

Andrew Young School Magazine

WHERE POLICY HAPPENS

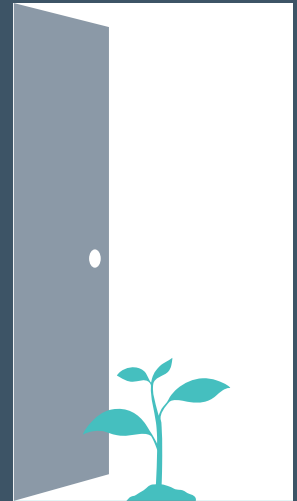
ISSUE 02 // FALL 2017

AGENTS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

SOCIAL WORK FACULTY

CULTIVATE A BETTER SOCIETY

FOR THOSE MOST VULNERABLE



THE YOUNG DIPLOMAT

Kalif Robinson (B.S. '17), Georgia State's first Rangel Graduate Fellow, has his sights set on a career in foreign service.

SOCIAL STARTUPS

Innovator Chris Markl brings his experience to play in guiding students to social entrepreneurship.

A RIGHTEOUS RETURN

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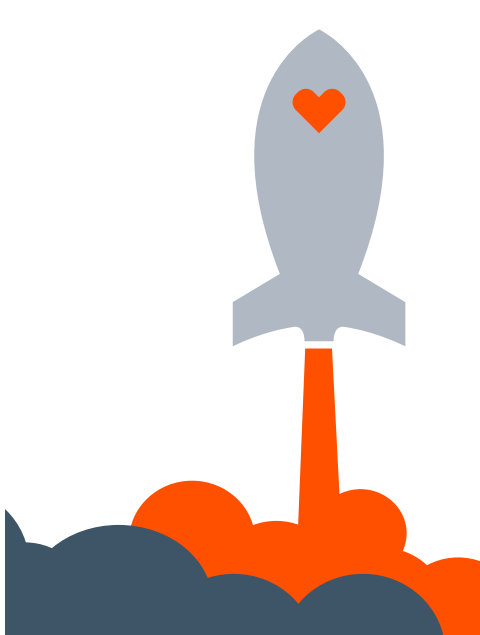
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The Andrew Young School Magazine

ISSUE 02 // FALL 2017

02
FROM THE DEAN

04
CHANGE AGENTS

12
Q & A

15
OPINION

16
THE YOUNG DIPLOMAT
Kalif Robinson (B.S. '17), Georgia State's first Rangel Graduate Fellow, has his sights set on a career in foreign service.

18
SOCIAL STARTUPS
Innovator Chris Markl brings his experience to play in guiding students to social entrepreneurship.

20
A RIGHTEOUS RETURN
After a decade of work on capital cases, Kelly Hart (B.I.S. '01, M.S.W. '03) is now running a legendary dive bar.

22
AGENTS OF SOCIAL CHANGE
Social work faculty cultivate a better society for those most vulnerable.



ANDREW YOUNG SCHOOL
OF POLICY STUDIES



INNOVATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE BEGIN WITH KNOWLEDGE

OUR SCHOOL COMMUNITY MADE A STRONG FINISH TO THE 2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR.

In addition to the 304 bachelors, masters and doctorate degrees we awarded in May, several students achieved exceptional honors and recognition for their outstanding work.

Look for one of those students, Kalif Robinson, in this issue. Others include Ph.D. candidates Mecca Samaria Muhammad, who received a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Program Fellowship, and Jane Daquin, who received the Southern Criminal Justice Association's Outstanding Graduate Student award. Many more brought honors to our school this year.

On top of their strong academic focus, I am continually impressed by the commitment our students, alumni and faculty show towards making a positive difference. For example, clinical assistant professor Nicholas Forge's commitment to working with homeless LGBTQ youth began well before he joined our School of Social Work. He has continued that with his participation in research with faculty from Georgia State's sociology department and his leadership as a volunteer at a local LGBTQ youth shelter.

Another great example is alumna Lauren Kline Jeong. I came to know Lauren as an undergrad, when she served as a co-president of the Nonprofit Leadership Alliance. She was an inspiration for many students then, and now offers the greater Atlanta community her thoughtful analysis on how to succeed as nonprofits and social enterprises.

Our new social entrepreneurship program, a track in the university's bachelor of interdisciplinary studies degree, is part of a comprehensive effort by Georgia State to provide students exposure to an education in entrepreneurship. We also now offer a new online master's degree in Criminal Justice Administration, bringing together top programs in public management and policy with criminal justice and criminology.

Our administration and faculty will forever look for innovative ways to deliver educational programs—and graduates—who foster positive social change.

On a final note, many of you know I've accepted a new role with the university as Associate Provost for Strategic Initiatives. Professor Sally Wallace has agreed to serve our college as interim dean through the 2017 academic year while the university conducts a search to fill the position. Please know how much I've appreciated your support, as alumni, friends and colleagues, for the Andrew Young School. We can all be proud of our strong rankings, great research numbers and innovative academic programs.

Mary Beth Walker
Dean



The Andrew Young School Magazine

WHERE POLICY HAPPENS // FALL 2017

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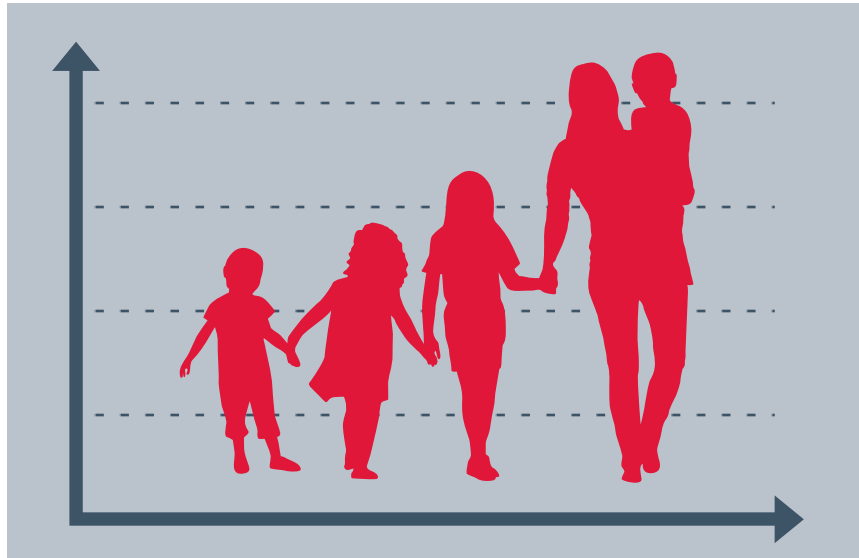
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The **Andrew Young School Magazine** is dedicated to reporting how the people, research and outreach at the Andrew Young School of Policy Studies help shape public policy decisions and management practices to advance economic opportunity, human rights and social justice across the globe. It is published by the Office of the Dean twice a year. Georgia State University, a unit of the University System of Georgia, is an equal opportunity educational institution and is an equal opportunity affirmative action employer.

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SNAP and the Single Mother

MOST SINGLE MOTHERS IN GEORGIA WHO PARTICIPATE in the federal government's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) experience greater income mobility than participating males, whites and people with disabilities according to economists Mark Rider, David Sjoquist, Sally Wallace and Brett Mullins (B.S. '14).

"A common misperception is that many single black mothers on SNAP are trapped in poverty," Rider said. "However, we find that they, along with other single mothers, have greater earnings mobility than other SNAP beneficiary populations."

SNAP participants earning even small levels of income in 2000 were found to enjoy considerable earnings mobility six and 13 years later.

The study, published in the *Journal of Economics and Public Finance*, is the first to explore the income mobility of SNAP participants using population-based data in Georgia.

"We expect future research will seek to identify the causal relationships between earnings mobility and social programs," Wallace said.

NSF SUPPORTS CHARITABLE GIVING RESEARCH

HOW DO TAX POLICIES, particularly charitable tax deductions, affect donations? Can tax credits be used to motivate individuals to redirect their tax revenues to specific uses? If so, how would these incentives change the highly competitive charitable sector as a whole?

James C. Cox, director of the Experimental Economics Center and a Georgia Research Alliance Eminent Scholar; and economist Michael Price were awarded a National Science Foundation (NSF) grant of nearly \$250,000 earlier this year to

support a multi-year research project. Their study will combine field experiments and quasi-experimental analysis to shine more light on the policies that drive charitable contributions.

JAMES C. COX AND MICHAEL PRICE WERE AWARDED A NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION GRANT OF NEARLY \$250,000.

NEWS

FELLOW VOLUNTEERS

Peace Corps volunteers who have completed their service abroad and returned to the United States can apply for graduate degree scholarships through the new Paul D. Coverdell Fellows Program at Georgia State. Coverdell Fellows who pursue a master's degree in the Andrew Young School receive graduate assistantships, waivers and stipends.

LEARNING WHAT WORKS

The school's new Georgia Education Policy Center has opened with a \$3.9 million grant from the Laura and John Arnold Foundation. Led by economist Tim Sass, the center will advance the quality of education policymaking among kindergarten-12th grade school superintendents and boards, career and technical education commissioners, and other public education leaders.

