



Health and Community
2023 Annual Meeting
of the
Georgia Sociological Association



October 25 – 27
Augusta Marriott at the Convention Center
Augusta, GA

Georgia Sociological Association

2022-2023 Officers and Executive Committee

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Journal Editor:	Linda Treiber, <i>Kennesaw State University</i>
Website Coordinator:	Denise Woodall, <i>University of North Georgia</i>

Letter from GSA President

Dear friends and Members of the Georgia Sociological Association,

I am overjoyed to extend a warm welcome to each and every one of you as we gather once again for our much-anticipated Annual Conference. This year, we are thrilled to host our respected members, guests, and speakers in the charming city of Augusta, Georgia. Our overarching theme for this year is Community Health: Sociological Insights and Innovations, a focal point that I believe is more pertinent now than ever before. Throughout the conference, we aim to delve deep into discussions, explore research findings, and share insights on the multifaceted aspects of community health, underscoring the vital role of sociological perspectives in fostering healthy, resilient, and equitable communities.

The conference promises a diverse array of sessions, workshops, and panel discussions designed to foster dialogue, learning, and collaboration among attendees. From addressing health disparities to exploring community-based health initiatives, our schedule is brimming with opportunities for intellectual engagement and professional development. Our chosen venue in Augusta is equipped with all the amenities to ensure a comfortable and enriching experience for all attendees. The city of Augusta itself, with its rich history and vibrant culture, will undoubtedly add to the charm of our gathering. Beyond the formal sessions, we have also arranged for various networking events, allowing members to connect, share experiences, and possibly sow the seeds for future collaborations. I encourage you to make the most of these opportunities to interact with your peers and build lasting professional relationships.

I want to express my deepest gratitude to our board of directors, sponsors, and everyone who has worked tirelessly to bring this event to fruition. It is the collective effort of many that has shaped what I am confident will be a memorable and impactful conference. As we converge in Augusta to explore the intricate tapestry of community health, I hope that we will not only expand our knowledge and understanding but also be inspired to translate our learnings into actionable change within our respective communities.

I look forward to engaging discussions, insightful presentations, and the camaraderie that this gathering will undoubtedly foster. Together, let's embrace the spirit of inquiry, the passion for knowledge, and the commitment to community well-being that define our association.

See you all in Augusta for a conference filled with learning, exploration, and inspiration!

Carly L. Redding, Ph.D.

GSA President

Georgia Sociological Association's

2023 SOCIOLOGIST OF THE YEAR

Linda Treiber, Ph.D., MSN

Professor of Sociology and Workplace Interpersonal Relationships Certificate
Coordinator

Editor, Journal of Public and Professional Sociology
Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice
Kennesaw State University



“The Social Side of Medicine”

Thursday 12:30 pm-1:30 pm
Plenary Session

Dr. Linda Ann Treiber is a Professor of Sociology at Kennesaw State University. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in Sociology from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, a Bachelor of Science in Nursing from Ashland University, an MS in Nursing from The Ohio State University, and a PhD in Sociology from North Carolina State University. Dr. Treiber specializes in the areas of Medical Sociology, Sociology of Work, Occupations, and Organizations, and Social Inequalities. Current research interests include health care delivery, medical errors, nursing practice, and the lived experiences of people with chronic illnesses and disabilities. She is former President of the Georgia Sociological Association and is the current editor of The Journal of Public and Professional Sociology.



The Georgia Health Policy Center is proud to sponsor the 2023 meeting of the Georgia Sociological Association.

Please stop by our exhibit booth near the registration table to learn more about GHPC and current employment opportunities.

GHPC, established in 1995, provides evidence-based research, program development, and policy guidance to improve health status at the community level. The center conducts, analyzes, and disseminates qualitative and quantitative findings to connect decision makers with the objective research and guidance needed to make informed decisions about health policy and programs. Today the center is at work in more than 220 communities in all 50 states, helping our nation to improve health status.



