intentions, but also can develop fundamental misunderstanding about the capabilities and limitations of technology. This study used a controlled laboratory experiment to investigate the relations between social cues, user personality, user beliefs about the capabilities of computers and the attributions of responsibility. Findings suggest that social artifacts mean different things to different users, who have varied responses to the same computer interface. As technology interactivity continues to grow, social cues can enhance or reduce, system usability, satisfaction and performance.

Krasnova, H., **Veltri, N.F.**, El Garah, W. (2014). Effectiveness Of Justice-Based Measures In Managing Trust And Privacy Concerns On Social Networking Sites: An Intercultural Perspective. *Communications of the Association for Information Systems*, 35(1), 83-108.

While over a billion people worldwide use social networks, these users are increasingly concerned about their privacy. This study examined the means available to social network providers to leverage users' privacy concerns and trusting beliefs – two important determinants of user participation on social networks. Data was collected in three culturally distinct countries: Germany, Morocco and Russia. The results indicate that giving users of a social network means to control their information and adequate details on how their data is used are the most

important mechanisms in tackling trusting beliefs independent of culture. Privacy concerns remain more culture specific and therefore, should be addressed individually in each country. Granting users control over their data and informing them about information-handling procedures, social network providers can build a trustworthy image.

Aaron D. Wood, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Economics

Sapci, Onur, **Wood, Aaron D.**, Shogren, Jason F. 2016. Can Verifiable Information Cut Through the Noise about Climate Protection? An Experimental Auction Test. *Climatic Change* 134: 87-99.

Using an experimental auction, we test how the information one receives about climate change impacts willingness to pay for climate-friendly goods. Given the politicized climate change debate, we explore how verifiable (scientific) information cuts through media noise and affects willingness to pay for two green goods. After defining a baseline by exploring how pro and con noisy information affects consumers' willingness to pay, we consider the impact of verifiable information. Our results suggest subjects could cut through noisy information to process verifiable information about climate change. We find a significant willingness to pay premium for climate protection, as the verifiable information increased the premium for shade-grown coffee by 51% and recycled paper by 48%. This suggests consumer behavior regarding green goods depends on the available information flow regarding climate change.



ARTISTIC ENDEAVORS

College of Arts and Letters

Gregg Bachman, Ph.D.

Professor, Communication

Family Programming, *Lemmings* and *Spare Parts* are a trio of short film scripts. The first two touch upon cultural topics: *Family Programming* concerns a young girl who literally escapes into a television screen to escape her bickering parents while *Lemmings* uses memories of a Vietnam era soldier's funeral to reflect on the sacrifices our youth make. The final script deals with creativity and the lengths to which an author will go to write the next great novel.

Lisa Birnbaum, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, English and Writing

Lisa Birnbaum published two poems in the literary magazine *Kestrel*. "I Hate Us," and "Snow in Iowa, You Tell Me," are part of a chapbook called *May I Live on Earth* (unpublished). These two poems represent one of the themes of the collection, a distance that challenges commitment.

Santiago Echeverry, MPS

Associate Professor, Art

la vie en rose <http://santi.tv/rose>

la vie en rose studies how the LGBTQ intimacy is interpreted by scared outsiders through the beauty of three-dimensional pixilation. The piece was totally produced in Colombia as a frame by frame animation, using the individual images produced by Processing 2.0, a webcam and the Kinect sensor. Over 28000 still frames in TIFF format were used to create the final 4'45" experimental video, and the music was composed and arranged exclusively for this project by Colombian experimental musician Morgana Sade. All the fetish accessories were provided by Colombian designer Fetish Maker.

narcissus - For Dialogos con la Coleccion del Museo <http://santi.tv/narcissus>

narcissus is an experimental video and series of large format prints created using the Kinect sensor and Processing 2.0, exploring the nature of love and tension in the line. The ambiguity of perspective in 3D imagery, makes it appear as if the main character in the piece is both lover and loved at the same time, reinforcing the idea of a passionate need that cannot be fulfilled. This work is inspired by a 1976 drawing of Colombian artist Luis Caballero, who died of AIDS in 1995, whose work was a painfully ecstatic, homo-erotic portrait of a generation that was just coming out of the closet. Almost 40 years later, we find ourselves in a Lipovetskian era, where narcissism appears to counterbalance the erotic angst.