BRIDE NAMED A FELLOW

School of Social Work Director Brian Bride has been named a Fellow of the Society for Social Work and Research. This association improves the support for social work research among its more than 1,300 members from 200 universities and institutions.



INFRASTRUCTURE & INEQUALITY

Prioritizing Maintenance Spending Generates Greater, more Equitable Economic Growth

Public infrastructure spending on maintenance projects has a greater impact on economic growth and equitable wealth distribution than spending on new investments.

In "Public Infrastructure Maintenance and the Distribution of Wealth," (*Economic Inquiry*, 2017), economists John Gibson and Felix Rioja examined the impact of infrastructure maintenance spending on economic output and wealth distribution. For their model they used Mexico, an emerging market whose infrastructure is average for Latin American countries while its income per capita

ranks among the top third in that region.

"Poor infrastructure networks—whether roads, railways, airports, water systems or power utilities—are among the greatest barriers to doing business," said Gibson, an assistant professor. "Insufficient spending can lead to deterioration and a reduction in services, which will increase both transportation and production costs."

Several prior studies have shown public infrastructure investment positively affects growth. Rioja's earlier studies also found that spending more on maintenance rather than new infrastructure can have a larger positive impact on economic

output. Yet no study had analyzed how various policies may influence the distribution of wealth and degree of inequality present in the economy.

"Governments often neglect maintenance in favor of building new infrastructure," said Gibson. "Our key finding shows that spending more on maintenance can increase aggregate Gross Domestic Product and foster the more equitable distribution of wealth."

"Policymakers need to pay much more attention to maintenance within their spending priorities," the report concluded.

MENTORS INSIDE IMPROVE THE ODDS OUTSIDE

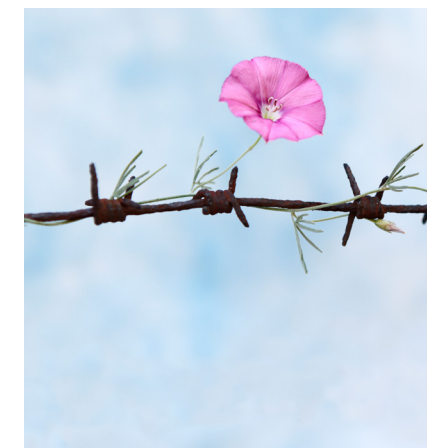
HOW INMATES DEAL WITH THE STRESS OF PRISON LIFE can influence their future behavior, according to criminologist Timothy Brezina and colleagues.

"While some inmates manage this stress quite well," Brezina said, "for others the prison experience may help to fuel more crime and violence."

In "Adapting to Prison Life," the authors drew a connection between prisoners who experience negative treatment and their subsequent criminal behavior. This treatment, known as "strain," is a reliable predictor of violent behavior while incarcerated and after release.

Inmates who were able to seek advice from older inmates with more coping experience were more likely to deal constructively with strain.

"Evidence indicates that mentoring is effective for at-risk youth and adult offenders coming out of jail or prison," Brezina said. "We can't give strained or at-risk individuals more life experience, but we can provide them access to older, more experienced mentors."



PAY AND THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEE

New Study Finds Government Compensation is Nearing Parity with Private Sector

Are state and local government workers overpaid or underpaid? It depends on how one defines “paid.”

Greg Lewis, a professor of public management and policy, doctoral candidate Rahul Pathak and a colleague compared compensation in state and local governments and private firms for employees of the same age, education, race, sex and location using census data from 1990 through 2014.

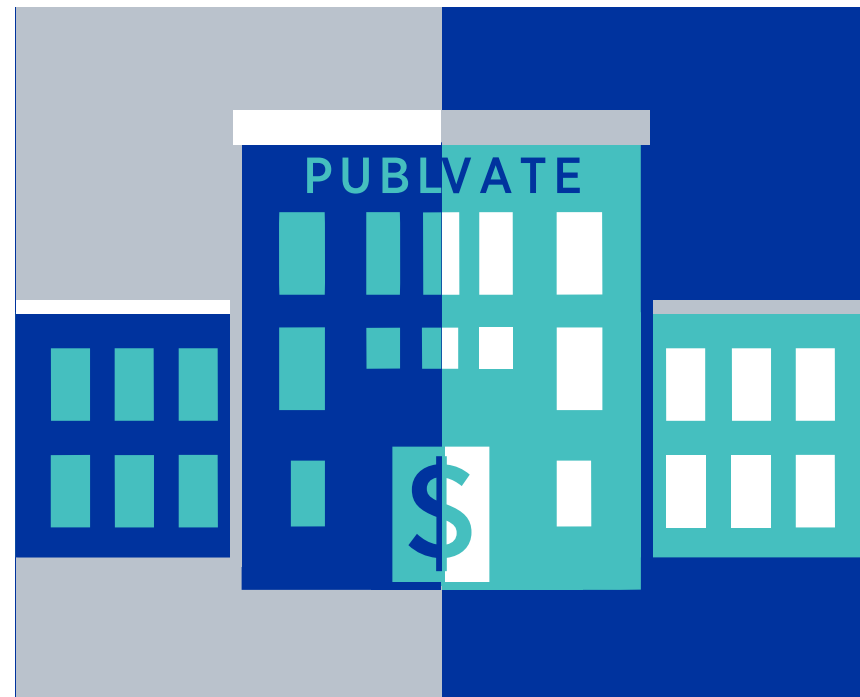
When looking at pay only, they found state and local government employees earned less than similar workers in the private sector. The state/private pay gap was 10 percent in 1990 and has widened, while the local/private pay gap has been seven-to-eight percent during the same period.

Benefits are better in the public sector and rising faster, they found.

So total compensation in local government has been rising faster—and has nearly reached parity with—the private sector.

Total compensation remains about seven percent lower in state government, but the gap is not widening. In fact, total compensation in state government has reached parity among comparable workers in the same occupations, on average.

Local government workers have passed those in the private sector, however, in a pattern that varies across occupations. Private firms still pay better in occupations concentrated in the private sector, and in those that employ a more educated,



experienced, white and male workforce.

These patterns vary widely by race, education, gender and level of government. African Americans and Latinos earn more in government than they do in the private sector, but whites and Asians typically earn more if they work for private firms. Less-educated workers usually make more in state and local governments, but those with graduate degrees typically earn much more in the private sector.

On average, women now earn five percent less in state and local governments than in private jobs. Men in state government earn 10 percent less than in private firms, but those in local government earn a little more than in the private sector.

Public-private pay differences also vary across states. States with more liberal and Democratic legislatures pay public employees better relative to workers in the private sector.

NEWS

TRUTH IN TAX POLICY

Andrew Young School faculty are highly regarded for their work in one of the most challenging and controversial components of state governance: tax policy. In fact, the

Urban Institute has identified the school as the lone academic unit testifying and submitting papers to state tax commissions in its report, *State Tax Commissions 2006-2016*.

FOR THE CHILDREN

The Joseph B. Whitehead Foundation has awarded \$2 million to the Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS) and School of Social Work's Professional Excellence Program

for a two-year training program to improve outcomes for Georgia's children. DFCS staff and its community partners will be trained on a trauma-informed approach to child welfare practice.

TRUST IN FUNDING

CHARITIES FORM organizations to monitor each other voluntarily. Outside watchdogs such as Charity Navigator also evaluate them. But neither mechanism appears to influence people's willingness to donate to these charities, according to new research by Joannie Tremblay-Boire, an assistant professor in public management and policy, and her colleague.

In a random survey of 1,200 individuals in the United States, the authors examined whether a charity's attempts to signal its trustworthiness enhanced donor confidence. Their study was published in *Voluntas*.



“Our findings suggest that people do not trust a charity more when the charity advertises its participation in voluntary regulation programs or its good reviews from watchdog websites,” said Tremblay-Boire.

“We believe that a charity's proximity, and possibly personal scrutiny, word-of-mouth and local networks, may be more significant for donors.”



REVERSING THE SLIDE

MANUFACTURING JOBS ARE DECLINING IN GEORGIA and across the United States—a trend largely brought on by a wave of new technology and the movement of jobs overseas—and the future doesn't look much better.

A new report by the Center for State and Local Finance found that as of 2014, manufacturing accounted for less than seven percent of total employment in the United States and Georgia. Annually, manufacturing employment fell by 9,874 jobs a year between 2000 and 2014. By 2014, Georgia had 389,819 manufacturing jobs, a 27.5 percent decrease.

If trends continue without intervention, there could be as much as a 67 percent drop in manufacturing jobs from 2014 to 2035, suggested economist David Sjoquist, author of “Employment and Wage Trends in Manufacturing.”

“Manufacturing jobs may increase in the short run as the United States continues to recover from the Great Recession,” he said. “However, there is no expectation they will continue to grow.”

While the economic forces driving the change in manufacturing employment are substantial, Sjoquist provided a number of key policy considerations that may help stymie future job losses.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS

- Georgia should consider adopting programs and policies that encourage the development and growth of new manufacturing facilities within the state.
- Georgia should consider developing programs and policies that would reduce the likelihood plants would seek to relocate.
- Georgia should consider developing programs and policies that assist existing plants in adopting new technologies in existing facilities.
- Given the trends, Georgia should consider how much emphasis to place on manufacturing jobs. Would Georgia be better off focusing on other industrial sectors that pay higher-than-average wages?
- Georgia could consider developing programs and policies that prepare existing manufacturing workers for expected changes in required skill levels for redesigned or new jobs, either with existing or new employers.