Program Schedule

Wednesday 11:30 am

11:30 – 1:15

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

AUGUSTINO'S

Wednesday 1:30 pm

1:30 – 6:00

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

LOBBY HALLWAY

1:30 – 2:30

JOURNAL EDITORIAL BOARD MEETING

MOODY

Wednesday 2:30 – 3:45 pm

Session 1

Hamilton A/B

Centering Community Voice in Health Transformation: A Documentary Screening

Centering community voice is a movement to place the perspectives, opinions, and goals of community residents at the heart of community health system transformation with the goal of achieving equitable health outcomes for all. This session features a screening and open forum of the documentary *Centering Community Voice: Stories of Lived Experiences* created by the Georgia Health Policy Center with support from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The documentary features the story of three communities and the lessons learned while working to transform community health with residents at the center of their efforts. Several resources will also be shared to utilize the documentary in applied work as well as in the classroom session.

Moderator: Brandon Attell, Georgia State University

Wednesday 4:00 – 5:15 pm

Session 2

Hamilton A/B

HANS MAUKSCH TEACHING WORKSHOP I

Workshop Coordinator: Darina Lepadatu, Kennesaw State University

Inclusive Teaching

This workshop will present a wide range of strategies for promoting equity in the college classroom, including designing the course and syllabus with an inclusive mind-set, managing classroom environment and interactions and inclusive practices outside the classroom.

Panelists:

Pamela Pittman-Brown, Albany State University
Michallene McDaniel, University of North Georgia
Tiffany Parsons, University of West Georgia
Jewrell Rivers, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College

Wednesday 5:30 - 6:30 pm

WELCOME RECEPTION (HORS D'OEUVRES AND CASH BAR)

TERRACE

Thursday 8:30 am

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION (ALL DAY)

LOBBY HALLWAY

Thursday 8:00 – 9:15 am

SESSION 3

THEME – Aging and Health

HAMILTON A

Moderator: Sara Mason

Older runners: Heroes of Aging?

James Dowd, University of Georgia

Running and jogging are activities popular among both men and women in their middle years and older. This paper examines those adults between 50 and 80 who have contributed through their commitment to the sport of running a reconstruction of the discourse of aging. To do this, I have developed two data sets, one quantitative and the second qualitative. Initially, I analyzed the results of thirty road races that were held from 2010 to 2022, in order to develop a basic understanding of the runners' age, gender, and level of performance. Secondly, to extend this analysis of archival data, I have also interviewed over 30 runners between the ages of 50 and 80. Over the next few months, 40 additional interviews will be conducted. The question that I will address with these interviews is a double-sided one, that is, both why do older runners remain committed to the sport of running and also why do those older people who do not exercise not do so? One conclusion from my study is that runners should not be lionized as heroes of aging; they are not extraordinary or, in most ways, different from their age-peers who do not exercise. The one major difference, however, is that they run and this fact makes all the difference.

Hospice: Less goodbye, more farewell.

David Broad, University of North Georgia

In recent years, American society has become more aware of and more supportive of hospice — professional medical end-of-life care. This paper highlights why hospice is now widely embraced in the U.S. after many years of acceptance and support in other economically advanced societies. American medical culture still regards death as the failure of their efforts as opposed to a natural part of life. But the tide is with hospice as a philosophy of respectful care even onto the end of life.

Sexuality and Dementia: Assisted living staff negotiate the autonomy of residents' sexual needs.

