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**ACF 2011 April – June Presentations**

**Beachum, Lauren**

April – June FY11

Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association

"Emotion Socialization Strategies: A Comparison between Caucasian and Hispanic Mothers"

Lauren Beachum, Charalene Kiser, Megan Drahos, & Wolfgang Friedlmeier

Introduction

Evidence of cross-cultural differences in emotion socialization suggests that cultural norms influence parenting strategies. This study compares Caucasian and Hispanic-American mothers of 2-year-old children to evaluate variations in emotion socialization strategies as a function of ethnicity. American culture values individualism, and parenting strategies are often problem-focused responses directed towards the cause of the child's distress (Fabes et al., 2002), which fit the model of individualistic emotion competence. In contrast, the importance of interpersonal relationships in Hispanic cultures (Romero, Cuéllar, & Roberts, 2000) predicts that Hispanic-American mothers would be more likely to discuss emotional expressions with their children in order to facilitate relational emotional competence, i.e., adapting the emotional responses to the context.

Methods

N = 60 mothers of 2-year-old children living in West Michigan were interviewed for this study as a part of a broader research project. The CCNES (Fabes et al., 2002) was adapted into an interview and the vignettes were modified to include a wider range of emotions and adjusted to accommodate younger children. Responses were coded by three independent raters, and statistical analyses include log-linear modeling and MANOVAs.

Results

Preliminary results demonstrate differences in emotion socialization strategies between Caucasian- and Hispanic-American mothers. Caucasian mothers were more likely to use action-based strategies directed toward the child's behavior, whereas Hispanic-American mothers were more likely to respond to the child's emotion and use strategies involving discussion.

Conclusions

The preliminary results demonstrate a global difference in emphasis between the two groups in their socialization strategies across emotions, reflecting the emphasis on independence or interdependence within their respective cultures. Caucasian-American mothers tended to react to children's behaviors using actions while Hispanic-American mothers tended to react to children's emotions using discussion. These results have significant implications. The ways children learn to regulate their emotions can influence their social competence later on (Fabes et al., 2002). This is particularly important for children from minority groups who experience conflicts between cultural values, and whose behaviors might be misunderstood by teachers and peers. Future research addressing these issues and their effects is required.

References

Fabes, R. A., Poulin, R. E., Eisenberg, N., & Madden-Derdich, D. A. (2002). The coping with children's negative emotions scale (CCNES): Psychometric properties and relations with children's emotional competence. Marriage & Family Review, 34, 285-310.

Romero, A., Cuéllar, I., & Roberts, R. (2000). Ethnocultural variables and attitudes toward cultural socialization of children. Journal of Community Psychology, 28, 79-89.

Short Abstract

This study compares emotion socialization strategies of Caucasian-American and Hispanic-American mothers of 2-year-old children to determine whether they vary as a function of ethnicity. N = 60 mothers living in West Michigan were interviewed. Results indicated cultural differences which corresponded to differing cultural values.

**Butler, Katherine**

April – June FY11

Women's Health 2011: The 19th Annual Congress

"Does Gender Still Matter? Women Physicians' Self-Reported Medical Education Experiences"

Katherine Butler

Introduction:

In response to previous research, many medical schools have developed programs to recruit women, which has led to a substantial increase in women attending U.S. medical schools. However, simply increasing participation has not eliminated gender bias in either the curriculum or the treatment of women medical students. Through an in-depth analysis of self-reported experiences of women physicians, this research identifies areas for improving medical education in order to increase the delivery of quality health care for women.

Methods:

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 25 practicing women physicians from multiple specialties. Topics included womens health curriculum, preparedness for interaction with female patients, harassment and discrimination, mentorship, and overall experiences. Responses were coded into thematic categories including gender role assumptions, marginalities in womens health, medical hierarchy, and mentorship programs.

Results:

Societal gender role assumptions significantly impact women physicians experiences as medical students, in practice, and as primary care givers. Marginalities in womens health education exist in all levels of medical training. Curriculum specific to reproductive and psychiatric womens health impacts physicians preparedness for treating female patients. Physicians reported the existence of a medical hierarchy during training and in practice. Eight physicians reported having experienced or witnessed sexual harassment during their medical training. Despite the prevalence of mentorship programs random assignment of mentors and students detracted from the meaningfulness of such programs.

Conclusions:

The construction of gender impacts multiple levels of medical culture including undergraduate and graduate curricula, delivery of health care, and womens overall advancement in the field. Despite these findings, the majority of the women physicians participating in this study spoke very highly of their medical training and recognized that progress has been made. Greater support from medical institutions and education programs to establish gender equitable environments will ensure diverse opportunities for women in the field as well as comprehensive womens medical care.

**Carrigan, Jenna**

April – June FY11

Teaching Public Administration Conference

"AmeriCorps: Love It or Lose It"

Jenna Carrigan

This paper focuses on the extraordinary impact of the national service program, AmeriCorps. By exploring the rich history of government subsidized initiatives, we are able to recognize that the integration of AmeriCorps has substantially improved issues in social justice, increased environmental sustainability and has positively impacted market systems in the United States(Perry, Thompson, Tschirhart, Mesch, & Lee, 1999). Additionally, the session will highlight the history of service in the United States, the importance of the government funded initiatives, and the role they play in the teaching of volunteerism.

President George Bush declared nearly 20 years ago that volunteering is something close to a patriotic obligation to serve America(Wofford, 2002). In the spirit of nationalism, civic engagement began in the period of the founding fathers; the American people desired a sense of community and naturally, service to others was the foundation in achieving this unity. Poverty, hunger, and homelessness are just a sample of the many hardships facing Americans today. With this in mind, President Clinton created a domestic service organization in 1991 called AmeriCorps, which has become the foundation for lifelong service initiatives in America(Wofford, 2002). By learning and teaching the history of service initiatives in America, it easier to understand both the need and significance of government funded service programs.

Just as the history of volunteerism is rich, the impact of AmeriCorps is unbounded. Since its initiation, an estimated 500,000 members have served their country and had an economic impact of two billion dollars (AmeriCorps, 2011). [M2] The lifelong effects on AmeriCorps members are exceptional as they experience heightened leadership skills, an awareness of social and environmental issues in America, and a general sense of optimism for the future (Briggs & Peterson 2010). By creating awareness of AmeriCorps and other service initiatives in the classroom, students learn the importance of civic engagement and are able to apply classroom knowledge to real word situations.

Service programs act as a teaching tool for students as it provides opportunity for connections outside the classroom to the greater world at hand; it does so while allowing for collaboration between Americans from diverse backgrounds to accomplish a collective outcome. Additionally, it brings classroom curriculum alive by placing students in capacities that encourage continued education to combat the social and environmental issues they embrace during their year of committed service work.

Times are tough, yet volunteer rates continue to soar and are at an all-time high. Higher education is placing an emphasis on active citizenship with various service programs, children are beginning to volunteer at a young age, and opportunities for civic engagement are limitless. The initiation of AmeriCorps has undoubtedly begun an ambitious movement in the United States. The future of volunteerism is bright, and service initiatives will continue to be an irreplaceable teaching aid for students and citizens alike. Blaisdell, E. (2011, February 27). Bill could cut AmeriCorps funding . Cumberland Time-News, p. 1. Briggs, E, & Peterson, M. (2010). Toward a better understanding of volunteering for nonprofit organizations: explaining volunteers' pro-social attitudes. Journal of Macromarketing, 1(30), 61-76. Harkavy, Ira. (2006). The role of universities in advancing justice in the 21st century. ECSJ, 1(1), 5-37.

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Wofford, Harris. (2002). The politics of service: how a nation got behind AmeriCorps. The Brookings Review, 20(4), 14-17.

**Coleman, Doug**

April – June FY11

Butler University Undergraduate Research Conference

"Mechanical Foundations of Irreversibility in Nonequilibrium Statistical Mechanics"

Doug Coleman

Coffee creamer is readily seen to diffuse into coffee, but once mixed, is

never observed to separate back. The second law of thermodynamics describes this nonreversible event by stating that a closed system not in equilibrium will evolve until it approaches its maximum value of entropyin which case the system has reached equilibriumand its macrostate will not change. Because it is known that coffee, creamer, and all other matter is composed of elementary particles whose interactions have been shown (in part) to be calculable (at least within a statistical framework), the question can be posed whether the second law of thermodynamics is a fundamental physical law, or if it can be derived from first principles of mechanics, or perhaps with something else such as statistics. Specifically interesting is that the microscopic dynamical equations thought to govern all macroscopic systems constituents are time symmetric, implying that the reversed time evolution of any process should also be physically possible. This presentation will analyze the works of Boltzmann, Gibbs, and others who have sought to derive or qualify the second law of thermodynamics in terms of the underlying time reversible microscopic dynamics. A personally developed numerical simulation will be exhibited to illustrate the foundations and paradoxes of Boltzmanns H-theorem, and the presentation will attempt to distill the literature regarding the pursuits of nonequilibrium statistical mechanics to describe entropy increase of irreversible macroscopic phenomena.