Power in Numbers

New research shows social norms—those group-based standards or rules that shape how people interpret information and act—are stronger than private behaviors in promoting permanent solutions to climate change. Economics doctoral candidates Yaqin Yu, Diogo Verissimo and Faraz Farhidi conducted an experiment to test how social norms would affect energy consumption in a university classroom building. They asked college students to sign a petition to adjust their building’s thermostat two degrees to conserve energy. Five percent more signed on only after they were told 90 percent of the students approached just days earlier had agreed to sign it.

“Our research highlights that social norms can be used to influence individual behavior in a petition-signing context, which is more likely to lead to permanent change,” the authors concluded.

The article, “Using social norm to promote energy conservation in a public building,” was published in *Energy and Buildings*.

“Our research highlights that social norms can be used to influence individual behavior ... which is more likely to lead to permanent change.”

NEWS

WALES WATCH
Paris Stroud, an Honors College student studying international economics and modern languages, spent six weeks in Wales under the prestigious Fulbright Summer Institute program. Her work focused on the country’s rich literary history and its political position in the United Kingdom and greater European Union.

AN ECONOMIST FOR SCIENCE
Professor Paula Stephan has been invited to serve on the Next Generation Researchers Committee for the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine. This invitation follows on earlier elections to share her expertise on the economics of science with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Academies of Sciences.



PRE-PRIMARY NEEDS

The Great Recession’s Impact on Georgia’s Pre-K

FOR MORE THAN A DECADE, Georgia’s four-year-old population and the pre-kindergarten slots available or accessible to them at childcare centers have ebbed and flowed.

To better gauge the need for childcare centers, Bright from the Start: Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning (DECAL) contracted with the Fiscal Research Center to examine three different areas: the reasons/impacts of pre-kindergarten openings and closings, overall capacity, and supply and demand in Georgia.

Evidence suggests the Great Recession changed the nature of the business in Georgia as measured by the number and size of its establishments. Between 2007 and 2011, the state’s four-year-old population and pre-kindergarten slots grew. However, in 2012 the four-year-old population and capacity began decreasing while vacancies in early care centers increased.

Excessive center openings and closings negatively affected children and families searching for new early care and education. The closings were often due to inexperienced owners and staff, difficult economic situations such as low staff salaries, the costs of regulation and more.

“A phenomenon often known as churning may happen with ownership change or the rebranding of an establishment,” said economist Nick Warner, who conducted the research with economists Lakshmi Pandey and Sally Wallace, interim dean of the Andrew Young School.

“Churning may have less to do with poor business practices and regulation than full closings. It is also likely to have different impacts on children and families relative to a full closing, which reduces the supply of early care and learning in a geographic area for an extended period of time.”

The findings, including changes in the number of four-year-olds, the number and type of Georgia pre-kindergarten providers in the market and the availability of credentialed teachers, prompted Bright from the Start: DECAL to consider several factors in allocating new pre-kindergarten grants.

The researchers also evaluated the efficiency of the location of early care and education providers in Georgia relative to the potential need.

Although the report has provided input into the decision-making process regarding expansion of pre-kindergarten slots, Warner and his team caution against using it for policymaking.

“The demand/need variables in our data may not align to best practices in early care and learning and or with Georgia’s policy design,” he said.

HEALTHIER LUNCHES = HEALTHY STUDENTS

Federal school lunch guidelines enacted in 2012 are reducing obesity and improving nutrition for school-age children. Professor Tom Mroz recently analyzed the nutritional content of National School Lunch Program (NSLP) entrées and their impact with a team of economists.

Nearly 32 million students are served more than five billion lunches in a school day. More than two-thirds of these lunches are free- and reduced-price lunches that follow federal school lunch program nutrition standards requiring greater availability of fruits, vegetables, whole grains and fat-free or low-fat milk, and a reduction in saturated fats and sodium.

The research identified differences in lunch choices between those on the NSLP and those paying full price.

“The students more likely to participate in free and reduced-price lunch programs are among the same populations most likely to suffer from obesity and related health risks,” said lead author Janet Peckham of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. “Our goal was to identify any systematic differences in their lunch choices versus those paying the full price to see how well the school lunch program was meeting its goals of providing food assistance to undernourished children



and combating the rising rates of childhood obesity.”

Under the new guidelines, the total calories of the students’ lunch choices decreased 4 percent. Calories from fat decreased 18 percent and those from sodium decreased 8 percent. The researchers are hopeful students will continue to reap the benefits of these regulations.

NEARLY
32 MILLION
STUDENTS ARE
SERVED MORE THAN
5 BILLION
LUNCHES IN A
SCHOOL DAY.

R_x FOR RURAL HEALTH CARE

A GEORGIA HEALTH POLICY CENTER (GHPC)

study shows the health-care safety net is vulnerable, particularly in Georgia’s rural communities where access to care is often hindered by geographic isolation, poverty, absence of insurance coverage and lack of qualified care providers.

However, there are steps rural health-care providers can take to ensure the safety net is sustainable, the study said.

Georgia’s safety net is made up of the public hospitals, health departments, Federally Qualified Health Centers, rural health

clinics, free clinics and private health-care providers that deliver health-care services to vulnerable populations scattered across the state’s 74 urban and 85 rural counties.

There are opportunities for these providers to improve care by combining strategies that integrate community-based services, collaborating with partners and using information technology to improve care coordination and expanding the rural health-care workforce, according to the study.

“Safety net providers bring experience and expertise in providing comprehensive,

culturally competent care to high-need, high-cost populations, often through established partnerships,” said GHPC associate project director and study co-author Chris Parker.

“The health system increasingly values efforts that prioritize improved clinical quality and patient experience with lower costs. Rural providers can play a key role in shaping innovation in health-care delivery to ensure the rural safety net remains a viable and indispensable component of the health system.”



THE NEXT PLAY

Alum Russ Lipari Busts Silos to Speed Health Advances

Spurring innovative interdisciplinary health collaborations throughout the Southeast was the visionary recipe Russ Lipari (M.P.A. ’99) had in mind when he founded Health Connect South. A first-of-its-kind nonprofit, his company helps shed light on the Southeast’s leading health assets and their ability to do more together.

Health Connect South is a gateway that brings the region’s siloed health industry together to provide unique and meaningful partnership opportunities in health.

“We enjoy a rich density of health assets in the Southeast, but they frequently don’t know about one another,” Lipari said. “Health Connect South is designed to assemble the broadest spectrum of health experts and leaders. Our stated goal is to assemble established and emerging health organizations and provide a unique ‘on-ramp’ for collaborations.”

Lipari’s interest in developing this platform stemmed from his roles on several health-related boards in the government, nonprofit and for-profit sectors.

“Most organizations tend to focus on a certain discipline,” he said. “However, innovation is often ignited when disciplines blend. Health is no different. With Health Connect South, we’ve created an environment where, as an example, if you’re in a hospital dealing with the readmission of patients, and I’m at UPS and dealing with package returns, we can see we are both dealing with similar problems.

“Neither of us is going to stop our core business to compete with the other, but there is a tremendous amount we can each learn from how the other solves problems.

“When you’re looking at health as a whole, it’s about reconfiguring pieces on a chessboard. It requires innovation. Progress dictates that we develop new ways to access existing health services at a lower cost with better outcomes. This requires tremendous amounts of new thinking.”

Lipari feels Health Connect South can help spur the region to develop a destination health gathering, perhaps on the scale of a South by Southwest.

“Since our 2013 founding,” he said, “we have been fortunate to bring together major partners from every sector of health. These partnerships have been responsible for generating clinical trials, realizing important new connections between industry and academia, and creating jobs and internships.

“By bringing together the top decision makers, innovators and next generation of health leaders to share what they do and what they need, we can unlock a lot of potential collaborations. In doing so, ultimately, we all benefit.”

Lipari credits the Andrew Young School and Georgia State for preparing him to envision and build a business that brings the health industry together in new ways.

“As an alum,” he said, “I would encourage all Georgia State grads to think of the university as a partner for your career, not just a place to earn a degree. Our partnership with the university has been critical to establishing Health Connect South’s place in the health community.”



Virtuous Circle

***Alumna Tricia Whitlock (B.A. '10, M.P.A. '13)
Cultivates Student Startups***

Georgia State journalism alumna Tricia Whitlock was “searching for an out” from an administrative job at a nonprofit consulting firm when she decided to return to earn a Master of Public Administration degree with a concentration in nonprofit administration.

“My efforts with the nonprofits gave me the warm fuzzies, but the 9-to-5 lifestyle didn’t suit me, and I found the work a bit monotonous,” she said.

To keep busy at work, she initiated and developed an organization plan for the firm’s file-sharing system. To stay engaged, she started a company offshoot with one of the partners that matched Atlanta nonprofits with development professionals.