FACULTY PROFILE

Grigorios Zamparis

Associate Professor of Music

Associate professor of music, Grigorios Zamparas, is a concert pianist and recording artist with a substantial international career. He has been featured as a soloist with orchestras in North America, South America, Europe and Asia.

He has recorded six albums, including all five concertos for piano and orchestra by Russian Romantic composer Anton Rubinstein, which have been released by Centaur Records. He is regularly invited to adjudicate piano competitions and give workshops to students or music teachers nationally and internationally. Critics have described his playing as “sensational” (*Newport Daily News*), and have emphasized his “formidable technique” (*American Record Guide*).

orishas - <http://santi.tv/orishas>

The visual component of the piece *orishas* was created with a custom code in Processing using a Kinect sensor and a webcam to transform the spatial, color and brightness information of choreographed dancers into a virtual three dimensional mathematical representation of their movements. The biggest challenge both in the choreography and the video making process was how to preserve the spirituality of the piece in such a logical setup. The solution was a collective leap of faith, embracing the limitations of the technology and approaching ritual repetitive gestures as the building blocks of a piece that only came to life when the artist invoked the guidance of the virgins of the Caridad del Cobre and Regla, Ochún and Yemayá, goddesses of all flowing waters. The hours and hours of editing and rendering became a zen-like reflection on my own spirituality and the beauty of layered dance and music. Choreographed by Susannah LeMarquand.

Hein Jung, D.M.A.

Associate Professor, Music

Songs of Franz Liszt is a vocal recording featuring Soprano Hein Jung with pianist Grigorios Zamparas released by Centaur Records, one of the oldest and largest independent classical recording labels in America. The recording received a rave review from *American Recording Guide* as a lovely recording of Liszt songs. It includes the 3 Petrarch Sonnets; Jung has the perfect voice for this music-terrific ease in her upper register and a silvery clear tone. Jung and Zamparas are great in each piece. They're both suited to this music; Zamparas plays with clarity in each piece and lung's voice is just right. I didn't love all the phrasing but they made me think of things in new ways, and there is something to be said for that.

Hein Jung was invited to perform in 2015 Annual American Liszt Society Festival held in University of North Texas under the theme of Liszt and Damnation. This renowned festival invites international Liszt scholars and performers. Invited artists/scholars offer recitals and lectures. Jung was one of three singers invited in 2015 festival. After the recital, Hein Jung received an invitation to 2016 Annual American Liszt Society Festival at California State University at Northridge again.

Hein Jung world premiered the opera, *The Red Silk Thread* as a lead role, Princess Pocachin with University of Florida orchestra and chorus at Phillips Curtis Center for Performing Arts. The opera is about the famous Italian Merchandise Marco Polo's epic journey and love story with Princess Pocachin. This opera was commissioned by University of Florida and Phillips Curtis Center for Performing Arts, composed by award-winning composer, Stella Sung and libretto by Ernest Hilbert.

Stephanie L. Tripp, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Communication

Labors of Commemoration.

This web-based project explores the paradoxes between memory and forgetting that populate family narratives. It documents the artist's efforts to sort through the contents of her childhood home and examines how a family

story changes as shared belongings are dispersed and recollections diverge. It also addresses how the artist's father, who suffers from Alzheimer's, relies increasingly on confabulation as his personal memories grow more tenuous. The interface includes the text of the family's story and a grid of clickable images that link to videos, photographs, drawings, and text depicting artifacts from the family home and discussing how the artist plans to dispose of them. After a user selects an item, references to it are removed from the family story and the narrative is reshaped around the items that remain available.