**Delgado, Christopher**

April – June FY11

36th Annual Conference of the International Trumpet Guild

"GVSU Trumpet Ensemble"

The GVSU trumpet ensemble is a nationally acclaimed musical group. Under the direction of Professor Richard Stoelzel, the group received top place multiple times at the National Trumpet Competition in Fairfax, VA. After a pre-screened audition, the ensemble was invited to perform at the 36th annual International Trumpet Guild conference. The ensemble will perform with Jeff Uban, a former member of the Glenn Miller Jazz Orchestra and an alumni of GVSU. In attending this conference, the GVSU trumpet ensemble will be performing for an international audience of aspiring, world class musicians.

**Dila, Deborah**

April – June FY11

54th International Conference on Great Lakes Research

"Microbes and Carbon Flux in a Great Lakes Watershed"

DILA, D.K.1 and BIDDANDA, B.A.1, 1GVSU Annis Water Resources

Institute, Muskegon, MI; 2GVSU Annis Water Resources Institute, Muskegon, MI. Microbes and Carbon Flux in a Great Lakes Watershed.

Microorganisms make up the majority of Earth's biological diversity and

biomass. They are responsible for cycling roughly half of carbon and oxygen between the atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere. In marine and freshwater environments microbial plankton are the leading primary producers as well as consumers of organic carbon. Although many details of the relationship of microbes to carbon flux remain a mystery, we do know that freshwater ecosystems are highly reactive sites of carbon metabolism and land-margin coastal ecosystems are emerging as key hotspots in the global carbon cycle. Our work examined seasonal changes in carbon flux and microbial community composition along a land to lake gradient in a major West Michigan watershed. From carbon-rich riverine waters to nutrient poor pelagic lake waters, sampling sites included Cedar Creek, Muskegon River, Muskegon Lake and offshore Lake Michigan. Maxima in net primary production occurred in Muskegon Lake (~30-fold higher than Muskegon River and 240-fold higher than Lake Michigan) coincident with maxima in Chlorophyll a concentration and minima in nitrate concentration at this drowned river mouth site. Our findings suggest Muskegon Lake is a highly productive estuary-like transition zone in this Great Lakes watershed.

**Dombrowski, John**

April – June FY11

Ohio Northern University Undergraduate Conference

"Bonjours Solution to the Sellars Problem"

This paper explores Laurence Bonjours solution to the dilemma that the Sellars Problem presents for internalist foundationalist accounts of epistemic justification. The dilemma arises because internalist foundationalism maintains that the believer must be aware of the reason that supports their basic belief. This required awareness presents a dilemma because either the awareness is a separate judgment in need of further justification and therefore the belief that it supports cannot be basic or the awareness is not a judgment and fails to provide a sufficient reason to support the basic belief because it lacks the required content. Bonjour attempts to solve the dilemma by demonstrating that the supporting reason for basic beliefs about sensory experience do not require a separate judgment for the believer to be aware of them and that this awareness, even though it is not a judgment, is still efficacious with respect to playing a justifying role for basic beliefs. After presenting Bonjours solution to the dilemma, I consider a case against his solution offered by Michael Bergmann. Bergmann attempts to show that Bonjour ultimately does not escape the need for a separate judgment in his account of epistemic justification and thereby does not adequately solve the Sellars Problem. Last, I offer a response to Bergmann that slightly modifies Bonjours position that undermines Bergmanns argument against Bonjours solution. I do this by showing that the separate judgment that Bergmann claims Bonjour needs for justification is actually found in the judgment of the belief itself and thereby is not a separate judgment or in need of justification.

**Figel, Suzanne**

April – June FY11

83rd Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association

"Praise Influences Childrens Attention to Errors Developmental"

The type of praise children receive influences their motivation after failure. Generic praise (e.g., you are good at that) is related to learning goals while non-generic praise (e.g., you did a good job at that) is related to performance goals. A child who receives generic praise is less likely to persist on a task after failure, while a child who receives non-generic praise is more likely to persist after failure. While many studies have examined the influence of different praise types, little is understood on why failure is so prominent among children who receive generic praise.

While many studies have used verbal response as a measure of praise, the present study used eye tracking as a nonverbal measure to examine how the type of praise changes children's reaction to failure. Specifically, eye tracking may help explain why children persist less after given generic praise by examining how praise influences children's attention to errors.

Thirteen children ages 4 7 received generic or non-praise. Children were shown four pictures (said to be drawn by other children) that were used as a pre and post test measure of attention to errors (i.e., missing parts). Children were then told to imagine making four drawings of their own. Those four drawings received either generic or non-generic praise; the pictures were shown on the computer screen. Next, children were told two stories about drawings that contained errors. Eye movements were recorded for each drawing and questions pertaining to motivation and self-evaluation were asked.

Children who received generic praise (M=0.13, SD=.14) had significant lower persistence as compared to children who had received non-generic praise (M=1.0, SD=.00 ; t (11)= -17.04, p<.001). Eye fixations were measured by comparing the mean fixations of missing elements by praise conditions. During the error trial, children who received generic praise (M = 18.5, SD = 4.32) had more eye fixations on the missing parts than those given non-generic praise (M = 8.71, SD = 3.82; t (11) = 4.34, p < .01; Figure 1). Also, children who received generic praise (M = 8.17, SD = 1.47) had more eye fixations on the post-test pictures compared to the non-generic praised children (M = 3.71, SD = 2.36; t (11) = 4.0, p < .01; Figure 2). This shows that generic praise increases attention to errors on their own drawings as well as those drawn by other children significantly more than non-generic praise.

Figure 1 Means and Standard Deviations for Verbal and Non-Verbal Persistence Measures

Mean SD T value Significance

Post-error persistence Generic .13 .14 -17.04 .001 Non-Generic 1.0 .00 Number of post-error fixations Generic 18.5 4.32 4.0 .001 Non-Generic 8.71 3.82 Number of post-test fixations Generic 8.17 1.47 4.0 .001 Non-Generic 3.71 2.36

**Foreman, Kathrin**

April – June FY11

2011 National Association of Social Workers Conference

"D-5 Using Research to Inform Practice with Diverse Refugees Groups"

Muthoni Imungi, PhD, LMSW, Katherin Foreman, BSW Student, Rebecca Kenderes, BSW Student Refugees face enormous challenges upon arrival in the United States. To support their acculturation and adjustment, they are eligible for a range of human services. Consequently, social workers may find that they are providing services to this vulnerable population. This lecture will familiarize social workers with findings from research studies involving refugee children, adolescents, families and older adults. Findings from the studies can be used to inform practice with refugees.

**Golder, Jennifer**

April – June FY11

83rd Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association

"Looking for differences in data: Adults data comparison strategies"

Jennifer Golder

Comparing sets of numbers is a critical skill in mathematics, science, and everyday life. Although scientists use statistics to compare number sets formally, informal comparisons are quite common, in considering prices, sports performance, and grades. It is possible that individuals possess intuitive strategies for number set comparison in which sets are represented as summary values with approximations of means and variance. We investigated how college-aged individuals assessed number sets by examining how the properties of the data sets (e.g., mean differences and variance) influence accuracy and confidence in differences. Finally, we used these measures to evaluate participants data comparison strategies.

Subjects. Subjects were 30 Psychology students at Grand Valley State University.

Materials. Each subject saw 127 data set pairs with the following properties: (a) set size 2, 4, 6 or 8, (b) ratio of means of either 4:5 or 9:10, and (c) variance 10% or 20% of the mean.

Procedure. Subjects were presented a series of data sets on a computer. Participants were asked to determine which of two golfers (LEFT or RIGHT side) hit the ball farther (accuracy) and their reaction times were recorded (milliseconds). After completing the computer tasks, subjects were asked to evaluate the strategies they used to solve the sets.

Results and Discussion. As mean ratios decreased and variance increased, accuracy and confidence decreased as indicated through number correct, suggesting that the statistical properties of the sets influenced comparisons (see Figure 1). When the mean ratio was larger, participants responded more quickly than when it was smaller F(1, 30) = 19.15, p < .001. When the coefficient of variation was smaller, participants responded more quickly than when it was larger F(1, 30) = 23.95, p < .001. And participants took longer to respond with each increase in sample size F(3, 28) = 9.54, p < .001). Subjects were also more accurate when mean ration was larger, and when variance and sample size was smaller (F(3, 28) = 2.05, p < .001).

Discussion. These results suggest that participants detected the differences between data sets based on the statistical properties of the sets. The results clearly demonstrated an effect of means, variance, and sample size. More specifically, as mean differences increase and variance decreased, reaction times decreased and accuracy increased. The results suggest that subjects detect differences by creating approximate values that include means and variance.