Whitlock’s multiple choices have led her to her role today as head maven at Georgia State’s LaunchGSU Incubator, where she enthusiastically supports and promotes the university’s entrepreneurial culture among students. She shares her story hoping to encourage others to take the startup plunge.

WHAT LED YOU FROM THE MPA INTO TECH STARTUPS?

I had worked as a graduate research assistant on Ambassador Andrew Young’s book project and as a fellow with St. Vincent de Paul while studying for the degree. These incredible on-the-job experiences reinforced my love for nonprofits and also helped me realize I am better suited to volunteering and donating than to working in them.

So, post-graduation, I went on a slew of random interviews that led me to an ad agency. It was acquired a week after my interview, so I was back to square one, Googling jobs like “pharmaceutical rep” in a desperate attempt to find a new path.

One of my favorite professors from the MPA (Master of Public Administration) program urged me to check out a free class at Hypepotamus, one of Atlanta’s first entrepreneurship co-working spaces. After the class, I shimmied up to the enthusiastic guy running the place and asked him two questions: “What is a startup?” and “Is there a place for someone with skills like mine in this sector?”

He offered me an internship on the spot. Four months and one hackathon later, he started a new job, and I was left in charge. I brought in a fresh crop of tenants, revived its mentorship program and hosted community events.

WHY THE CHANGE IN DIRECTION FOR HYPEPOTAMUS?

Not long after I joined in 2014, there was a noticeable shift in Atlanta’s tech community. New co-working spaces and tech events were popping up all over. While discussing a new lease agreement over margaritas one night, the Hypepotamus founders and I decided that with all the bricks and mortar in place, Atlanta’s startup ecosystem desperately needed an online publication.

Thirteen months later, Hypepotamus was the megaphone for Atlanta’s startup community. We had filled the blog with more than 1,550 stories of who was building what, where to find resources, what was new, what events couldn’t be missed and advice on the people our readers needed to meet, hire and work for.

Hypepotamus’s success shows that one full-time person, an army of interns and a close-knit community can do a lot with a fire lit underneath them. It continues to offer great advice on how to thrive in Atlanta’s tech startup scene.



WHATS' NEXT?

Because my Hypepotamus job was visible in the startup sector, I received many interesting offers that led to cool side gigs like co-hosting The Incubator podcast and appearing on ABC's "World News Tonight" with David Muir. I was offered jobs in the (Silicon) Valley as well as leadership roles at impressive startups and tech-focused organizations in Atlanta.

I grabbed the opportunity to jump-start the space, create company-building programs and build the marketing assets for TechSquare Labs, an Atlanta-based venture fund and startup space. I knew it was time to find something new when that job became more about maintaining than building the startup infrastructure.

The itch to create and explore drove me into a whirlwind of experiences in 2016. I traveled to Costa Rica, Africa and all over the United States while dabbling in ghostwriting, public relations promotions, research writing and startup space consulting. Best of all, it led me back to my alma mater.

HOW DOES GEORGIA STATE SUPPORT ITS STUDENT STARTUP COMMUNITY?

The LaunchGSU Incubator is a new campus co-working and startup programing space on the first floor of Georgia State's newly renovated 58 Edgewood building. It is open to students from all majors.

We produce a weekly event newsletter about on- and off-campus events and hold Downtown Innovation Tours to expose students to entrepreneurial spaces downtown. We're also the home to Startup Exchange, a weekly meet-up where students can work on their pitching, customer discovery and grant, competition and accelerator applications. As project manager, I catalyze student start-up projects and co-lead Startup Exchange and Startup Semester.

WHAT DROVE YOU BACK TO SERVE GEORGIA STATE?

A decade after falling in love with Georgia State University as a student, I am excited to be downtown again, working with a campus full of passionate students, many of whom have overcome several obstacles to thrive here.

Every emotion and skill that makes an entrepreneur successful can be found at the core of anyone fighting to break through poverty or social injustice. I get to see this passion and dedication every day from students in my work, and it drives me to create as many opportunities for them as possible, just like Georgia State has done for me.

WHAT DOES EXCELLENCE REALLY MEAN IN THE NONPROFIT SECTOR?

by LAUREN KLINE JEONG *



* Originally published in SaportaReport's Thought Leaders Philanthropy page, 12/5/16. Excerpted with permission.



n a sector driven by social good and a focus on people and communities rather than profits, what does excellence really mean? Is it measured by number of people served? Overhead costs? Donations collected? Number of meals distributed, tickets sold or people educated?

When the Community Foundation reviews a grant application or meets a new nonprofit in the region, it considers evidence of the following as benchmarks of excellence.

IMPACT

Building effective, impactful programs requires a deep understanding of your community, audience and field based on research that includes stakeholder feedback. Research helps the organization incorporate feedback into programs and operations and respond to changes in the environment and audience needs. Exemplary nonprofits respond quickly to immediate needs but also maintain a strong strategic plan to grow their mission over time. Strong organizations have thoughtful metrics for programs and operations, regularly monitor progress and can clearly articulate what success means.

INNOVATION

Innovation doesn't necessarily mean constantly spinning out new programs. Outstanding nonprofits use stakeholder feedback and respond proactively to challenges, whether the response is introducing a new program or altering an existing function to better support market changes. Excellent nonprofits consider new solutions to challenges and build creative thought partnerships that lead to greater responsiveness. Impactful nonprofits maintain a culture of continuous improvement.

SOLID BUSINESS PRACTICES

Durable nonprofits have written policies and consistent practices for developing and reviewing their annual budget, assessing staff, implementing the strategic plan and securing signed memoranda of agreement, confidentiality agreements and conflict of interest statements. They recognize how their written policies, from their by-laws to board manuals to employee handbooks, contribute to their success and help keep them on track and in compliance of established rules and standards.

STABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

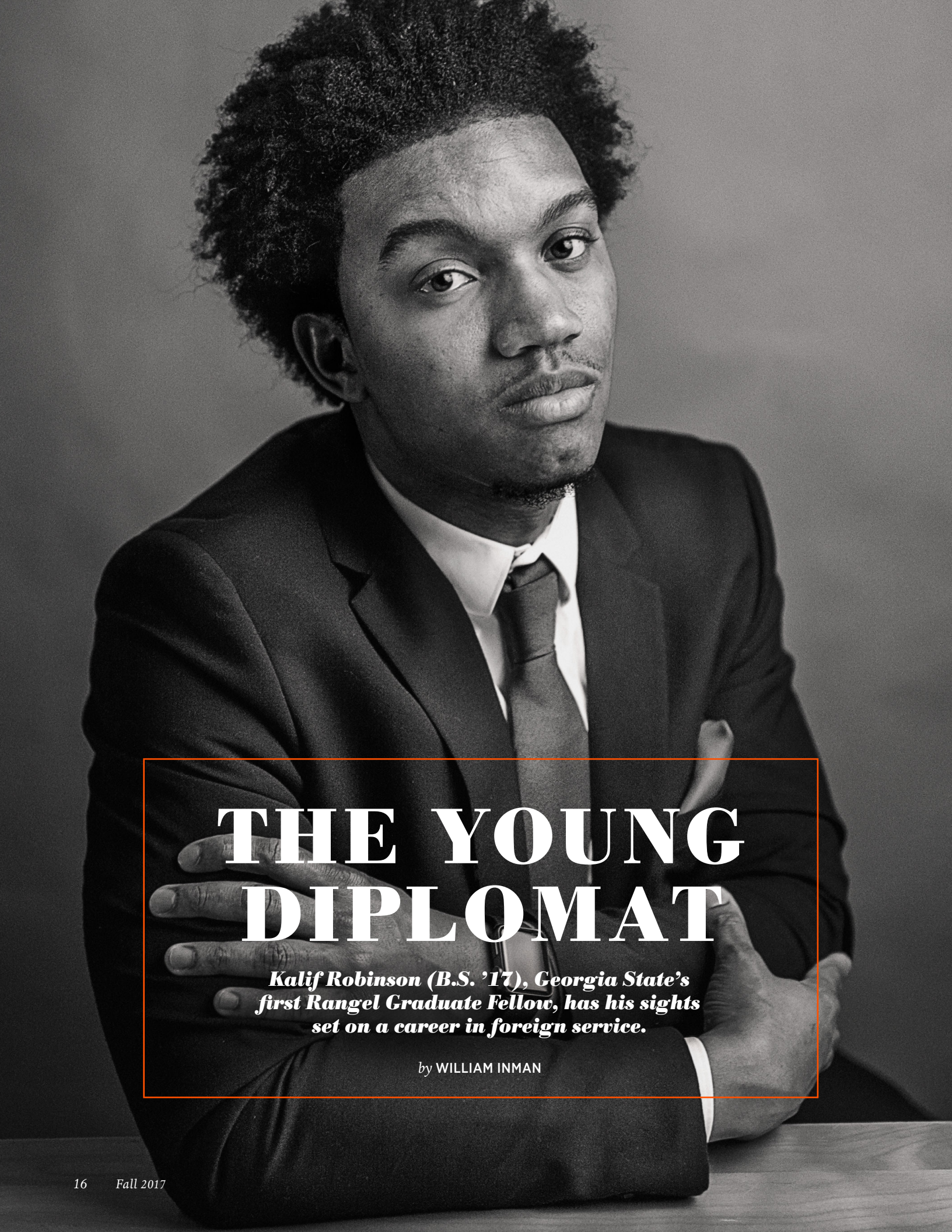
Strong organizations have a solid foundation and are financially sustainable. They have a plan for building and maintaining operating reserves that allow flexibility for needed program investments and "rainy days." They have a clear grasp of finances and maintain development plans. Excellent organizations also invest appropriately to improve program efficiencies and security.