Chris Valle, MFA

Associate Professor, Art

Valle, Chris, Anonymous Drawings 2015.

In the context of Anonymous Drawings roughly 600 drawings by 600 international artists will be presented in changing exhibition spaces. The works will be displayed anonymously. Anonymous Drawings was founded 2006 by the artist Anke Becker in Berlin, Germany. Since then, more than 5000 artists from all over the world have taken part in the project. More than 10 shows of Anonymous Drawings took place in Berlin and abroad up until today.

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GRANTS AND EXTERNAL FUNDING



FACULTY PROFILE

Rebecca J. White, Ph.D.

**Professor, Entrepreneurship and James W. Walter Distinguished Chair of Entrepreneurship;
Director, Entrepreneurship Center**

Dr. White is the James Walter Distinguished Chair of Entrepreneurship and director of the John P. Lowth Entrepreneurship Center in the Sykes College of Business. Her research focuses on the intersection of building an entrepreneurial mindset among learners and the development and understanding of entrepreneurial ecosystems (the community of entrepreneurs, investors and entrepreneurial support organizations).

Over the past 20 years, as the academic field of entrepreneurship has grown, research has demonstrated the importance of applied learning to entrepreneurial success — including learning that takes place through collaboration, coaching and mentoring, reflection, apprenticeship and multiple practice. This application of entrepreneurial learning that is situated in practice requires a strong and engaged entrepreneurial ecosystem as well as a method to evaluate outcomes of the process. White’s work focuses on how to provide a customized learning path for students and how to evaluate and measure not only learning but also the health and wellbeing of the ecosystem that supports that learning. Her work on ecosystems has been funded by a grant from the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation.

College of Natural and Health Sciences

Kenyon Evans-Nguyen, Ph.D.

Professor, Chemistry

A Holistic Approach to Post-Detonation Radiological Debris Analysis.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency, \$250,750 (2011-2015).

This project developed technologies which could be used in the event that a radiological explosive (a “dirty bomb”) was detonated. The detectors would be used for forensic purposes, to help determine who was responsible for constructing the device. This is basic research, meant to further the technologies (ambient ionization and ion trap mass spectrometers) that would be used as the detector.

Mary Martinasek, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Public Health, Health Sciences and Human Performance

Environmental and Health Scan of Hookah Bars: Policy Change Initiative.

American Lung Association, \$40,000 (2013-2015).

This grant funding was awarded from the American Lung Association to evaluate the health effects of waterpipe (hookah) tobacco smoking among young people in the Tampa Bay area. This study also assessed the air quality in ten hookah bars in Hillsborough County. In particular, the research team assessed carbon monoxide levels in young people’s exhaled air before and after attending hookah bars as well as the carbon monoxide levels within the hookah bars. Partnering with Dr. Freundt in the UT microbiology lab, we also assessed bacterial contamination of hookah bar pipes which are commonly shared by individuals and currently lack regulation on cleaning of these devices. The information gathered from this study was shared with the FDA to inform future policy measures.

Angela Perry, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Chemistry

Acquisition of a Computer Cluster for Computational Materials Research and Education at the University of South Florida and Partnering Institutions in Tampa Bay.

NSF Major Research Instrumentation 2015.

With this award from the Major Research Instrumentation Program (MRI), the University of South Florida will acquire a computer cluster. The acquisition will enable graduate and undergraduate students to undertake computational research projects. Using theoretical methods coded into computer programs, they will provide insight on projects involving the development of novel materials for energy conversion, gas storage, sensors

and catalysis and the development of new biomaterials with superior properties. The computer cluster will be a resource used by students and faculty for research and education activities at the University of Tampa, Eckerd College and New College.

Simon Schüler, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Physics

Characterizing Planetary Systems: Chemical Abundances of Kepler Stars from Keck/HIRES Follow-up Spectroscopy. NASA Participating Scientist Grant, \$155,129 (2009-2015).