**Gomez, Jamie**

April – June FY11

American Association of Physical Anthropologists 80th Annual Meeting

"Does practice make perfect? A test of the effect of experience on age-at-death estimation using Transition Analysis"

JAMIE M. GOMEZ and BRIDGET F. B. ALGEE-HEWITT

The estimation of age-at-death with some degree of statistical certainty is a key component of any osteological analysis that seeks to extract biological information from an individual or reveal the demographic structure of a skeletal population. Transition Analysis (TA) has emerged as a valuable statistical tool for obtaining robust age estimates that circumvents many of the statistical problems that plague other, traditional, methods. Moreover, the multiple-trait, component scoring approach associated with TA (Boldsen et al. 2002) is known to be a promising alternative to the single indicator methods when dealing with unknown, incomplete, and fragmentary cases. For these reasons, we believe that the TA approach merits more refined testing. This project evaluates the effect of education and experience on the age estimates obtained. We are concerned, specifically, with the ease of learning and repeatability when TA is applied by a practitioner who is familiar with age estimation theory but has minimal TA experience. We pose the following questions: (1) how interpretable are the criteria? (2) are some components more difficult to score than others? (3) how repeatable, and, so, reliable are the age estimates produced? (4) do TA scores, and, in turn, age estimates improve with practice? (5) are the patterns of intraobserver error and repeatability consistent between male and female specimens? Data for this study was collected on the Suchey-Brooks pubic symphysis casts: specimens were assigned unbiased identifiers, selected at random and repeatedly "blind"-scored over a two month period. Special attention was paid to the date and conditions of the analysis in order to detect patterned results and tests of intraobserver variation were conducted. Pedagogical and practical-use recommendations are provided.

**Hardaker, Paul**

April – June FY11

36th Annual Conference of the International Trumpet Guild

"Trumpet Preludes"

Paul Hardaker

The GVSU trumpet ensemble is a nationally acclaimed musical group. Under the direction of Professor Richard Stoelzel, the group received top place multiple times at the National Trumpet Competition in Fairfax, VA. After a pre-screened audition, the ensemble was invited to perform at the 36th annual International Trumpet Guild conference. The ensemble will perform with Jeff Uban, a former member of the Glenn Miller Jazz Orchestra and an alumni of GVSU. In attending this conference, the GVSU trumpet ensemble will be performing for an international audience of aspiring, world class musicians.

**Hunsinger, Miles**

April – June FY11

American Association of Geographers (AAG) Annual Meeting

"Effect of Center Line Rumble Strips on Head-on and Sideswipe Automobile Collisions in Michigan, 2004 to 2009"

Miles Hunsinger

In 2008 Michigan Department Transportation began a project to mill 5,700

miles of center line rumble strips on selected Michigan Trunk lines at a total cost of approximately $8 million. The purpose of the study was to assess the impact of center line rumble strips on the number of head on and sideswipe collisions in the state of Michigan. The data for this study were obtained from Michigan Traffic Crash Facts and Michigan Department Transportation for 2004 through 2009. The results indicate a significant decrease in head on and sideswipe collisions after installation of center line rumble strips.

**Idema, Catherine**

April – June FY11

83rd Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association

CATHERINE IDEMA, CHELSEA SAGE, OUEN HUNTER, RYAN NICHOLLS, LINNEA MARKS & CHRISTINE M. SMITH

Groups and individuals created novel creatures to inhabit a new planet. Half of the participants created creatures after viewing three examples that contained common characteristics. Results suggest that groups adhered to the provided examples more, especially early in the idea generation stage.

**Jackson, Cory**

April – June FY11

Teaching Public Administration Conference

"AmeriCorps: Love it or Lose it"

This paper focuses on the extraordinary impact of the national service program, AmeriCorps. By exploring the rich history of government subsidized initiatives, we are able to recognize that the integration of AmeriCorps has substantially improved issues in social justice, increased environmental sustainability, and has positively impacted market systems in the United States (Perry, Thompson, Tschirhart, Mesch, & Lee, 1999). Additionally, the paper highlights the history of service in the United States, the importance of the government funded initiatives, and the role they play in the teaching of volunteerism.

President George Bush declared nearly 20 years ago that volunteering is something close to a patriotic obligation in serving America (Wofford, 2002). In the spirit of nationalism, civic engagement began in the period of the founding fathers; the American people desired a sense of community and service to others was the foundation in achieving this unity. Poverty, hunger, and homelessness are just a sample of the many hardships facing Americans today. With this in mind, President Clinton created a domestic service organization in 1991 called AmeriCorps, which has become the foundation for lifelong service initiatives in America (Wofford, 2002). By learning and teaching the history of service initiatives in America, it easier to understand both the need and significance of government funded service programs.

Just as the history of volunteerism is rich, the impact of AmeriCorps is unbounded. Since its initiation, an estimated 500,000 members have served their country and had an economic impact of two billion dollars (AmeriCorps, 2011). The lifelong effects on AmeriCorps members are exceptional as they experience heightened leadership skills, an awareness of social and environmental issues in America, and a general sense of optimism for the future (Briggs & Peterson, 2010). By creating awareness of AmeriCorps and other service initiatives in the classroom, students learn the importance of civic engagement and are able to apply classroom knowledge to real word situations.

Service programs act as a teaching tool for students because they provide opportunities for connections outside the classroom to the greater world at hand; they do so while allowing for collaboration between Americans from diverse backgrounds to accomplish a collective outcome. Additionally, they bring classroom curriculum alive by placing students in capacities that encourage continued education to combat the social and environmental issues they confront during their year of committed service work.

Times are tough, yet volunteer rates continue to soar and are at an all-time high. Higher education is placing an emphasis on active citizenship with various service programs, children are beginning to volunteer at a younger age, and opportunities for civic engagement are limitless. The initiation of AmeriCorps has undoubtedly begun an ambitious movement in the United States. The future of volunteerism is bright, and service initiatives will continue to act as irreplaceable teaching aids for students and citizens alike.

Blaisdell, E. (2011, February 27). Bill could cut AmeriCorps funding . Cumberland Time-News, p. 1.

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Wofford, Harris. (2002). The politics of service: how a nation got behind AmeriCorps. The Brookings Review, 20(4), 14-17. <http://americorpsweek.gov/pages/about/americorps.asp>

**Jacobs, Zachary**

April – June FY11

36th Annual Conference of the International Trumpet Guild

"Trumpet Prelude/Scholarship Presentation"

The GVSU trumpet ensemble is a nationally acclaimed musical group. Under the direction of Professor Richard Stoelzel, the group received top place multiple times at the National Trumpet Competition in Fairfax, VA. After a pre-screened audition, the ensemble was invited to perform at the 36th annual International Trumpet Guild Conference. The ensemble will perform with Jeff Uban, a former member of the Glenn Miller Jazz Orchestra and an alumni of GVSU. In attending this conference, the GVSU trumpet ensemble will be performing for an international audience of aspiring and world class musicians.

**Kelly, Amanda**

April – June FY11

Impact 2011-American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA)'s 39th Annual PA Conference

"Type II Diabetes Mellitus and the Patient-Provider Relationship"

Amanda Kelly BS, PA-S, Tara Salas BA, PA-S, Scott Parrott BA, PA-S, Philip Baty MD, Theresa Bacon-Baguley PhD, RN

Purpose: According to the CDC 7.8% of the population have diabetes (CDC). Individuals with diabetes are at a higher risk for serious health complications which increase morbidity and mortality. Previous studies have confirmed that this morbidity and mortality can be reduced with effective medical care. More data is needed on the association between the patient-provider relationship and diabetic control. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the relationship between patient perceived empathy in the patient-provider relationship and diabetic control as measured by HbA1C.

Materials and Methods: Five-hundred subjects were randomly selected from a registry of over 6,000 diabetic patients from a mid-west multi-centered family practice. Inclusion criteria included: HbA1C value in the past one year, >18 years of age, and a diagnosis of Type 2 diabetes for at least one year. Information obtained through a computerized query included gender, recent HbA1C value, and information on the medical provider (name, credentials, gender and years of practice). Subjects were mailed the CARE survey, a validated tool used to assess empathy in the patient-provider relationship, along with a self addressed stamped envelope to return the survey to the researchers.

Results: 78 (16%) of the surveys were returned (eight surveys excluded because the subjects indicated Type 1 diabetes). 33 (47%) of the surveys were from males and 37 (53%) from females. Age range for males was 40 to 86 years(61 mean) and for females was 36 to 91 years(66 mean). Patient providers included: 36 MDs, and 4 DOs. Of the 40 patient providers, 31 were male and 9 were female. Male providers managed the care of 29(90%) of the male subjects and 21 (66%) of the female subjects, whereas, female providers managed the care of 3(10%) males and 11(34%) females. For all subjects HbA1C ranged from 5.3 to 12.4% (mean 6.9%). The range of HbA1C for males was 5.4 to 10.4 % (mean 7.0%) and for females was 5.3 to 12.4% (mean 6.9%). CARE survey scores ranged from 19 to 50 with a mean of 44.32 (a perfect score of 50 indicates an excellent empathy score). CARE survey scores were categorized into bivarate data, scores of >45 and scores <45. Linear regression of this data found CARE score to be a significant predictors of HbA1C value with the following: length of relationship (p=0.053), diabetes duration (p=0.022), length of provider practice (p=0.017), gender of provider (p<0.001), provider gender + patient age (p<0.001), and provider gender +diabetes duration (p=0.004). Further analysis identified a decrease in A1C with increased subject age, increase in A1C with increased diabetes duration and increase HbA1C (0.776%) in subjects having a female provider.