STRONG LEADERSHIP

Culture is key to organizational success. Effective, resolute leadership creates a culture of continuous improvement that fosters innovation and drives impact. These organizations think about how diversity and cultural competence are reflected in their leadership and are mindful of barriers preventing people from participating in their programs. Resilient organizations invest in the development of staff and volunteers, are attentive to burn-out and understand what makes their organization a great place to work.



Andrew Young School alumna **LAUREN KLINE JEONG** (B.S. in Public Policy '13) is a program associate for the Community Foundation for Greater Atlanta.



THE YOUNG DIPLOMAT

Kalif Robinson (B.S. '17), Georgia State's first Rangel Graduate Fellow, has his sights set on a career in foreign service.

by WILLIAM INMAN

“I want to reach out to communities, empower people and share my experience and knowledge to encourage youth. I’m a big believer in paying it forward.”

Maktub.

In Arabic, the literal translation is “it is written.” For Kalif Robinson, it’s a word to live by.

“For me, it means that everyone has a destiny,” Robinson said. “It’s up to the individual to find it and go down the right path.”

The path has led Robinson, an Honors College alumnus who majored in economics and minored in Arabic, to become the university’s first Rangel Graduate Fellow.

The Rangel Graduate Fellowship, administered through the Charles B. Rangel International Affairs Program at Howard University, aims to attract and prepare exceptional young people for careers in foreign service. It provides a scholarship of up to \$47,500 annually toward a master’s degree in international affairs or another relevant field. Rangel Fellows also participate in two internships on international issues, one for a member of Congress and the other in a U.S. embassy.

During spring break of his senior year, Robinson visited a handful of elite graduate programs at Georgetown, George Washington and American universities.

“It was mind-blowing, and really an incredible experience,” Robinson said. “I met with other Rangel Fellows and sat in a graduate-level class at Georgetown.”

That class experience—the topic that day was global human rights—assured Robinson he was ready for the rigors of graduate school.

“I felt like I belonged at that level, and I was able to engage intellectually,” he said.

Robinson’s college career was one of personal discovery and finding his path. Diversity, downtown Atlanta and the HOPE Scholarship brought him to Georgia State.

“I heard Georgia State was full of opportunities and that you just needed to seize them,” he said.

One of those opportunities was to study abroad. Robinson received the State Department’s Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship to study abroad in summer 2015. To get there, he created a crowdfunding site that paid for his flight to Amman, Jordan.

“That experience taught me a lot about people’s struggles around the world,” he said. “For example, we had a water tower on top of our apartment complex and were given a set amount of water for the week. I had to adapt to that. I was there during Ramadan and had the ‘outside looking in’ perspective.”

Robinson was then awarded the Rangel schol-

arship from a pool of 600 applicants. He and another Georgia State student, Mickey Heywood, were among 15 Rangel Scholars who spent six weeks learning about foreign service from ambassadors and diplomats in D.C. last summer.

“I learned that as a U.S. diplomat, I could do more, and no day would be the same,” Robinson said. “The idea spoke to all my career aspirations and funneled everything I hoped to do into one job. It solidified my interest in joining the U.S. Foreign Service.”

When Robinson returned to Georgia State, he researched the Rangel Graduate Fellowship Program and completed the extensive application. To prepare him for his interview in D.C., he sat before a panel of four interviewers that included former Andrew Young School dean Mary Beth Walker and Charles Shapiro (M.Ed. ’77), former U.S. ambassador to Venezuela and president of the Atlanta World Affairs Council.

“Dean Walker and the others asked questions that might be asked in D.C. They gave me great feedback,” he said.

Robinson learned he had been accepted for the program two days before his 22nd birthday.

“What an amazing birthday gift,” he said.

After he graduated in May, he flew back to Washington, D.C., to begin his 10-week paid internship in Congress.

While in Washington this spring, he was accepted to Georgetown University, where he will pursue his master’s degree in the Walsh School of Foreign Service.

“I want to be a successful career diplomat,” he said. “Then, at some point, I’d like to do domestic outreach. No one told me when I was growing up that I could be a diplomat. I want to reach out to communities, empower people and share my experience and knowledge to encourage youth. I’m a big believer in paying it forward.”

Robinson stressed that his success is available to any student who is open to experiences and willing to tap into all of the various supports available, whether family, faculty, advisers or career professionals.

“As a first-generation college student, I didn’t have a set path or formula when I came to college,” he said. “I was open, made it a point to be involved, worked on campus and took advantage of the opportunities put before me, including studying abroad.”

“Everything counts, but you may not see that until you’re at the end of the road. There’s no reason to stress if you’re not on a specific path. Do what feels right.”

Maktub.

SOCIAL STARTUPS

Innovator Chris Markl brings his experience in to play in guiding students to social entrepreneurship

Chris Markl knows the world of startups and social solutions. Formerly a social entrepreneur-in-residence at Florida State University, he joined Georgia State last August to lead the new bachelor's degree program in social entrepreneurship. The degree—the first of its kind in Georgia—was developed by the Andrew Young School and the J. Mack Robinson College of Business. It empowers students to start nonprofit and for-profit organizations they design to solve the world's most pressing problems. Those in the program quickly become immersed in an interdisciplinary mix of courses in entrepreneurship, business and policy studies.

"Our students gain tangible experiences so they can build solutions that positively impact the world," said Markl. "I'm excited to help them become amazing social entrepreneurs."

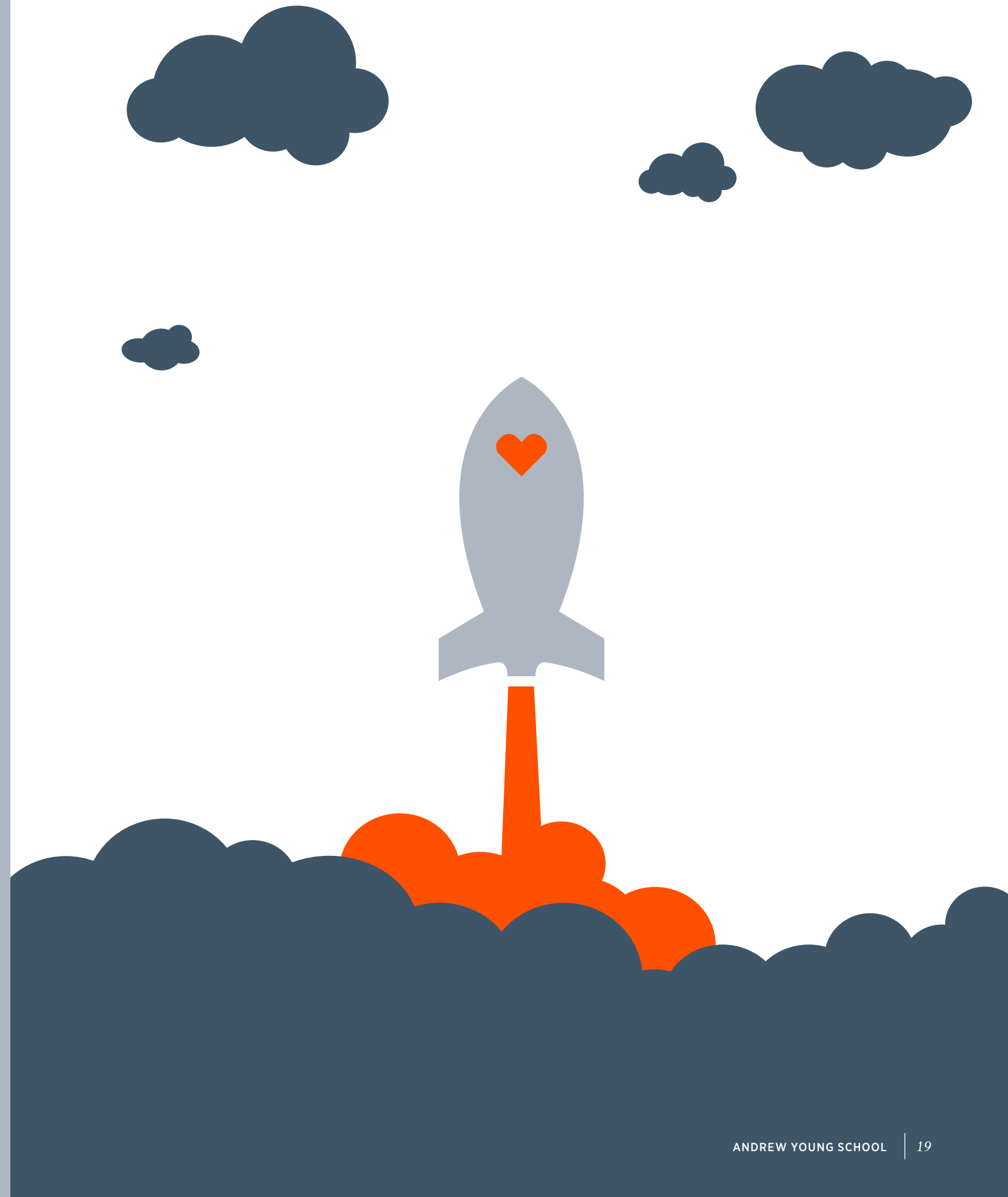
Markl was first exposed to the emerging field of social entrepreneurship as a University of Colorado graduate student. While studying international development, he organized a cross-country charity ride to benefit international development organizations.