Josephine Misaro, Georgia State University

Intimacy is an important human need even in assisted living (AL) communities. These communities provide support with activities of daily living (ADL) without the level of medical care typically found in nursing homes. Apart from care, AL provide an environment where social relationships, intimacy, and sexuality for residents will develop. Although much attention has been devoted to aging studies, there is very little research on policies negotiating sexuality issues in AL. I examine how AL administrators and direct care workers negotiate residents living with dementia's needs for sexuality and intimacy. Using semi-structured interview guide, I interviewed three levels of administrators within seven diverse Atlanta AL communities to understand the formal and informal policies and other strategies AL administrators use to negotiate residents' sexual needs. I employed grounded theory method to analyze the data. Findings suggest that AL administrators face difficult decisions on balancing the sexual needs of older adults living with dementia with concerns over the residents' health, safety, and consent, yet there are no formal policies regarding sexuality in these communities. This leads to over-surveillance (watchful oversight) of the residents resulting in a lack of privacy, dignity, and respect.

The Gloomiest Generation: Assessing Aging Inequality of Korean American Baby Boomers Su Choe, Georgia State University/Community Resource Corporation (CRC)

With a rapidly aging population, baby boomers will soon contribute to the older population (65 and older) in the U.S. This age-demographic shift indicates significant implications for the boomer generation's healthcare, retirement, and later-life transitions. Furthermore, the aging population in the U.S. is increasingly heterogeneous due to more diverse racial/ethnic compositions among older adults in the U.S. Although later-life transitions exist cross-racially and ethnically, the issues and challenges immigrant boomers face with health and aging are understudied. With an increasing older foreign-born population in the U.S., Georgia is one of the states that have the largest estimated Korean immigrant populations and active ethnic community services in their major cities. This is a proposal for a community needs assessment. In this assessment, I seek to explore the immigrant and aging experiences of Korean immigrant boomers (born between 1955 and 1963) based in Gwinnett County, Georgia, to learn how their perceptions of aging and preparations for later life transitions are associated with health literacy and healthcare access. With this knowledge, we can identify the practical healthcare needs of this generation-specific immigrant population during the aging process and what community resources are now available and needed to effectively and adequately prepare for their later life.

SESSION 3

THEME – Sociological Intervention and Practice

HAMILTON B

Moderator: Denise Woodall, University of North Georgia

Advance Directive Adoption in the United States: The Significance of Cultural Context and Literacy in End-of-Life Planning

Casey Sealey-Crowley, University of North Georgia

A lack of end-of-life (EoL) care planning in the United States is well documented and persists despite the presence of federal laws aimed at improving this issue through the requirement of patient education on advanced directives (AD) in most healthcare facilities. Sociological insights, however, suggest that we may increase EoL care planning by reconstructing documents and education to consider literacy, cultural context, and timing as critical aspects of their successful use. This paper provides the foundational material to argue for a clinical sociological intervention to improve the low rate of EoL decisions through AD. Implications for practice and future evaluation of such an intervention will be discussed.

Implications or Consequences? A Changing Atmosphere for Physician Assisted Death

Krystal Youngblood, University of North Georgia

Death, like life itself, is governed by variable aspects of humanity. The philosophy of death changes on the basis of spirituality, superstition, culture, or tradition. Because of this, death is controversial and society

juggles with the ethics of death and the dying experience. Legally, the definition of death must adjust to developments in technology, while considering the conditions of human reality. Legally, death must have a clear delineation from life. Legally, death must clarify the permanent, irreversibility, of the cessation of something relating to human existence. But legal definitions do not always aid us in confirming, or agreeing on what death should look like. Nor is the legality of death helpful in instances where individuals choose medical aid, or physician assistance in advancing their death. What should we do when one is actively dying? Should physicians be allowed to help someone die? What does it mean to choose death? Which attributes consider life meaningful, of good quality, and worthwhile? And most of all, who gets to make that decision? While this paper cannot fully explore the depth of these fundamental questions, it can explore what kind of effect the legalization of medically assisted death has in a changing world.

Social Recovery Interventions and Countering Oppression

Denise Woodall, University of North Georgia

Social recovery is a treatment approach for criminalized people. It focuses on building social capital by facilitating the process of acquiring the skills, resources, and networks that enhance people's ability to live in society. Social recovery places less emphasis on individual traits and behaviors and more on the social and relational processes of recovery to reduce substance use and harmful behaviors. Social recovery can be implemented as a complement to treatment and an alternative to incarceration. This requires a paradigm shift in how we think about and discuss treatment. There is no single solution—no magic bullet—that will solve this opioid epidemic or the harm problem. But focusing on the social aspects of drug use and adding strategies that increase the social capital of recovering users can help reduce harmful use and behaviors.