Conclusion: Overall the subjects who returned the CARE survey rated their provider with a high empathy score. Only when the CARE survey score was stratified by a great score (>45) and less than great score(<45) did we find predictors of HbA1C values. Other findings indicated that HbA1C is lower with increasing age, increased with diabetes duration and increased when cared for by a female provider.

**Kiser, Charalene**

April – June FY11

83rd Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association

"Emotion socialization Practices of Caucasian and Hispanic Mothers"

Evidence of cross-cultural differences in emotion socialization suggests that cultural norms influence parenting strategies. This study compares Caucasian and Latino-American mothers of 2-year-old children to evaluate variations in emotion socialization strategies as a function of ethnicity.

American culture values individualism, and parenting strategies are often problem-focused responses directed towards the cause of the childs distress (Fabes et al., 2002), which fit the model of individualistic emotion competence. In contrast, the importance of interpersonal relationships in Latino cultures (Romero, Cuéllar, & Roberts, 2000) predicts that Latino-American mothers would be more likely to discuss emotional expressions with their children in order to facilitate relational emotional competence, i.e., adapting the emotional responses to the context.

N = 60 mothers of 2-year-old children living in West Michigan were interviewed for this study as a part of a broader research project. The CCNES (Fabes et al., 2002) was adapted into an interview and the vignettes were modified to include a wider range of emotions and adjusted to accommodate younger children. Responses were coded by three independent raters, and statistical analyses include loglinear modeling and MANOVAs.

Preliminary results demonstrate differences in emotion socialization strategies between Caucasian- and Latino-American mothers.

**Knuppe, Amy**

April – June FY11

Gait and Clinical Movement Analysis Society (GCMAS) Annual Conference

"PROLONGED SWING PHASE RECTUS FEMORIS ACTIVITY IS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH STIFF KNEE GAIT IN CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF 407 LIMBS"

Knuppe AE, Bishop NA, Clark AJ, Barr KM, Miller AL, Alderink GJ

INTRODUCTION: Stiff-knee gait (SKG) is a common gait deviation affecting children with cerebral palsy (CP). Functionally, SKG can limit swing phase toe clearance and necessitate energy-costly compensations. Prolonged swing phase rectus femoris (RF) activity has long been implicated as a cause of SKG and continues to be cited as an indicator for RF intervention for the treatment of this common gait deviation1 . However, more recent work has pointed to preswing factors, including RF activity, as the major determinants of SKG2,4,5. The purpose of this study was to determine what, if any, association exists between abnormal RF activity during preswing, initial swing and/or midswing and SKG in children with CP.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE: If prolonged swing phase RF activity is not specific to those children with CP who demonstrate SKG, then this EMG finding should cease being thought of as an indicator for RF intervention in the treatment of SKG.

METHODS: This retrospective analysis involved three examiners independently reviewing sagittal plane knee kinematic and RF surface EMG data from 407 affected limbs of 234 pediatric CP patients (mean age 10 years and range 5-17 years). None of the limbs had undergone RF surgical intervention. Through visual inspection of a single representative gait cycle from each patient, the following five kinematic parameters were rated by each examiner separately as either normal or pathologic: (1) peak swing phase knee flexion, (2) knee flexion range of motion (ROM) during initial swing, (3) total knee ROM, (4) peak knee flexion timing, and (5) rate of knee flexion from preswing through midswing phase. These ratings were used to classify each limb into one of three groups: SKG (e 3/5 parameters pathologic), Borderline Stiff Knee Gait (BSKG; 2/5 parameters pathologic), or Non-Stiff Knee Gait (NSKG; < 2/5 parameters pathologic). Additionally, a representative EMG tracing for each patient was carefully divided into 3 phases of the gait cycle -- preswing (opposite foot contact to toe-off), initial swing (first third of swing), and midswing (middle third of swing). Because RF activity has been shown to normally occur during the latter half of preswing through the first third of initial swing3, RF activity was examined only during: (a) the first half of preswing, (b) the latter 2/3 of initial swing, and/or (c) any portion of midswing (Figure 1). RF was considered active if its activity during that period was believed to be substantially higher in amplitude than the quietest baseline RF activity found elsewhere in the gait cycle. In the rating of both the 5 kinematic indicators as well as the EMG activity during the 3 phases of the gait cycle, agreement by at least 2 of 3 examiners was required. For the purpose of assessing intrarater reliability, the data from a subset of 20 of the original 407 limbs (5%) were randomly selected for reevaluation. Examiners were blinded as to their original assessment results, and their findings were compared against a computerized assessment. Cohens Kappa was utilized to calculate intrarater and interrater reliability for the ratings of both the knee kinematics and the EMG. A post hoc analysis, with a threshold for pathology set at e 2 standard deviations from normal compared to the labs internal normative database, was performed on a subset of 44 of the 407 limbs surveyed (11%) in order to test the validity of examiners classification of knee patterns. Chi-squared tests of independence were used to determine if significant associations existed between the 3 groups (SKG, BSKG, NSKG) and RF activation during the 3 portions of the gait cycle. Significance was set at ±=0.001. RESULTS: There was no association found between SKG and either prolonged RF activity during initial swing or midswing. In fact, 90% and 95% of all limbs demonstrated prolonged RF activity during initial and midswing respectively, regardless of knee pattern. A significant relationship between SKG and RF activity was found only for the preswing phase (p<<0.001): In general, those with SKG more often demonstrated premature RF activity during preswing (Table 1). Interrater reliability was moderate to substantial (0.46-0.62), while intrarater reliability was fair to excellent (0.31-0.92). Validity analysis of the knee pattern classification by the 3 examiners showed 86.4% agreement with the computerized assessment in this subset.

DISCUSSION: Premature RF activity during the preswing phase of gait has a significant association with SKG. However, neither prolonged RF activity during initial swing, nor the presence of RF activity during midswing, are associated with SKG, thus refuting these commonly held associations. The current findings support the work of other authors which found preswing, rather than swing, phase RF activity to have the most impact on SKG 2,4,5. However, the current study is the first to do so using a large sample of pediatric CP patients. Further investigation is needed to understand the cause and impact of prolonged swing phase RF activity seen in the vast majority of all patients reviewed regardless of their swing knee pattern. However, prolonged RF activity in swing should not be considered a cause of SKG in this population. Limitations of the current study include the retrospective design, the qualitative analysis of EMG data, and the broad range of reliability among raters.

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**Kruis, Ryan**

April – June FY11

International Congress of Qualitative Inquiry Conference

"A Photovoice Exploration of Religion and Spirituality Among Social Work Students and Practitioners."

Ryan Kruis

This presentation explores a topic of burgeoning interest in the

social work field, spirituality and religion. Many social work programs address the integration of spirituality and religion into social work practice in a minimal way. This study employed a photovoice method to explore eleven social work students experiences with spirituality and religion. This research used commonly accepted aspects of spirituality, including hope, meaning, and purpose, in assessing participants understanding of spirituality. Participants, who generally self-identified as religious and/ or spiritual, participated in three phases of data collection. The prompt questions and debriefing processes focused on three subject matters: participants personal spiritual and religious identities, participants experiences within their academic curricula, and how participants integrate spirituality and religion in social work practice. This presentation shares the method and responses of this work, which used photo elicitation in provoking thought and generating discussion around an abstract and often deeply personal topic.

**LaRue, Elizabeth**

April – June FY11

Society for the Study of Evolution: Evolution 2011

"Population genetic structure of the round goby in Lake Michigan: implications for dispersal of invasive species"

Elizabeth A. LaRue, Carl R. Ruetz III, Michael B. Stacey, Ryan A. Thum

Understanding subsequent dispersal of exotic species following introduction is essential for predicting the extent and rate of range expansion, which is vital for effective management and risk assessment. Post-introduction dispersal may occur naturally or via human transport, but assessing the contribution of each is difficult for many organisms. We use data from seven microsatellite markers to study dispersal patterns and gene flow among 12 pierhead populations of the round goby ( Neogobius melanostomus) in Lake Michigan. We find significant population structure among sites within this Great Lake: (1) many populations exhibit significant pairwise FSTand (2) a Bayesian assignment analysis revealed three distinct genetic clusters that correspond to different pierhead locations, and genetic admixture between clusters in the remaining populations. We see that genetic differentiation (FST) is typically related to geographic distance (i.e., isolation by distance), but is occasionally interrupted at the scale of Lake Michigan due to gene flow among geographically remote sites. In addition, average genetic differentiation among populations reveals a significant, negative correlation with amount of shipping cargo at ports at sampling sites. Our results supply evidence that genetic structure of the round goby in Lake Michigan results from limited natural dispersal with frequent long-distance dispersal through anthropogenic activity such as commercial shipping. Our study suggests that round gobies undoubtedly can disperse and found new populations by natural dispersal mechanisms, their spread within and among the Great Lakes is probably aided from transport by ships. Thus, we recommend ship ballast-water be treated and that management could limit the spread of exotic species in the Great Lakes after introduction, while also preventing the introduction of non-native species to the Great Lakes.