The 2006 ride attracted 18 cyclists who rode 4,300 miles from Seattle to Boston with Markl. They raised close to \$100,000 for charities such as the Emory Vaccine Center, and Markl appeared on "The Today Show." After that experience, he became committed to working at the intersection of entrepreneurship and international development.

He drew on his experience as a marathon runner to start his next social startup, "Kourage Athletics: Kenya's Running Brand," in 2009. He and a partner globe-trotted with world-champion Kenyan runners, leveraging their stories to promote the brand and sell product in 20 countries. Four years later, he went to work at Florida State.

Markl uses his experiences to recruit students to the new major, providing them guidance on how to start and grow their own social enterprises.

"The Andrew Young School is named after one of the nation's great social innovators," Markl said. "Atlanta is a global hub for social innovation and technology entrepreneurship. And Georgia State is one of the most innovative universities in the country. I enjoy connecting our students with the amazing social innovation opportunities we have here at Georgia State and in Atlanta."



A RIGHTEOUS RETURN

After more than a decade advocating for defendants facing the death penalty, Kelly Hart (B.I.S. '01, M.S.W. '03) is back running the bar where she worked her way through college.

by WILLIAM INMAN

FOR MOST OF HER CAREER, saving people from execution has been Kelly Hart's work. As a mitigation specialist and investigator, Hart helps inmates sitting on death row plead for mercy during the appeals process.

Hart's job is to tell the defendant's story in hopes the jury will consider the life circumstances that contributed to the crime and change the sentence to life in prison instead of death.

"I meet and interview the defendants, their parents, siblings, friends, girlfriends, go to where they grew up — you name it — to find out who these people are and what happened to them along the way," she said.

Hart is sipping an iced tea at a communal, outdoor patio table at the Righteous Room, a beloved Atlanta watering hole on Ponce de Leon Avenue that has been serving cheap drinks and pub grub favorites for two decades. Hart worked behind the bar and as a waitress while she earned two degrees from Georgia State.

Right now, she's one of the few in the establishment without a libation in hand. That's because she's still on the clock: Three years ago, Hart became a co-owner of the legendary dive bar.

"Life doesn't go in a straight line sometimes," she said, laughing. "I've had people come through who recognize me when I was here almost 20 years ago."

Despite a few gray hairs, Hart looks like she could be an undergrad. When a regular patron walks in, she gives him a high five. It's hard to imagine her sitting across from a convicted murderer asking about life's darkest moments.

"As funny as this might sound, some of these capital offenders have become like family," she said. "Sometimes, you no longer see the crime. You see the human being who so often is overlooked. They've all been through some sort of major trauma or abuse, and many of them are intellectually disabled."

Hart figures she's worked around 20 capital murder cases, which can take years before they're adjudicated. In fact, she's still working on a handful. She's helped save the lives of several inmates, but she's also seen some of her clients put to death.

"I had one who murdered his girlfriend as a very young man. He was on death row for 25 or 30 years and was horrified at what he had done. He was so sorry and so apologetic and felt

like he deserved to die. I hugged him goodbye on the day he was executed," she said.

A few days after his execution, Hart received a letter from him in the mail.

"The hair stood up on my arms," she said. "He wrote really sweet words. He thanked me for what I did and said to 'take care of your son.'" (Hart's son, Nashville, is 6.)

Hart became interested in capital case mitigation as a grad student when she worked with professor of social work Elizabeth Beck. Beck was researching mitigation strategy in capital murder cases, and Hart transcribed dozens of interviews with the offenders and their families.

"Kelly has a heart of gold, a fierce sense of social justice and righteousness, and the eye of an artist," Beck said. "The idea that Kelly now has these two disparate parts of her life — running the bar and doing death penalty work — makes total sense."

After finishing her master's degree in social work, Hart worked for the Legal Aid Society in New York for a year before returning to Atlanta to work on death penalty cases at the federal defender's office.

"In that line of work, you travel a lot," she said. "It's hard work, but it's worth it. It was fun at the beginning, and then my son was born, and the travel became difficult."

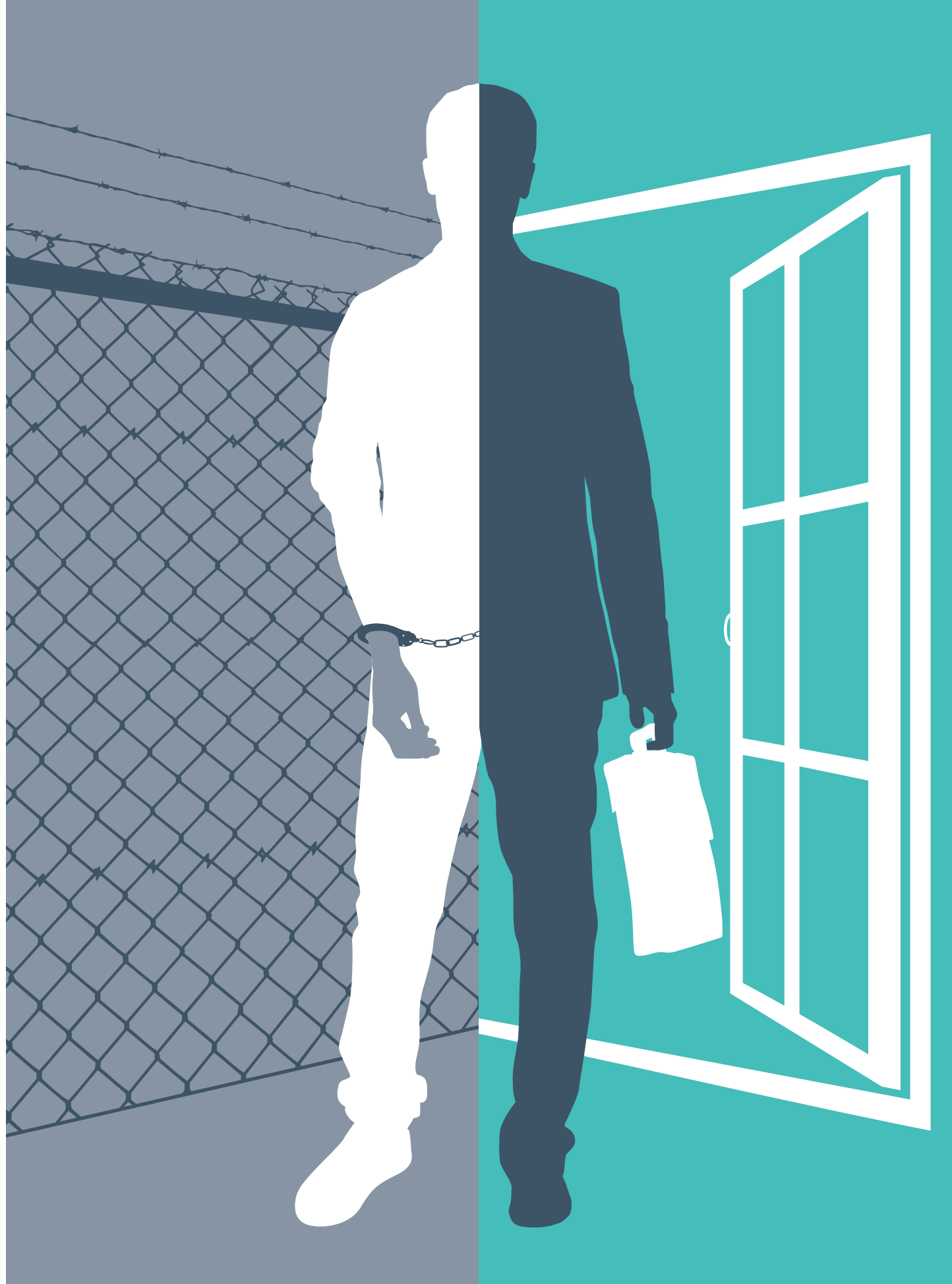
She slowed down a bit after motherhood, but continued her work on a contract basis. It was around this time that the opportunity arose to buy into the Righteous Room — the man who hired her back in 1999 was retiring.

Bringing a "woman's touch" to the saloon, Hart's been working on some much-needed updates — but she's been careful not to disturb the Righteous Room's distinctive vibe.

"I've had customers who've come here for years tell me, 'Man, the bathroom looks great,'" she said.

Hart plans to continue work as a mitigation specialist ("It's hard for me to say no," she said) but is reveling in her reprise at the venerable bar.

"This time around, I get to make my own hours," she said, laughing, "and I've been able to be a mentor to the young women who work here. I think that's been appreciated—I've been where they are."