Dr. Schüler was awarded a grant from NASA to study the formation and evolution of stars with small planets discovered by NASA's incredibly successful Kepler spacecraft. Using some of the largest telescopes in the world, Dr. Schüler studies the chemical compositions of stars and looks for clues that may indicate whether a star does or does not have planets. Two primary goals of his research are to learn about the conditions under which small planets form around a star and determine if stars with planets are distinguishable from those without planets. Identifying any potential differences would greatly facilitate the search for new planets outside of the Solar System and make it easier to find small planets, such as those that potentially can support life, around stars other than our Sun.

Rebecca Waggett, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Biology

Science Math Master

Co-PIs for the Grant include: Rebecca J. Waggett (Biology), Leslie Jones (Mathematics).

Other UT Faculty involved: Colleen Beaudoin (Mathematics), Dan Huber (Biology), Pattie Johnston (Education), Heather Masonjones (Biology), Hunter O'Hara (Education), Ann Williams (Biology).

Florida Department of Education \$1,500,000 (2011-2014).

Science Math Master was a professional development program for high school Biology and Geometry teachers composed of face-to-face collaborative training workshops and on-line science and math resources for teachers. The focus of these workshops was to offer content and pedagogy to boost student and teacher performance in geometry and biology along with ushering them through the changing state standards. It was supported from 2011-2014 by a \$1.5 million grant from the Florida Department of Education as part of the Florida Teacher Quality Grant Program. This total represents the largest programmatic grant in UT history. The effects are far reaching in that over 700 teachers from over 50 school districts representing over half of Florida counties were directly impacted.

College of Social Sciences, Mathematics and Education

Angela Angeleska, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Mathematics

The Sequencing Problem and Next Generation Sequencing.

NSF Mathematics Travel Grants for Women. \$4,463 (2014).

Owing to its numerous applications, the genome assembly problem has gained considerable attention not only in biology, but also in computing and mathematics community. The aim of this project was to study overlooked mathematical results, which prove relevant to improving the existing heuristic solutions to the problem. A comparative view of these results propels the development of language-theoretical tools that are closer to realistic genome assembly scenarios. In addition, we designed optimization-based formulation of the problem as an integer program. The merit of the integer programming formulation is that it provides a novel and useful computational framework. The awarded AWM-NSF grant supported this research project by sponsoring Dr. Angeleska's attendance at the international conference NGS `14 and a visiting researcher position at the Max Planck Institute in Postdam-Golm, Germany.

Jason E Sumerau, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Sociology

The Transgender Religious Survey.

Fichter Grant, Association for the Sociology of Religion \$3,000 (2015-2017).

Jack Shand Research Award, Society for the Social Scientific Study of Religion \$5,000 (2015-2017).

The first large scale mixed method social scientific study to include transgender populations in studies of race, class, gender, sexuality, religion, nonreligion and health. The survey was launched with funding from the Association for the Sociology of Religion, and portions of it have been presented at national sociology meetings. It is currently being turned into a book project focusing on the ways transgender people experience contemporary American societal norms regarding LGBT communities, social interactions and government, religion, scientists and identity development.

Making Sense of Non-Religion in Latin America.

The first intensive interview study of Atheists in South America in the sociology of religion/nonreligion. The project is supported by funding from the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, and involved Dr. Cragun traveling to Argentina to interview a collection of atheists about their experiences in and with Argentina, religion, nonreligion and politics. We are currently transcribing the data set, and planning for professional presentations, journal article submission and a potential book from the data in the coming years.

Ryan Cragun, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Sociology

Sykes College of Business

Marca Bear, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Accounting

Ireland – Institute of International Education (IIE) Generation Study Abroad Scholarship Grant, \$7,500 (2015-2016).