**Lillmars, Leah**

April – June FY11

Impact 2011-American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA)'s 39th Annual PA Conference

"Quality of Life Outcomes After Sacrocolpopexy"

Leah Lillmars, Renae Conner; Beth Wiegand; Theresa Bacon-Baguley, PhD, Samir Hamati, MD

Purpose: Uterine prolapse is a common condition in females and has been reported to have an incidence of 50% in females older than 50 years of age. Sacrocolpopexy is a surgical procedure to reposition vaginal vault prolapse into the correct anatomical position. To assess the success of sacrocoplopexy, it is important to consider both the objective outcomes (i.e. complications) as well as the subjective quality of life outcomes, which are assessed from the patients point of view. The purpose of this study was to compare pre-surgical and post-surgical quality of life outcomes pertaining to bladder, bowel and vaginal symptoms after sacrocolpopexy.

Materials and Methods: One-hundred patients who underwent daVinci robotic sacrocolpopexy between October- 2007 and March-2010 were identified and mailed questionnaires which assessed quality of life: the PFIQ-20 and two versions of the PFIQ-7. One version of the PFIQ-7 was used to assess quality of life measures before the surgery. The second version was used to assess quality of life measures after the surgery. Two additional questions were included in the mailings. The two questions were: Overall, how do you feel in terms of your prolapse since your surgery? and Would you choose to have the surgery again?In addition, there was a qualitative question that allowed the subject to elaborate on why they would not choose to have the surgery again.

Results: Fifty-seven patients (57%) returned the completed surveys. Age range at the time of surgery was between 40 and 83 years old and the average BMI was 27.5. The pre-and post-surgical PFIQ-7 scores were compared to determine if there was a change in the quality of life. Using the Wilcoxon SignedRank test, a significant decrease in symptoms was found when comparing the pre-surgical to post-surgical summary scores of the PFIQ-7, 58.98 and 19.88 respectively(p<0.001). The pre-surgical mean bladder symptoms (mean 25.42) showed a significant decrease when compared to the post-surgical bladder symptoms (mean 10.37) (p<.001). Also, a significant decrease was found between the pre-surgical (12.33) and post-surgical (5.10) bowel symptoms (p=.007). Lastly, a significant decrease was found between the pre-surgical (21.89) and post-surgical (4.69) vaginal symptoms (p<.001). The result of the PFIQ-20 identified that 51.8% of the subjects had no complaints of vaginal prolapse symptoms following surgery, 30.4% had no colorectal symptoms, and 26.8% had no urinary complaints. According to the added questions, 96.4% identified that they had improvement or marked improvement after the surgery. No patients reported to be worse or markedly worse after the surgery, and 94.7% reported that they would have the surgery all over again.

Conclusion: This study found a significant increase in the quality of life (measured by a decrease in symptoms) after undergoing sacrocolpopexy in all three areas assessed by the PFIQ-7: bladder, bowel and vaginal symptoms, as well as a significant overall improvement. In addition, an overwhelming amount of patients (95%) stated that they would have the surgery again.

**Louden, Patrick**

April – June FY11

Midwest Theoretical Chemistry Conference

"Molecular Dynamics Simulation of the Condensation Coefficient of Water"

Experiments have found the condensation coefficient for water condensing onto pure water to be between 0.1 and 1 with more recent experiments having found a value of 0.2±0.1. However, molecular dynamics simulations of water result in a condensation coefficient of 1. These deviations could result from assigning condensed phase parameters to the bulk, surface, and gas phase water molecules in the simulations. We varied the charges and the Lennard-Jones parameters for a gas phase water molecule in a condensation simulation using the SPC/E model. We have concluded that to obtain a simulation condensation coefficient of 0.2, unrealistic parameters must be assigned to the water molecules.

**Lucas, Shana**

April – June FY11

83rd Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association

"Socialization of emotion: A comparison between European American and Hispanic mothers"

Shana Lucas

This study aims to compare the criteria of children's competence between Hispanic and Caucasian mothers. N = 35 Caucasian and Hispanic-American mothers of 2-year old children were interviewed. Based on the Criteria for Competence Interview mothers were asked to describe children between 2-5 years who are doing-well and not doing-well. The open answers were transcribed, translated and coded by three independent raters.

Preliminary results point to six global characteristics in child competence: achievement, conformity, self-direction, sociability, well-being, and emotional adjustment. Furthermore, Hispanic-American mothers seem to favor conformity more whereas European American mothers favor self-direction.

Due to the strong increase of the Hispanic population over the last two decades (Veeck, Veeck, Hyter & Santiago-Valles, 2004), such knowledge about ethnic differences becomes essential for professional caregivers so they become aware that children with different ethnic backgrounds may display unique behavior based on the varying expectations within their families.

**Middlewood, Brianna**

April – June FY11

Midwestern Psychological Association May 5-7

"Nonsocial threats activate belonging regulation processes"

Brianna Middlewood

Major Purpose: Belonging regulation involves 1) the identification of threats to belonging and, 2) cognitive and behavioral processes that facilitate reconnection (e.g., Leary & Downs, 1995; Pickett & Gardner, 2005). Indeed, research shows that fluctuations in self-esteem, nonverbal cues, and possible social exclusion instigate belonging regulation (e.g., Leary, 2005). Additionally, heightened belonging needs elicit greater accuracy for facial expressions and vocal tones (Pickett, Gardner, & Knowles, 2004), activation of group identities (Knowles & Gardner, 2008), enhanced generosity (Maner et al., 2007), and enhanced performance on group tasks (Williams & Sommers, 1998).

The current studies expand on this belonging regulation model. First, we propose that nonsocial experiences that implicate relational value can initiate belonging regulation processes. Second, we propose activation of the interdependent self as an additional mechanism of social reconnection. We hypothesized that possible failures (vs. successes) on an upcoming task would initiate belonging regulation, as evidenced by activation of the interdependent self. Furthermore, we expected that possible failures (vs. successes) would facilitate behavioral attempts at social reconnection, but only within interdependent contexts (which allow for belonging regulation).

Procedure: Study 1: Participants received loss-framed or gain-framed standards regarding their possible performance on an upcoming visual-spatial task, then completed a lexical decision task including independent (e.g., unique), interdependent (e.g., team), neutral (e.g., room) and nonwords. Study 2: Participants received loss-framed or gain-framed standards regarding their possible performance on an upcoming anagram task, and were led to believe they would complete this task individually or in conjunction with other participants. Task performance was measured as the number of anagrams attempted.

Results: Study 1: As predicted, participants responded faster to interdependent words when anticipating a failure (vs. a success), F(1,50)=2.78, p=.10. Similarly, participants responded faster to interdependent words than independent words when anticipating a failure, F(1,51)=10.21, p<.01. Study 2: As predicted, possible failures significantly enhanced performance in the group (vs. individual) context, F(1,79)=7.63, p=.01, whereas possible successes did not significantly impact performance as a function of task context, F<1.

Conclusions/implications: In sum, the belonging regulation process appears to be sensitive to relatively nonsocial experiences that implicate belonging needs. This was evidenced across two studies, which examined belonging regulation in terms of the spontaneous activation of the interdependent self (Study 1) and task performance within interdependent contexts (Study 2). Discussion will center on implications and future directions.

**Nelson, Whitney**

April – June FY11

North American Benthological Society Annual Meeting

"Composition and Toxic Sensitivity of Benthic Macroinvertebrate Assemblages in Muskegon Lake, a Great Lakes Area of Concern"

Whitney A. Nelson and Alan D. Steinman

Benthic invertebrate growth, reproduction, and survival in response to anthropogenic stressors can provide insights into the ecological health of an ecosystem. The current study focuses on Muskegon Lake (Michigan), a coastal drowned river mouth lake that has been listed as a Great Lakes Area of Concern (AOC) because of impairments associated with past industrial activities. Benthic samples were collected 3 times per year, from 2004 through 2010. Samples were analyzed to identify spatial and temporal patterns in the density and diversity of benthic invertebrate populations, as well as to determine if invertebrate community patterns were related to environmental variables. Toxicity was assessed using in situ chambers with sediments from Muskegon Lake, as well as from a nearby control lake, to quantify the direct adverse impact of contaminated sediments on Hyalella azteca and Chironomus tentans . Preliminary results from in situ experiments show no affect of sediments on invertebrate survival. However, analysis of benthic samples shows than in each year between 2004 and 2010, there was an increased percent abundance of predatory chironomids vs. total chironomid population at historically contaminated sites.

**Nieman, Rebecca**

April – June FY11

83rd Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association

"Looking for differences in data: Childrens data comparison strategies"

Rebecca Nieman

Comparing sets of numbers is a critical skill in mathematics, science, and everyday life. It is possible that children possess intuitive strategies for number set comparison in which sets are represented as summary values with approximations of means and variance. We investigated how 8-12 year old children assessed number sets by examining how the properties of the data sets (e.g., mean differences) influence accuracy and confidence in differences. We also looked at the number and location of eye fixations during comparisons to evaluate children's data comparison strategies.