AGENTS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

Social Work Faculty Cultivate a Better Society for Those Most Vulnerable

by JENNIFER GIARRATANO

P

rofessor Elizabeth Beck believes the solutions for a better society, for justice, lay in the lives of people who are left out, those individuals and communities marginalized by poverty, violence, discrimination and disparities in social and economic justice. Her desire to know their experiences and work toward solutions has led her to work in homeless communities, on death row and in Palestine, where, as

a Fulbright Fellow, she helped Bethlehem University build a community-based social work program.

“Social work talks about the commitment to social justice, and when you do community work, you’re actively engaging topics of social justice,” she said. “By engaging in those worlds,

you get the real keys to what needs to be done.”

Beck joined Georgia State to work with the team of social work faculty and Atlanta social service leaders developing the school’s community-based Master of Social Work (MSW) program. Its unique approach to social justice via collaborative partnerships empowers MSW students and graduates to lead change as deeply engaged community-based practitioners.

“Community” is broader than location, Beck said. Communities also are people bound together by common interests, identities, cultures and activities.

“Social work can be divided in the sense that you change people or you change systems,” she said. “Our program is designed to teach students how to change and impact the systems, communities and environments that affect people.”

This focus uniquely positions faculty, students and alumni to engage deeply with human service agencies and the vulnerable people they serve. This personal commitment to the school’s unique philosophy shows just how deeply community partnering can help solve challenges in providing human services and fostering social justice.

Challenging the Status Quo

Phillips State Prison is a medium-security facility tucked halfway between the Château Élan Golf Club and the Mall of Georgia in Gwinnett County. Common Good Atlanta, a program founded by Georgia State alumni Sarah Higinbotham and Bill Taft, provides certificates of completion and college credit hours to the men incarcerated at Phillips who enroll and complete their coursework.

Beck taught her first class at Phillips on social movements, the Civil Rights Movement and the dynamics of social change.

She has also engaged her Georgia State MSW students with the Phillips State students. As part of their final project, a small group met with the Phillips State students to listen to their experiences. The knowledge the MSW students gained helped them create a video to address the problems of mass incarceration.

“The experience was good for the men and really great for me,” she said.

The men asked to more deeply explore the ideas that had been revealed in their first class, so Beck returned the next semester to teach Freire’s “Pedagogy of the Oppressed” and Michal Foucault’s “Discipline and Punish.” She and her students explored the ideas of emancipatory education and mass incarceration.

Beck sees her work at Phillips as an antidote to her death penalty work.

“When you get to know the social histories of men and women on death row,” she said, “you see the problems of the world very quickly. With prison work and restorative justice, however, there’s the potential for life and healing.”

She’s also seen a transformation in her students, inside and outside the prison.

“One student, while in Phillips, wrote a paper for class that was published in the Wake Forest Law Review,” Beck said. “Another, who will get out soon, should go get his Ph.D. in philosophy immediately.”

The MSW students also organized an alumni event for the Phillips students.

“Our students are doing well outside of Phillips,” Beck said.

Common Good’s long-term goal is to create a for-credit associate degree program for men and women in Georgia’s prisons.

“We’ve opened the door for accreditation,” Beck said.

The program has also been so successful that Georgia State’s Perimeter College has started its own prison initiative.

During her interview for this story, Beck received a text telling her the warden had approved the purchase of thumb drives and printers for her class. This news thrilled her.

“These men are musicians, poets and artists,” she said. “We talk in class about the importance of human rights. These men are committed to Dr. Martin Luther King’s idea of the beloved community.”

By teaching these men, Beck is providing them access to the one thing proven most effective at reducing recidivism and advancing their future success: an education.



Creating a Culture of Trauma-Informed Care

Lost-N-Found Thrift & Consignment is a small shop with a big mission. Off I-85 near Buford Highway and wedged between the Georgia Firefighters Burn Foundation and the Consulate General of Mexico, the thrift shop is the Lost-N-Found Youth organization’s “self-sustaining solution to end LGBTQ homelessness in Atlanta.”

Lost-N-Found Youth’s services include a drop-in center, housing, street outreach and case management services. It also provides a crisis hotline to LGBTQ youth throughout the Southeast.

Nicholas Forge has volunteered with Lost-N-Found Youth since joining the School of Social Work as a clinical assistant

professor in 2013. While living in New York City, he helped open Trinity Place, a homeless shelter for LGBTQ youth, so he contacted the Atlanta organization soon after interviewing with Georgia State.

“My interest in this area began in New York City, while working on my doctorate at Fordham,” Forge said. “I was on the LGBT Committee of the National Association of Social Workers and met Kevin Lotz. He told me he was opening the new shelter and asked if I was interested in helping.”

Forge then lived just a couple of blocks from Christopher Street and Pier 45, an area considered the epicenter of queer life in New York City.

“There I’d see young, queer youth of color who were homeless and engaged in sex work,” he said. “The experience made me aware of the challenges of LGBTQ homelessness.”

Forge redirected his community commitment and research focus from HIV/AIDS to homeless LGBTQ youth. For his dissertation, he conducted a longitudinal study of the risk and protective factors of the LGBTQ youth associated with the new shelter.

“In my research, I found that if homeless youth are provided a safe place, life skills and opportunities in terms of education and work and the next steps to independent living, they will see success,” he said. “However, this ideal happens for very few. It isn’t enough to provide services and create education and work opportunities. They need extra support in mental health services.”

Forge’s research also found transgender youth were highly discriminated against in the job market and more likely to turn to sex work. They cycled through the programs meant to help them.

“From a policy or program perspective, we really need to look at—and possibly rethink—the linear trajectory we create for youth,” he said.

In Atlanta, Forge continued to expand his research. The Atlanta Youth Count with Georgia State sociologists Eric Wright, lead investigator, and Erin Ruel, was his first major project. Using a unique sampling method, they brought sociology and social work students together with homeless youth service providers to interview more than 900 homeless youth over a three-month period.

“The findings were alarming,” said Forge.

Seventy-one percent of Atlanta’s homeless youth self-identified as black or African American, and nearly a third as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender. Nearly half of metro Atlanta’s estimated 3,374 homeless youth had been sexually abused or involved in paid sex activities. Most reported exposure to significant life trauma: 78 percent had been exposed to neighborhood violence, 60 percent had been robbed or had something stolen and 51 percent had witnessed a parent going to prison. More than a quarter had been involved in foster care and a fifth in the child welfare system.

“When we have so many youth who report experiencing violence and various other traumas, those need to be addressed not only in terms of immediate intervention, but also with prevention efforts,” said Forge.

The impact of Forge’s leadership on Lost-N-Found Youth’s sustainability has been profound.

His approach, first as acting director of services, and now on its clinical committee, has been to develop a culture of trauma-informed care and implement evidence-based practices. He helped implement its staffing expansion to 15 full-time, paid staff, with Andrew Young School alumna Brittany Garner (M.S.W. ’16) hired as deputy director of programs. He has provided staff training in specialized case management and crisis intervention. Recently, he’s pushed for the implementation of trauma-informed practice models and frameworks within the organization.

“We face the challenge where the multiple systems that serve these youth—child welfare, juvenile justice, homeless service providers—don’t necessarily work together,” he said. “But they need to work together to address this issue.”

underground economy to improve local law enforcement and service providers’ policies and practices to advance improved services for youth trafficking survivors.

Forge believes the policy implications of his work should remain centered on many of the systems created to protect this population.

“We face the challenge where the multiple systems that serve these youth—child welfare, juvenile justice, homeless service providers—don’t necessarily work together,” he said. “But they need to work together to address this issue.”

Choosing an Extended Stay

Extended-stay hotels house the traveling business person and vacationing families. They also serve as temporary housing for persons displaced by health and economic challenges, fire or other natural emergencies. Some are notorious for their temporary customers, sex workers and drug traffickers.

In her decade of researching extended-stay hotels that serve lower-income individuals, associate professor Terri Lewinson has come to know another type of customer well: older adults who choose to make these hotels their long-term homes. Her research has led her to believe these structures could well offer a new model for housing independent seniors.

“Older adult residents of extended-stay hotels share a different narrative than residents aged 18-49,” she said. “These seniors talk about the precipitous factors that led them to the hotel—health, finances and relocations—the same situations as younger folks. The difference is, they don’t mind staying and don’t have plans to move out. They’re trying to make a home, long-term, in the extended-stay hotel.”

Her research examines questions around how older adults made this choice, the challenges they experienced while trying to maintain good health and finances, and how the hotels help or hinder their ability to remain stably housed.

Older adults experience some significant benefits in this housing choice, she’s found.

“First, they can manage the financial demand around their housing costs,” she said. “A single payment provides housing, heating, cooling, cable and a manager to take care of issues. The front desk staff gets to know them. If they have health challenges, the manager checks in on them. To that extent, extended-stay hotels provide a great benefit for people who are vulnerable.

“Also, many elders respect the privacy they get while maintaining a sense of autonomy. They can take care of themselves in these smaller units. In that respect, these hotels really do a service to this community by providing fairly affordable housing with relatively contained housing cost within a community context so people can get their needs met.”

There are also negatives, Lewinson cautioned.