During 2015-2016, The University of Tampa was among 10 U.S. universities to be awarded the Ireland – IIE Generation Study Abroad Scholarship. Dedicated to the goal of increasing the number and diversifying the profile of U.S. students studying abroad, UT is making study abroad a possibility for even more Spartans. Geared toward both science majors and our veteran student population, these additional scholarship funds help diversify the profile of students who go abroad as well as enable more students to consider the opportunities within Ireland.

Rebecca J. White, Ph.D.

Professor, Entrepreneurship and James W. Walter Distinguished Chair of Entrepreneurship; Director, Entrepreneurship Center

Ewing Marion Kauffman Entrepreneurial Ecosystems Research Grant, \$149,918 (2015-2017).

The University of Tampa received a prestigious grant in academic business research by the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation. Entrepreneurial ecosystems are vital to the economic growth of any region. This research of the Tampa Bay regional ecosystem and will provide data driven recommendations and an algorithm for the ongoing monitoring of the health of the system. Dr. Rebecca White, Director of the Lowth Entrepreneurship Center and Walter Chair of Entrepreneurship, serves as the lead investigator for this research project. Based in Kansas City, the foundation controls \$2.2 billion in assets to invest in entrepreneurship education and research. According to, Yasuyuki Motoyama, Director in Research and Policy at the Kauffman Foundation, “We see a lot of potential in Tampa Bay for new ventures and for researching its emerging entrepreneurial ecosystem.”

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AWARDS AND HONORS



FACULTY PROFILE

Liv Coleman, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Political Science and International Studies

Dr. Coleman, associate professor of political science and international studies, is an expert on Japan who has been selected to be part of the Mansfield Foundation's U.S.-Japan Network for the Future.

Coleman's research focuses on how Japanese policymakers respond to Japan's declining birthrate and aging society. Japanese policymakers find that citizens won't have more children primarily because childcare responsibilities continue to fall almost entirely to women, while many men can't get jobs that pay well enough to support a family as breadwinners. Japanese leaders believe the answer is to create a more gender-equal society and to make it easier for parents to balance work and family responsibilities. But change is difficult because workplaces remain rigid and male-dominated, with long working hours, frequent job transfers and lack of support for family obligations. In addition to her work on Japanese gender politics, Coleman also researches trends in U.S.-Japan cybersecurity cooperation and global Internet governance.

College of Arts and Letters

Christopher Boulton, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Communication

For COMH212: Social Justice Communication travel course, Dr. Boulton took a group of students to Cuenca, Ecuador to produce documentaries about local non-profits. One of the student films, *This is My Place*, trekked deep into the high grasslands of Sangay National Park in search of the endangered Andean Bear, the only bear native to Latin America and the last of the short-faced bears worldwide. The student filmmakers also interviewed the staff La Fundación Cordillera Tropical (FCT), an environmental advocacy organization working to conserve the Andean Bear's habitat. *This Is My Place* won 3rd Place in the College Documentary category of the 2015 MY HERO International Film Festival in Santa Monica, CA.

Ryan Hebert, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Music

On February 7, 2014, Dr. Hebert had the honor of being invited to conduct the District VI All-County Choir in Christiansburg, VA. Sponsored by the Virginia Choral Directors Association, this three-day event consisted of 200 high-school aged singers, selected by audition, throughout the entire county. More than twelve high schools were represented in this advanced, mixed chorus. The program included a variety of challenging choral works by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Mack Wilberg, Z. Randall Stroope and others. Although students were expected to know most of the music prior to the event, the intensive weekend included a rigorous rehearsal schedule that culminates in a large public performance. The event is annual and conductors from all over the nation were considered for invitation.

Arthur O. Hollist, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, English

African Literature Association Creative Writing Book of the Year.

So the Path Does Not Die is the African Literature Association's Creative Writing Book of 2014. Violet Diallo describes it as "an eye-opener for those who [want] to understand... the impact of the [female circumcision] tradition ... and for the light it sheds on inter-community life in urban Africa..., between African Americans and the African diaspora, and between West Africans and the Caribbean population in the US." Mildred Barya, assistant professor in poetry and fiction at the University of North Carolina – Asheville, characterizes the novel as "strongly... the pacesetter" among those dealing with transcultural issues, and the writing as clean, brilliant, "with punches of humor and folk wisdom."