Method. Participants were 12 8-12 year-old children ( M = 10.2). Participants saw 36 data set pairs with the following properties: (a) set size 4 or 8, (b) ratio of means of either 2:3, 4:5 or 9:10, and (c) variance of either 10% or 20% of the mean.

Procedure. Participants were asked to determine which of two golfers (LEFT or RIGHT side) hit the ball farther (accuracy) and rate their confidence in this evaluation on a 4-point scale (1 = NOT AT ALL SURE, 4 = TOTALLY SURE). Data sets were presented on a Tobii T-60 eye tracker. Areas of Interest (AOIs) were defined around the hundreds, tens, and ones columns and around each three-digit number. The number of fixations within each AOI was automatically recorded. We proposed a series of possible evaluation strategies before data collection (see Table 1).

Results and Discussion. As mean ratios decreased and variance increased, accuracy and confidence decreased and the number of fixations increased, suggesting that the statistical properties of the sets influenced comparisons (see Table 2). Most fixations occurred in the hundreds column (77%) with fewer fixations on the tens and ones columns. The modal strategy was gist (68% of trials), followed by first/last (12%), win/loss (10%), and calculation (8%). A child was coded as using a strategy if s/he used the same fixation strategy on at least 75% of trials (10/12 children). Accuracy was related to strategy selection: the gist strategy was the most accurate (94%), followed by calculation (86%), and first/last strategies (61%). The results suggest that children's intuitive strategies for data are quite accurate; when children simply scanned the data, their intuitions about differences are excellent until sets become highly similar (in this case 9:10 ratio). Interestingly, explicit calculation was less accurate than the gist strategy. Children's approximate number system may use both relative means and variances to represent summary values of number sets.

**Nguyen, Long**

April – June FY11

83rd Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association

"Just World Belief, Religiosity, and Attributions of Responsibility for Misfortune"

Long Nguyen

Background:

Social identity theory suggests that shared identity can play a role in judgments of responsibility and blame for misfortune. Shared political or religious identity can result in biases in blame in the case of misfortune (Zucker & Weiner, 1993). A strong belief in a just world may increase victim blaming in situations of misfortune (BJW; Lerner, 1965). The current study assesses the effect of religiosity, BJW, and conservatism in predicting responsibility attributed to victims of the earthquake disaster in Haiti.

Procedure:

Participants completed measures of BJW, conservatism, and religiosity. They were assigned to two scenarios: one describing the destruction of a Catholic town in Haiti, the other describing a town of Voodoo affiliation. Multiple regression was used to assess the attribution of responsibility for their plight based on religiosity, conservatism, and BJW.

Results:

When the town was depicted as Christian, conservatism of the participant predicted attributions of responsibility. When the town was Voodoo, the participants religiosity was a greater predictor of attributions of responsibility.

Conclusion:

Shared religious background affects the attributional process for responsibility for misfortune.

**Nicholls, Ryan**

April – June FY11

83rd Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association

"Group creativity: The constraining effects of examples"

CATHERINE IDEMA, CHELSEA SAGE, OUEN HUNTER, RYAN NICHOLLS, LINNEA MARKS & CHRISTINE M. SMITH

Groups and individuals created novel creatures to inhabit a new planet. Half of the participants created creatures after viewing three examples that contained common characteristics. Results suggest that groups adhered to the provided examples more, especially early in the idea generation stage.

**Ortiz, Edwin**

April – June FY11

83rd Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association

"Conceptions of Child Competence: A Comparison Between Caucasian and Hispanic-American Mothers"

Edwin Ortiz

This study aims to compare the conception of children's competence between Hispanic and Caucasian mothers. Hispanic culture emphasizes interdependence and Caucasian culture independence and preliminary results suggest that differences in Hispanic and Caucasian mothers conceptions of young children's competence already reflect these general ethnic norms.

**Parish, Grace**

April – June FY11

Impact 2011-American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA)'s 39th Annual PA Conference

"Characterization of the Detection of Breast Cancer in Females Registered in the Michigan Breast Oncology Quality Initiative"

Jennifer Kreinbrink BS, PA-S, Grace Parish BS, PA-S, & Daniel Smith BS, PA-S

Purpose. The American Cancer Society estimates women within the United States have a one in eight lifetime risk of being diagnosed with breast cancer. To track the detection of breast cancer, the Michigan Breast Oncology Quality Initiative (MiBOQI) was established. The purpose of this study was to characterize breast cancer detection and staging in females who were part of the MiBOQI registry between the years 2006 and 2009.

Methodology. De-identified data was obtained from the MiBOQI, a multi-institutional, statewide breast cancer registry of women diagnosed and treated for breast cancer in Michigan. Characterization of women in the registry was analyzed based on method of detection, age and stage of cancer at time of diagnosis, type of treatment, ethnicity, presence of estrogen receptor and HER2NEU.

Results. 5903 females were identified between 2006 and 2009. Average age at time of diagnosis was approximately 59 years of age (YOA) with 6% <40 YOA, 20% between 40-49 YOA, 51% between 50-69 YOA, and 23% >69 YOA. A breakdown of ethnicity revealed: 78% Caucasians, 13% African American, 2% Asian, 1% Hispanic, and 5% other. Tumor identification by an abnormal mammogram occurred in 66% of cases, self-breast exam in 27%, clinician breast exam in 3%, and other indications (i.e. axillary mass) in 4%. 18% were diagnosed at stage 0, 44% at stage I, 29% at stage II, and 9% at stage III. On pathology analysis, 80% of tumors were estrogen receptor positive and 11% were HER2NEU positive. Treatment included mastectomy for 34% and conservative surgery for 65%. Adjunctive treatment included chemotherapy (14%), hormones (26%), and chemotherapy and hormones (15%). Mortality information was not available.

Discussion. The analysis of the MiBOQI data was compared to published data. Mathis and colleagues at the Mayo Clinic (Rochester) reported the average age at diagnosis was 60 YOA, and similar findings were found for all age brackets compared to the MiBOQI: <40 YOA (6% MiBOQI: 4.5% Mathis et al.), between 40-49 YOA (20% MiBOQI: 19.5% Mathis et al.), between 50-69 YOA (51% MiBOQI: 51.4% Mathis et al.), and >69 YOA (23% MiBOQI: 24.6% Mathis et al.). Comparing method of diagnosis shows: diagnosis by mammography (66% MiBOQI: 57% Mathis et al.); diagnosis by self-examination (27% MiBOQI: 29% Mathis et al.); and clinician breast exam (3% MiBOQI: 14% Mathis et al.). Similar findings regarding the stage at time of diagnosis were found except for a greater percentage of stage III in the MiBOQI subjects, 3.9% compared to 9%. According to Mathis et al., 75% of breast cancer is estrogen receptor positive and approximately 25% of breast cancers are HER2/NEU positive. Compared to the MiBOQI, a greater number of breast cancers are estrogen positive (80%) and less are HER2NEU positive (11%). There was no known comparison data available for ethnicity. Based on a review of the literature, females in the MiBOQI are slightly younger, have a greater percentage of detection by mammography, a higher percentage of estrogen positive cancers and less prevalence of HER2/NEU.

**Powers-Schaub, Simon**

April – June FY11

American Literature Association Conference

"His Dream, Her Reality: Two Principles of Mental Functioning in E.E. Cummings' Him"

Simon Powers-Schaub

This paper analyzes E. E. Cummings' three-act play Him in a Freudian manner. It takes the male lead, Him, as a representative of the pleasure principle, and the female lead, Me, as a representative of the reality principle. It begins with the biographical background of the play as described in Richard Kennedy's Dreams in the Mirror, and denies Kennedy's claim that Cummings was unable to unify the material of the play into a cohesive whole. It regards the play as unified along psychoanalytic principles, the two most prominent of which are the pleasure and reality principles. In true Freudian fashion, it begins with an analysis of a dream Him's dream, as he recounts it in Act III, Scene V. This dream, in which Him confronts the daughter with which Me may or may not be pregnant, is the play's best example of Him's subordination to the pleasure principle and his inability or unwillingness to face reality, particularly the reality of Me's wanting to leave him, and not wanting children. It also reveals Him's refusal to grow up, a refusal that in some sense mirrors Cummings' own, and his anxiety about not being able to communicate with the child, and by extension, her mother. Ultimately, this anxiety leads to one final attempt, in the play's concluding scene, to communicate with Me, whose breaching of the fourth wall is here interpreted as a sign of her ability to embrace reality where Him cannot. This leads Him to realize the most painful reality of all: that nothing he has believed up to this point is real.

**Petersen, Mark**

April – June FY11

36th Annual Conference of the International Trumpet Guild

"Trumpet Prelude"

Mark Petersen

The GVSU trumpet ensemble is a nationally acclaimed musical group.

Under the direction of Professor Richard Stoelzel, the group received top place multiple times at the National Trumpet Competition in Fairfax, VA. After a pre-screened audition, the ensemble was invited to perform at the 36th annual International Trumpet Guild conference. The ensemble will perform with Jeff Uban, a former member of the Glenn Miller Jazz Orchestra and an alumni of GVSU. In attending this conference, the GVSU trumpet ensemble will be performing for an international audience of aspiring and world class musicians.