Budget-priced hotels are easily accessible, making them targets for sex work, drug dealing and the police, who make some residents feel safer and others feel terrorized. Management oversight is often poor, making it difficult to negotiate repairs. Many rooms have ventilation problems, yet the rules often restrict opening windows and propping open doors. Often, there are no communal spaces for the residents.

Despite the rich community of stores and restaurants often found around these hotels, poor pedestrian planning often



prevents individuals with mobility issues from navigating their communities. Residents who appreciate the privacy these hotels afford often feel isolated. Being older, they do not want to put themselves in the position of being vulnerable by getting to know their hotel neighbors.

“You’ve got management trying to oversee the activities of a diverse consumer base: business people, families, weekend partiers, long-term residents and older adults,” Lewinson said. “Some people are there just for the hours, doing sex work. So management puts policies in place to keep the hotel’s aesthetics positive, and residents often feel they’re restrictive.”

Lewinson brought 16 senior extended-stay residents together in a focus group to share their experiences by using photovoice. This methodology allows people to identify, represent and enhance their community by creating and sharing a photographic journal of their experiences.

Lewinson’s group presented their issues to the Senior Issues Action Team aided by the Gwinnett Coalition for Health and Human Services.

“We brought these residents to present their photovoice findings at a roundtable with top executives from different nonprofits and their program managers,” she said. “They shared

their photographs and photo essays and had a real dialog with the executives about how existing programs could meet the needs of older adults that live in extended-stay hotels.

“The executives told us they really appreciated hearing the stories of the residents’ experiences, and the residents told us the executives were welcoming and really listened to what was being said.

“When the project ended, these seniors told me they were invited to speak at several meetings. It’s great they learned collective advocacy skills, and that they were heard and could continue to participate in planning in the activities needed for these communities.”

Some residents continued volunteering with the Senior Issues Action Team.

After the photovoice meeting, some residents returned to their hotels to educate others about community resources for seniors, how they could get involved and their experience with photovoice. Others worked on educating the community, reaching out to AARP and other community organizations about their needs.

“This research taught me there is industry potential for serving older people who want to maintain a sense of autonomy, freedom and privacy while living in a

smaller space, and that extended-stay hotels could provide these benefits,” Lewinson said. “The senior population could be a strong market for these hotels if they’d put some items in their design that are conducive to older adults.”

Lewinson continues to use the seniors’ narratives in her case management classes.

“My students use these real, live cases to learn to identify the problem, how to set goals and how they can access various organizations to harvest resources for these families.” She said.

She also created a housing and homeless course that is offered as an elective.

Now working to move her research into environmental health, Lewinson has been awarded a policy fellowship that will move her to Washington, D.C., and allow her to further her goal of getting seniors living in extended-stay hotels counted in the census. She also plans to encourage the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to look into the potential for using extended-stay hotels as senior housing.

“It’s my hope to get back out in the community and collect more data on our senior adults living in extended-stay hotels and advocate policy for this population,” she said.

SCHOLARSHIP HELPS UNDERGRADS EASE FINANCIAL BURDEN

Darryl Holloman (M.P.A. '99) dreamed of going to college, but joining the military was the only way he was going to get there. An honors student in high school, he knew paying for college—even with a partial scholarship and a full-time job—was out of the question. His mother was a single parent. Even with her steady job, she still had two children at home and little left over at month's end.

Twenty-three years later, Holloman holds three degrees from Georgia State and is the associate vice president for student affairs and dean of students. Every day he sees students who share his story: students from single-parent, working-class homes; students from underfunded, resource-poor high schools; students who are the first in their family to attend college; students who are doing whatever it takes to stay in school without financial help from their family.

While discussing potential funding sources for new scholarships with development officer Karl Jennings, Holloman asked what was required to start a scholarship in his brother's memory. After hearing



his options, Holloman endowed the David Jemel Holloman Memorial Scholarship.

Holloman's gift supports a \$1,000 scholarship to help first-year, Pell Grant-eligible undergraduate students succeed by easing their financial burden while they fulfill their dream of obtaining a college education. The first scholarship will be awarded in 2020.

FACULTY FAMILY ENDOWS THE STUDY ABROAD FUND

ROBERT MOORE AND JULIE HOTCHKISS are huge proponents of expanding students' worldviews. After contributing to the Andrew Young School Study Abroad Fund for years, they decided in 2016 to permanently endow the fund to make study abroad possible for more Andrew Young School students.

"We'd been thinking about what we wanted to give to the school," said Moore, an associate professor of economics and former associate dean. "Our motivation to endow this fund is, first, to recognize that we have high-achieving high school graduates coming to Georgia State University.

"More than 70 percent of our entering

freshmen are eligible for the HOPE scholarship, so they're already performing well. At the same time, more than half of our undergraduates come from Pell Grant-eligible families. They're good students, but they're coming from families who often cannot afford extras like a study abroad program."

The Dean's Office uses the fund to award \$500 grants to students studying abroad during Maymester/summer and \$1,000 for students studying abroad on semester-length programs. Priority is given to students with financial need who have never studied abroad.



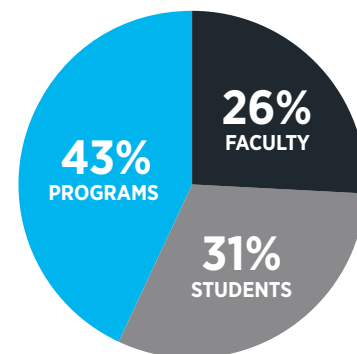
AYS BETTERS BURNING BRIGHT GOAL

GEORGIA STATE GOAL
\$300 MILLION

AYS GOAL / RAISED
\$10 MILLION / \$11 MILLION

OF GIFTS* / % OF GOAL*
5,226 / 97

WHERE THE MONEY GOES



AYS ENROLLMENT
2,200

AYS SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED ANNUALLY

40

To learn more about Andrew Young School giving opportunities, go to aysps.gsu.edu/scholarship-information.

* As of 6/30/2017

AWARDS, HONORS & PUBLICATIONS

Deidre Carmichael, a child welfare training evaluation coordinator for the School of Social Work's Professional Excellence Program, received the 2016 Esworthy Malcolm S. Knowles Dissertation of the Year award from the Academy of Human Resource Development for her dissertation, "Understanding Learning Transfer as a Journey of Individual Behavior Change: Stages, Transitions, and Influences."

Associate professor **Dean Dabney** and his co-author interviewed police officers from more than a dozen local, state and federal agencies for their book, "Speaking Truth to Power: Confidential Informants and Police Investigations," published by the University of California Press.

Associate professor **Leah Daigle** and colleagues wrote the chapter, "Intimate Partner Violence Among College Students: Measurement, Risk Factors, Consequences, and Responses," published in *The Wiley Handbook on the Psychology of Violence*. Daigle ranks among the top young scholars in the area of criminal justice in the Journal of Criminal Justice Education article, "The Young Scholars from the 'Hit Parade': Where Are They Now?"

Distinguished University Professor **Ann-Margaret Esnard** was invited to serve on the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine Committee for Measuring Community Resilience.

An article by Ph.D. candidate **Faraz Farhidi**, "Solar Impacts on the Sustainability of Economic Growth," is forthcoming in *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*.

"What Causes People to Change Their Opinion About Climate Change?" by Georgia State Provost Risa Palm, professor **Gregory B. Lewis** and doctoral candidate **Bo Feng** (Public Policy) was published in the *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*.

The Gerontological Society of America has named associate professor **Terri Lewinson** a Fellow.

Clinical associate professor **Bernice Liddie-Hamilton**, director of field education, has been recognized by the Council on Social Work Education as a mentor of women and her efforts to further women in social work education.

Associate professor **Mark Rider**, professor **James C. Cox** and alumna **Astha Sen** (Ph.D. '15) published "Tax Incidence: Do Institutions Matter? An Experimental Study," in the *Public Finance Review*.

Senior **Kalif Robinson** (Economics '17) was featured in the New York Times article, "When a Few Bucks Can Get Students to the Finish Line," on March 14, 2017.

Professor **Paula Stephan** was invited to serve on the Next Generation Researchers Committee for the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine. She was also appointed to the Research Council of the State University System of New York, which advises the SUNY Board of Trustees, SUNY System Administration and the Research Foundation and campus leadership teams for SUNY.

The American Society for Public Administration in March presented assistant professor **Joannie Tremblay-Boire** and her co-authors the William E. Mosher and Frederick C. Mosher Award for the best *Public Administration Review* article by an academic in 2016.

"Andrew Young and the Making of Modern Atlanta," written by Ambassador **Andrew Young**, Professor Emeritus **Harvey Newman** and **Andrea Young**, has been published by Mercer University Press. The "Andrew Young's Making of Modern Atlanta" film, produced by Andrea Young, Newman, Andre Jones and Graylian Young, was nominated for a 2017 Emmy Award in the Southeast region documentary—history category.

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EXPERIMENTAL

#11 (Top 1%)

PUBLIC FINANCE

#24 (Top 1.5%)

EDUCATION

#24 (Top 1.1%)



URBAN/REGIONAL

#47 (Top 1.5%)

LABOR

#53 (Top 1.8%)

ENVIRONMENTAL

#57 (Top 2.5%)