Dana Plays, Ph.D.

Professor, Communication

Dr. Plays received the prestigious Best Director of a Short Documentary Award by the 2015 Madrid International Film Festival for her thirty-minute film *Demise of Sugar*. The film explores the transformation of the Caribbean sugarcane industry to tourism told in Antiguan dialect by Sir Keithlyn Smith, historian, labor union leader, and former Ambassador of Antigua. Plays interviewed Smith over breakfast at the Galley Bay Resort, a hotel originally built and run by her grandmother. Visuals include views of Antigua shot by Plays; home movies; video games depicting fictionalized historical events; scenes from art house films depicting sugar cane plantations; and early Biograph films. Plays was also nominated by the festival as Best Producer of a Documentary Film. Streaming at Vimeo: <https://vimeo.com/131836519>. Password: Demise.

Chris Valle, MFA

Associate Professor, Art

Perspective: A Fresh Look at Contemporary Painting and Drawing, Best of Show Award.

Chris Valle received the Best of Show award at Perspective, a group exhibition juried by Cory Oberndorfer at the Hillyer Art Space. Featuring 42 artists, the exhibition took a fresh look at contemporary painting and drawing from both local artists and those from across the country. Hillyer is a program of International Arts & Artists (IA&A), a non-profit organization dedicated to increasing cross-cultural understanding and exposure to the arts.

28th Annual Northern National Competition, Benefactor Award.

Chris Valle received the Benefactor award from the Northern National Art Competition, a juried art exhibition co-sponsored by the Nicolet Art Gallery and the Northern Arts Council. Each year, hundreds of artists nationwide submit works to be considered for inclusion. The competition strives to showcase a cross-section of contemporary art in a variety of two-dimensional mediums. The art is always both intellectually stimulating and visually interesting.

Aimee L. Whiteside, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, English

Best in Track – Online Learning Consortium Annual Conference.

Aimee Whiteside received the Best in Track award with her research colleagues for the panel presentation, *Looking to the Future of Social Presence in Online Learning: A Panel Discussion on Theory, Research, and Practice*. The award was presented at the 20th Annual International Conference on Online Learning in November 2014.

College of Natural and Health Sciences

Scott Witherow, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Biochemistry

Dr. Witherow was named an American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (ASBMB) Education Fellow for his work in a variety of aspects of biochemistry education within the Society. The primary contribution was his participation in developing questions and grading rubrics for a certification exam. The national certification program originated in 2014, and was involved in the creation and scoring of this initial exam and has continued both these roles during of the evolution of the exam in subsequent years. In addition, he co-hosted a regional ASBMB educational workshop at UT and has participated in evaluating undergraduate poster presentations at the ASBMB national meeting for the past two years.

College of Social Sciences, Mathematics and Education

Liv Coleman, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Political Science and International Studies

Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation's U.S.-Japan Network for the Future.

Dr. Coleman was selected to be part of the third cohort of the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation's U.S.-Japan Network for the Future (2014-2016). The Network comprises up-and-coming Japan specialists who do policy-relevant research on U.S.-Japan relations, and who can bring diverse perspectives to bilateral policy processes. As part of this network, Dr. Coleman traveled to Washington D.C., Montana, and Japan on study trips, and made a public presentation at the U.S. Capitol in June 2016. Dr. Coleman also produced a brief policy paper for the network on "Changing Japan's Long Working Hours" for an edited volume, "New Perspectives on Japan from the U.S.-Japan Network for the Future."

Sykes College of Business

Marca Bear, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Accounting

Institute of International Education (IIE) Generation Study Abroad Award.