**Robinson, Carol**

April – June FY11

10th Annual Association of Standardized Patient Educators Conference

"End of Life Simulation of Therapeutic Communication and Care Using Standard Patients and SimMan®"

Overview: Clinical simulation of end-of-life (EOL) scenarios can give students the opportunity to learn the vital concepts of EOL care in a safe environment. At Grand Valley State University, we conducted a live simulation of therapeutic communication for EOL discussion with standard patients, and simulation of an actively dying patient, using one standard patient and SimMan®. The simulations were part of an elective EOL class, consisting of various undergraduate majors. A doctor of nursing (DNP) student taped an interview of a model patient couple processing the recent bad news of a terminal diagnosis. The video was shown to the class, followed by a live interaction of the students with the model patients as they discussed which communication techniques were helpful. Three weeks later, the patient (now SimMan) was readmitted to our simulation lab with our model patient wife, and students were invited to participate in the care of the patient and his family while he died. Students originally were reticent to volunteer to participate in the death simulation. The DNP proceeded with the simulation, then offered to perform the simulation again with any student volunteers. Two undergraduate nursing students volunteered. During the debriefing, barriers to participating in the simulation, given the safe environment, were discussed. Feedback included discomfort with caring for the dying without more experience. This simulation underscored the need for further education for undergraduate nurses in palliation and EOL care.

Rationale: Practicing nurses report that they have received very little undergraduate education in palliative and EOL care. Rarely does the student have the privilege of caring for someone who is actively dying. Using AACN and ELNEC competencies and course outcomes as a guide, simulations can provide the student insights into elements of care that seem to provide the most emotional distress for students: emotional support to patients who are dying (and their families), physical care, and postmortem care.

Objectives: 1. Review seminal literature in EOL simulation

2. Describe process of producing a clinical simulation for EOL using both standard model patients and SimMan®. 3. Discuss debriefing methods/results for students following the scenario.

Intended Discussion Questions: 1. What experiences have audience participants had with EOL simulation (non-BLS/ACLS focused)?

2. What barriers stand in your way to produce an EOL simulation in your environment?

Session Format: Lecture and presentation of video clips from the simulations

Interactive dialogue following presentation.

**Roos, Robert**

April – June FY11

Society of Ecological Restoration - Midwest Great Lakes Chapter

"A Michigan Sand Prairie Restoration Experiment: Nature or Nurture?"

Sand prairie in Michigan was a primary component of the states historical oak-pine barrens ecosystem. However, sand prairie has been all but eliminated in the state and few attempts at restoring this ecosystem have been conducted. Our sand prairie restoration experiment, established in 2009 at the Chittenden Nursery in the Manistee National Forest, seeks to develop a successful approach to restoring this ecosystem. Specifically, we examine the influence of variable seeding rates of native plant functional groups (graminoids, early season forbs, late season forbs, legumes) on plant community restoration success. Here we present data from 2010 that examines how seeding has affected community variables since the initiation of the experiment and seeded plots exhibit significant changes in these variables over and above changes exhibited in non-seeded plots? Here we differentiate between changes due to succession (i.e. nature) from changes due to our restoration efforts (i.e. nurture).

**Sage, Chelsea**

April – June FY11

83rd Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association

"Group creativity: The constraining effects of examples"

Groups and individuals created novel creatures to inhabit a new planet. Half of the participants created creatures after viewing three examples that contained common characteristics. Results suggest that groups adhered to the provided examples more, especially early in the idea generation phase.

**Salas, Tara**

April – June FY11

Impact 2011-American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA)'s 39th Annual PA Conference

"Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and the Patient-Provider Relationship"

Amanda Kelly, Tara Salas, Scott Parrott, Philip Baty, and Theresa Bacon-Baguley

Purpose: According to the CDC 23.6 million, 7.8% of the population, have diabetes (CDC). Individuals with diabetes are at a higher risk for serious health complications which increase morbidity and mortality. Previous studies have confirmed that this morbidity and mortality can be reduced with effective medical care. There is little data on the association between the patient provider relationship and control of chronic disease states such as diabetes. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the relationship between patient perceived empathy in the patient provider relationship and diabetic control as measured by HbA1C.

Materials and Methods: Five-hundred subjects were randomly selected from a registry of over 6,000 diabetic patients from a mid-west multi-centered family practice. Inclusion criteria included a HbA1C at least one year prior to the study, >18 years of age, and a diagnosis of Type 2 diabetes for at least one year. Information obtained through a computerized query included patient gender, most recent A1C value, and information regarding the patient provider (name, education, gender and number of years of practice). Subjects were mailed the CARE survey, a validated tool used to assess empathy in the patient-provider relationship, along with a self addressed stamped envelope to return the survey.

Results: Seventy eight (16%) of the surveys were returned with eight surveys excluded because the subjects indicated they had Type 1 diabetes. 33(47%) of the surveys were from males and 37(53%) from females. Age range for males was 40 to 86 years(61 mean) and for females was 36 to 91 years(66 mean). Fourth, providers were identified: 36 MDs, and 4 DOs. Of the 40 patient providers, 31 were male and 9 were female. Male providers managed the care of 29(90%) of the male subjects and 21 (66%) of the female subjects, whereas, female providers managed the care of 3(10%) of the male subjects and 11(34%) of the female subjects. In the total sample HbA1C values ranged from 5.3 to 12.4% (mean 6.9%). The range of A1C for males was 5.4 to 10.4 %( mean 7.0%) and for females was 5.3 to 12.4% (mean 6.9%). The results of the CARE survey revealed a range of 19 to 50 with a mean score of 44.32 (a perfect score of 50 indicates an excellent empathy score). A linear regression model created using CARE survey scores of 45 or greater and scores less than 45 resulted in significant predictors of HbA1C scores and length of relationship (p=0.053), diabetes duration (p=0.022), length of provider practice (p=0.017), gender of provider (p<0.001), provider gender + patient age (p<0.001), and provider gender +diabetes duration (p=0.004). Further analysis identified that there is a decrease in A1C with increased age, increase in A1C with increased diabetes duration and having a female provider increases HbA1C by 0.776.

Conclusion: Overall the subjects rated their provider with a high empathy score. Only when the CARE survey score was stratified by a great score (45 or greater) and less than great score(<45) did we find predictors of HbA1C values (length of relationship, diabetes duration, length of provider practice, gender of provider, provider gender + patient age, and provider gender + diabetes duration). Other findings indicated that HbA1C is lower with increasing age, increased with diabetes duration and increased when cared for by a female provider.

**Sanford, M. Andrew**

April – June FY11

Ohio Northern University Undergraduate Conference

"Metaphysical Origins of Ethics in Medieval Islamic Thought"

The ancient Greeks saw the universe as being ordered, therefore in their metaphysics they reasoned back to a first cause of that order. Plato posited an ideal good and Aristotle a prime mover. Concepts of an ideal good or prime mover provided the framework for the Medieval Islamic thinkers to develop a paradigm for describing and understanding God. There God created necessarily and lacked free will. From this they drew parallels between reasoning back to God and the goal of human action. A major paradigm for understanding this is the Divine Command Theory (DCT). I think there are considerable flaws in the DCT paradigm which presents Gods commands as arbitrary. Examining how Aristotle and the Medieval Islamic Philosophers thought about God and his lack of free allows us to dispose of the arbitrariness problem. Aristotles virtue ethics are for the Medieval Islamic thinkers a step beyond the metaphysical origins which I outline in this essay. I suggest that love plays a role in properly fashioning a rational ethical system. For love to be best understood we need a Supreme Love-Giver and such a Love-Giver would necessarily have to be a personal God. Aristotle suggests that it is desire for the unmoved mover that causes motion and the Islamic thinkers have related this to a metaphysical foundation for an ethical system, which solves the arbitrariness problem in the DCT and provides us with a love based ethic.

**Santa Maria, Anne**

April – June FY11

American Association of Geographers (AAG) Annual Meeting

"Assessing Human Impacts on Campsites: A Critique of U.S. Forest Service Methods"

Anne Santa Maria

Forest Service personnel in a large National Forest located in an eastern

state undertook a study during the summer of 2010 to inventory human ecological and social impacts on dispersed campsites. The inventory methods developed by the Forest Service personnel were questionable from a scientific standpoint and in this paper the author offers a critique of the Forest Service inventory methods and a proposal for an improved method. The proposed method would be a more effective use of limited economic and human resources and would allow the Forest Service to gather information in a timely way about the distribution of campsites to help inform management decisions.

**Smith, Daniel**

April – June FY11

Impact 2011-American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA)'s 39th Annual PA Conference

"Characterization of the Detection of Breast Cancer in Females Registered in the Michigan Breast Oncology Quality Initiative"

Daniel Smith, BS, PA-S, Jennifer Krienbrink, BS, PA-S, Grace Parish, BS, PA-S, Dr. Jamie Caughran, MD, Theresa Bacon-Baguley, RN, MSN, PhD, Frank Pleban, PhD

Purpose. The American Cancer Society estimates women within the United States have a one in eight lifetime risk of being diagnosed with breast cancer. To track the detection of breast cancer, the Michigan Breast Oncology Quality Initiative (MiBOQI) was established. The purpose of this study was to characterize breast cancer detection and staging in females who were part of the MiBOQI registry between the years 2006 and 2009.