SESSION 4

THEME – Social Inequality and Geography

WALSH

Moderator: Barbara Harris Combs, Kennesaw State University

Inequality in Atlanta

Kelly Cronin, University of North Georgia

The city of Atlanta and its metropolitan area have undergone significant transformations throughout its history, shaping its identity, demographics, economy, and urban landscape. Atlanta's growth trajectory places it among the fastest-growing cities in the United States. It has the eighth largest metropolitan area in the United States and the third largest in the south. The urban Georgia city has a metro area encompassing 29 counties, notably Fulton, Gwinnett, Clayton, Cobb, and DeKalb County. Atlanta is a city characterized by its diversity, yet it remains significantly segregated. Atlanta has a long history of inequality, and the remnants are still evident in the present day. Atlanta's segregation can be seen in residential neighborhoods and education. As a result of segregation, disparities are experienced in areas such as income, mobility, health, environmental dangers, and numerous others. By looking at Atlanta through a historical and sociological lens, patterns are identified that can be used to correct the inequities felt by Atlanta residents.

The Effects of Suburban Sprawl in America

BJ Bell, University of North Georgia

In this paper, I want to explore the ways that the suburban neighborhoods, as we know it, got their start, how they became so prevalent, the ways that they affect people, both positively and negatively, and how this method of development has affected the natural environment. To give myself some credibility, I want to give full and total disclosure. I spent the first 15 years of my life living in a relatively affluent suburban neighborhood. I loved my home, my neighbors, and everything about where I lived. I hold nothing against this style of living, however, as I have gotten older, I now see how this style of building is perhaps not the most ideal and can at the very least be improved.

A Critical Examination of the Montgomery Boat Brawl

Barbara Harris Combs, Kennesaw State University

The Alabama Riverboat Brawl, as it has come to be known, happened on August 5, 2023. The altercation began at the city's popular Riverfront Park, which was also the same site that enslaved Africans were formerly sold. A pontoon boat occupied by White boaters docked in a space designated for the Harriott II, a riverboat cruise that with a sizeable group of Black patrons onboard, was returning from a trip up the Alabama River. For 45-minutes, the captain of the Harriott II used the public address system and asked the pontoon to move out of the way. According to police, the white boaters responded with "gestures, curse words and taunting," A Black dockhand named Damian Pickett, spoke to the group and then untied the pontoon. He was attacked. Soon a brawl was in place. In an exclusive interview with Robin Roberts of Good Morning America, Pickett tried to explain what happen. When describing how the fight broke out, Pickett explained: "It was just a lot of people that were in the way of us docking and the boats just wouldn't move. I use Bodies Out of Place Theory (BOP) to interrogate and explain the incident.

Thursday 9:30 – 10:45 am

SESSION 5

THEME – Food Systems

HAMILTON A

Moderator: Ellis Logan, Valdosta State University

Facing the Gray Rhino: Food Pantries in DeKalb County and the Covid-19 Pandemic

Rita Thomson, Georgia State University

Food pantries are on the frontline regularly encountering food insecure people and attempting to supply them with needed food. The covid-19 pandemic caused uncertainty as it disrupted the food pantries' normal patterns of supply and distribution. The pandemic was a crisis of the gray rhino type, a high probability, high-impact event which should be anticipated but is often ignored until it occurs. Twenty food pantry managers in DeKalb County, Georgia, were interviewed to learn how pantries met the crisis caused by the pandemic. Here I discuss the uncertainties and challenges in food distribution the pantries faced and their resilience and response.