In 2015, UT, as part of the Tampa Bay Trade and Protocol Council was awarded the Institute of International Education (IIE) Generation Study Abroad Award recognizing outstanding contributions toward increasing international exchange and building a globally minded workforce in Tampa Bay. According to IIE, one in five jobs

in the United States is linked to international trade. Employers need graduates who have global competencies, such as language, cross-cultural communications, and problem-solving skills. The work of UT and Tampa Bay Trade and Protocol Council serves as a model for cross-sectoral partnerships and cross-border collaboration. UT is being applauded for demonstrating the positive impact that international partnerships can have on a community and economy and emphasize the value of a study abroad or internship abroad experience to building a globally minded workforce.

Abigail Hall Blanco, PhD

Assistant Professor, Economics

Association for Private Enterprise Education Young Scholar Award.

The Association for Private Enterprise (APEE) Young Scholar Award is granted to graduate students and young faculty interested in attending the Association for Private Enterprise Education meetings. Applicants are chosen on a competitive basis and require recommendations from Association members. Young Scholar Award winners are offered reduced conference fees and a stipend to offset the cost of conference travel.

Don Lavoie Memorial Essay Competition Award Winner.

The Society for the Development of Austrian Economics (SDAE) annually solicits submissions from PhD candidates for the Don Lavoie Memorial Essay Competition. Applicants from around the globe are asked to submit their dissertation research related to the themes of the Austrian School of economics. Winners of the competition are awarded a \$1,000 stipend to offset the cost of travel to the Southern Economic Association meetings, present their work on a special panel at the conference, and receive their reward and recognition at the annual SDAE awards banquet.

Eric Liguori, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Entrepreneurship

The Small Business Institute (SBI) named Liguori and colleagues' paper titled "Why Small Firm Boards are Different: Addressing Varying Needs from Boards of Directors" as their 2015 Best Conceptual Research Paper. SBI is a leading academic organization focused on small business in the U.S. Only 1 such award is distributed each year.

Liguori and colleagues were presented with a Distinguished Research Award from the Academy of Entrepreneurship for their research and development of an experiential exercise titled "Experiential entrepreneurship education via U.S. films: Why and how." This exercise has since been published and continues to be used.

With the help of some UT students and community members, Dr. Liguori organized and led "Entrepreneurial Leadership Academy Tampa Bay," an entrepreneurship immersion program for aspiring high school entrepreneurs. This program was a finalist for the Tampa Bay Technology Forum's Student Program of the Year award in 2015 and has been nominated again for 2016.

In May of 2014 Dr. Liguori was presented with the “Entrepreneurship Education Excellence Award” from the Lyles Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurship. This award is unique in that it is determined by a student vote and only awarded to individuals who have meaningfully impacted the lives of student entrepreneurs. Only three such award have been given to date.

Robert Marley, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Management and International Business

Social Science Research Network (SSRN) Top Ten Downloads.

The Social Science Research Network (SSRN) has recognized four of Dr. Marley’s in-progress studies among its top ten downloaded for their respective topics. The title of each study, with its topic in parenthesis, is as follows: The Effects of Current and Expanded Analyst Ownership Disclosure on Nonprofessional Investors’ Judgment and Decision-Making (Behavioral & Experimental Accounting), The Presence and Effect of the Winner’s Curse in the Market for Audit Services (Behavioral & Experimental Accounting), An Empirical Investigation on Social Media Users Demand for Information Distributed via Social Media Platforms (Behavioral & Experimental Accounting), and The Effects of Relative Performance Information on Individuals’ Satisfaction With the Work Itself (Labor & Personnel Economics). Marley is currently in the process of publishing these each of these studies in top-ranked journal.

Rebecca J. White, Ph.D.

Professor, Entrepreneurship and James W. Walter Distinguished Chair of Entrepreneurship; Director, Entrepreneurship Center

Justin G. Longenecker Award.