Methodology. De-identified data was obtained from the MiBOQI, a multi-institutional, statewide breast cancer registry of women diagnosed and treated for breast cancer in Michigan. Characterization of women in the registry was analyzed based on method of detection, age and stage of cancer at time of diagnosis, type of treatment, ethnicity, presence of estrogen receptor and HER2NEU.

Results. 5903 females were identified between 2006 and 2009. Average age at time of diagnosis was approximately 59 years of age (YOA) with 6% <40 YOA, 20% between 40-49 YOA, 51% between 50-69 YOA, and 23% >69 YOA. A breakdown of ethnicity revealed: 83% Caucasians, 13% African American, 2% Asian, 1% Hispanic, and 0.8% other. Tumor identification by an abnormal mammogram occurred in 66% of cases, self-breast exam in 27%, clinician breast exam in 3%, and other indications (i.e. axillary mass) in 5%. 18% were diagnosed at stage 0, 44% at stage I, 29% at stage II, and 9% at stage III. On pathology analysis, 82% of tumors were estrogen receptor positive and 14% were HER2NEU positive. Treatment included mastectomy for 35% and conservative surgery for 65%. Adjunctive treatment included chemotherapy (14%), hormones (26%), and chemotherapy and hormones (15%). Mortality information was not available.

Discussion. The analysis of the MiBOQI data was compared to published data. Mathis and colleagues at the Mayo Clinic (Rochester) reported the average age at diagnosis was 60 YOA, and similar findings were found for all age brackets compared to the MiBOQI: <40 YOA (6% MiBOQI: 4.5% Mathis et al.), between 40-49 YOA (20% MiBOQI: 19.5% Mathis et al.), between 50-69 YOA (51% MiBOQI: 51.4% Mathis et al.), and >69 YOA (23% MiBOQI: 24.6% Mathis et al.). Comparing method of detection shows: diagnosis by mammography (66% MiBOQI: 57% Mathis et al.); diagnosis by self-examination (27% MiBOQI: 12.8% Mathis et al.); and clinician breast exam (3% MiBOQI: 14% Mathis et al.). Similar findings regarding the stage at time of diagnosis were found except for a greater percentage of stage III in the MiBOQI subjects, 4% compared to 9%. . There was no known comparison data available for ethnicity. Based on a review of the literature, females in the MiBOQI are of almost equal age, but have a greater percentage of detection by mammography and self breast examination. Staging at diagnosis is similar.

**Smith, Nathaniel**

April – June FY11

Forming Identity, Transforming Space

“Latino American Women Immigration and Space in the Contemporary Spanish Novel”

Nathaniel Smith

The new Latin American immigration to Spain has been recently examined by a number of contemporary Spanish authors. The majority of these works put particular emphasis on the difficulties that Latino American women immigrants encounter in their new country. The female immigrant becomes a protagonist that is unable to break free from her societal entrapments while living inside the new country's borders. These women are confined to the space of the house where they work, while the women for whom they work are in search of a space outside the traditional role of the house. The woman's spaces are then being redefined by each group and are in constant conflict. The foreigner brings traditional norms of sociability that are refused. These immigrant women are looked upon as an outsider, the other whose culture and traditions are perceived to bring instability to the urban space. As a result, the historical memory is in tension. This essay studies these spaces in conflict in the 2008 novel Madre mía que estás en los infiernos by author and journalist Carmen Jiménez, and in José Ovejeros 2007 novel, Nunca pasa nada.

My name is Nathaniel Smith and I am a senior Spanish Language and Literature student at Grand Valley State University. Apart from having studied abroad twice (in Mexico then Spain) I am also a varsity athlete on the Track and Field team, from which I have received six Academic All-Conference certificates, four appointments to the Deans List and one Academic All-American certificate. Every day I strive to equal the competitive fire I have on the track in the classroom.

**Summers, Nicole**

April – June FY11

83rd Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association

"Conceptions of Child Competence: A Comparison Between Caucasian and Hispanic-American Mothers"

Nicole M. Summers

This study aims to compare the conception of children's competence between Hispanic and Caucasian mothers. Hispanic culture emphasizes interdependence and Caucasian culture independence and preliminary results suggest that differences in Hispanic and Caucasian mothers conceptions of young children's competence already reflect these general ethnic norms.

**Swanson, Samuel**

April – June FY11

36th Annual Conference of the International Trumpet Guild

"Trumpet Prelude"

The GVSU trumpet ensemble is a nationally acclaimed musical group. Under the direction of Professor Richard Stoelzel, the group received top place multiple times at the National Trumpet Competition in Fairfax, VA. After a pre-screened audition, the ensemble was invited to perform at the 36th annual International Trumpet Guild conference. The ensemble will perform with Jeff Uban, a former member of the Glenn Miller Jazz Orchestra and an alumni of GVSU. In attending this conference, the GVSU trumpet ensemble will be performing for an international audience of aspiring, world class musicians.

**Tole, Olvi**

April – June FY11

Great Lakes Bioinformatics Conference (GLBIO) 2011

"Towards Searching for Temporal Patterns in Gene Expression Profiles"

Advances in microarray technology have led to highly complex datasets often addressing similar or related biological questions. The statistical methodology of meta-analysis aims to combine results from independent but related studies. It is a relatively inexpensive option that has the potential to increase both the statistical power and generalizability of single-study analyses. For example, a meta-analysis of five circadian microarray studies of Drosophila helped researchers to identify a novel set of rhythmically expressed genes. We advocate here a related approach to potentially extend confirmed results to other species or organs. In translational medicine or biology research is often based on measurements that have been obtained at different points in time. The biologist looks at these values not as individual points, but as a progression over time. Our program (SPOT) helps the researcher find these patterns in large sets of microarray data. A researcher proceeds through three subsequent steps: first, selection of microarray data of interesting experiments from NCBI GEO, second, translating the temporal measurements into time intervals, and third, defining temporal concepts like "peaks" based on those intervals. Then he/she can search for genes that exhibit that particular pattern within the previously selected data pool. We created a software tool using open-source platforms that supports the R statistical package, Bioconductor, and Web 2.0 knowledge representation standards using the open source Semantic Web tool Protégé-OWL. We report here on the web interface that connects to programs based on R and Bioconductor.

**Villalobos, Lauren**

April – June FY11

North American Benthological Society Annual Meeting

"ECOSYSTEM RESPONSES TO LOW-HEAD DAM REMOVAL: ASSESSMENT OF PHYSICAL HABITAT, WATER CHEMISTRY, AND MACROINVERTEBRATES"

Lauren Villalobos

This two year study focused on understanding the effects of dam removal on

the low-head Nashville dam on the Thornapple River, Barry County, MI. A comparison of data taken from pre to post dam removal indicated changes to the physical habitat, water chemistry, and macroinvertebrate communities. In the reach directly below the dam there was an increase in fine sediment, causing an average cross-sectional channel aggradation of 26 cm, indicating reservoir erosion and subsequent downstream deposition. For macroinvertebrate communities, the percent EPT on artificial substrate increased from an average of 27 to 64 at all sites below the former reservoir (P&#60 0.05). Further, in 2009 Isopods dominated the site directly below the dam, with an average of 222 Isopods at all downstream sites. In contrast there was an average of 4 isopods per site in 2010. Our results suggest that the removal of a low-head dam improved the macroinvertebrate community immediately below the dam, while the habitat quality is still degraded, but the impacts are proximate to the former dam site.

**Ver Wey, Amy**

April – June FY11

83rd Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association

"Just World Belief, Religiosity, and Attributions of Responsibility for Misfortune"

Amy Ver Wey

Shared political or religious identity can result in blame for misfortune. A

strong belief in a just world (BJW) may increase victim blaming in situations of misfortune. The current study assesses the effect of religiosity, BJW, and conservatism in predicting responsibility attributed to victims of the earthquake disaster in Haiti. Participants completed measures of BJW, conservatism, and religiosity. They were assigned to two scenarios: one describing the destruction of a Catholic town, the other describing an identical Voodoo town. Multiple regression was used to assess the attribution of responsibility for their plight based on these factors. When the town was depicted as Christian, conservatism predicted attributions of responsibility. When the town was Voodoo, the participants religiosity was a greater predictor of attributions of responsibility, indicating that shared religious background affects the attributional process for responsibility for misfortune.

**Waterstradt, Carolyn**

April – June FY11

International Congress of Qualitative Inquiry Conference

"From Tears to Triumph: An Autoethnographic Reaction to Women's Spirituality after Clergy Sexual Abuse"

Carolyn Waterstradt

This paper is an autoethnographic response to individual interviews with seven women who were sexually abused as adults by members of the clergy. The focus of the interviews was the participants' spiritual healing. The interviews are interpreted through my experience as the researcher and as a survivor of clergy sexual abuse who was pursuing a career in the church until the abuse occurred. While exploring the spiritual healing of the participants, I come to terms with my own spiritual wound and find meaning in my midlife career change.