Dr. Rebecca J White was named a Justin G. Longenecker Fellow on Friday January 24th 2015 at the annual meeting of the United States Association for Small Business and Entrepreneurship (USASBE) annual meeting. The USASBE Justin G. Longenecker Fellows Award recognizes the achievements of those men and women whose passion and burning desire for small business and entrepreneurship is reflected in their teaching, writing, research, training and public service. Since 1986, 69 distinguished educators, researchers, government officials, small business advocates and trade association leaders have been selected as USASBE Fellows. GCEC Innovative Teaching Award.

The John P Lowth Center received the 2015 Excellence in Entrepreneurship Teaching and Pedagogical Innovation by the Global Consortium of Entrepreneurship Centers (GCEC). This award is given to academic entrepreneurship centers that have a strong focus on excellence and innovation in the classroom and in co-curricular learning programs. GCEC was established in 1997 for the purpose of becoming the key junction for university-based entrepreneurship centers across the U.S. to collaborate, communicate and jointly advance excellence in entrepreneurship through the unique role and position of the centers in the academic and business communities.

University of Tampa Profile

Facts and Figures, 2016-2017

- 8,310 total students enrolled for Fall 2016
- 20 consecutive years of record enrollment
- Approximately 50% of students from Florida
- Students from 50 states and 140 countries
- About 1,400 international students
- 62% of full-time students live in campus housing
- Approximately 2,000 degrees conferred annually

Financial Aid

- 92% of students receive aid
- \$60 million in institutional aid
- \$160 million total aid (includes grants, loans and campus employment)

Academics

- Over 200 academic programs of study
- Four Colleges: Arts and Letters; Natural and Health Sciences; Social Science, Mathematics and Education; Sykes College of Business
- Graduate Studies: 13 master’s programs and nine concentrations — three MBA programs (seven concentrations), M.S. in Accounting, M.S. in Entrepreneurship, M.S. in Finance, M.S. in Marketing, M.Ed. in Curriculum and Instruction, M.S. in Instructional Design and Technology, M.Ed. in Educational Leadership, M.S. in Nursing (two concentrations), M.S. in Exercise Science and Nutrition and MFA in Creative Writing
- Average SAT: 1,118 (2015 SAT scale)
- Average GPA: 3.4 (on a 4.0 unweighted scale)

And DID YOU KNOW?

- All campus buildings are wired and connected via fiber optic cable, and campus features approximately 725 wireless zones.
- There are 50 computer labs on campus.
- 800 community leaders are involved at UT on various boards and advisory groups.
- 90% of full-time faculty have doctorates or the highest degree in their field.
- 95% of all students who apply to graduate school are admitted.
- 91% reported success in achieving their post-graduate goals.
- UT is in the top tier of *U.S. News and World Report’s* “America’s Best Colleges.”
- UT is ranked by Princeton Review as a “Best College.”
- Sykes College of Business is listed in Princeton Review’s “Best 300 Business Schools.”

25 Most Popular Undergraduate Majors*

1. International Business
2. Biology/Environmental Science
3. Finance
4. Marketing
5. Criminology and Criminal Justice
6. Nursing
7. Management
8. Psychology
9. Sport Management
10. Allied Health
11. Marine Science
12. Accounting
13. Advertising and Public Relations
14. Communication
15. Education
16. Entrepreneurship
17. Art
18. Human Performance
19. Economics
20. Government and World Affairs
21. Film and Media Arts
22. Chemistry and Biochemistry
23. English/Writing
24. Musical Theatre, Theatre and Dance
25. Management Information Systems (tied)
25. Forensic Science (tied)

* Fall 2015

Campus Facts

- 110 landscaped acres with 60 buildings, including 11 residence halls
- Excellent athletic and fitness facilities
- 38 safety personnel provide 24/7 campus coverage



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The University Of
T A M P A

The University of Tampa admits students of both sexes and all races, regardless of their age, color, religion, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation and/or any handicap. This policy of nondiscrimination extends, both in letter and spirit, to all areas of a student's experience at the University.