Addressing our Dependence on Industrialized Meat Systems as a Pathway to Reduce Climate Change

Ellis Logan, Valdosta State University

Shelly Yankovsky, Valdosta State University

Scholarship has identified a critical link between the global, industrialized meat system and climate change; industrialized agriculture is one of the greatest sources of human-induced greenhouse gasses. Researchers and policy makers have presented a variety of initiatives to combat the impact of meat production on climate change through a reformation of the global food production system, and meat production and consumption specifically. Such alternatives include a reduction in meat protein consumption overall through an emphasis on more plant-based diets (and protein sources) and/or plant-based proteins (tofu, tempeh, etc.), utilizing insect protein (in whole or meal form) as a protein source, and sustainable locally-based (and subsidized) agriculture. Recent breakthroughs in the development of "lab grown" or "cultured" meat have presented another potential alternative to animal-based protein or auxiliary protein source. This study aims to investigate how perceptions, hesitations, resistance, acceptance, and cultural meanings of food impact individual reactions to these alternative protein sources.

Food Deserts as an Indicator of Racial and Class Stratification in the United States

Casey Helton, University of North Georgia

This paper's purpose is to provide a comprehensive investigation of food deserts and how they might be useful as an indicator of racial and class inequality. In order to do this, we will review existing literature on the food desert phenomenon, especially concerning the correlation between marginalized groups and habitation in a food desert. In addition, the health inequities that result from geographical food insecurity will be of special interest to the paper, considering the effect diet-related disease can have on lifespan, life

quality, and social equality. Less visible inequities, such as those that can arise from social exclusion, hidden barriers of access, and cultural differences are also of value to this study. The findings of this paper indicate that while there are issues with the study of food deserts that limits their usage as a comprehensive rule to predict social inequalities, they still have usefulness as a method of thinking about food insecurity in a way inclusive of systemically unequal environments and abilities.

“That’s Not Natural!”: Social Perceptions of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO’s)

Esther Darko, Valdosta State University

Concerns regarding nutrition, food safety/toxicity, and environmental effects drive the public debate about genetically modified organisms in food. These biological and health concerns intersect with various religious, philosophical, and political concerns related to gene transfers between distant species, ownership and patenting of genetic material, the sanctity of life, and other bioethical issues. The questionnaire included a range of questions to assess independent predictors of GMO perception, including respondents' socio-demographic information, their sources of information about GMOs, knowledge of basic science, perception of the term "natural" to describe foods, and their self-perception of GMO knowledge. To assess perceptions of GMOs, the questionnaire included eight dimensions of "concern" over GMOs related to toxicity, the environment, religion, cost, nutrition, taste, use in medicine, and an overall assessment of concern. The study aims to investigate the various viewpoints held by the public concerning GMOs in food and the factors that explain these perceptions.

SESSION 6

THEME – Race, Gender and Sexuality

HAMILTON B

Moderator: Allen Hyde

An Examination of the Intersection of Race and the Opioid Crisis in the United States

Stephanie Galicia, Kennesaw State University

This research paper will analyze the role of race and ethnicity as significant factors shaping the differences and deaths in the opioid crisis.

Displacement and Disruption: How Gentrification is a Product of White-Dominated Thinking and Systemic Racism in Atlanta, Georgia

Bailey Higgins, University of West Georgia

The idea that gentrifying a neighborhood increases its social value can be a direct result of systemic racism and white-dominated thinking in society. The urban renewal process of gentrification has arguably been viewed by some researchers as having a positive impact on the neighborhood due to the economic benefits it can provide homeowners and the overall resulting rise in social value on a city. Yet, these studies fail to look at the foundation of gentrification and how it stems from a complex history of systemic racism and the prevalence of racial domination by the white population. This study aims to provide a re-examination of the current gentrification knowledge through the lens of race and illustrate how urban renewal reveals the negative impacts of gentrification on multiethnic neighborhoods, including the removal of minorities who inhabit these communities and the implementation of covert discrimination and segregation within neighborhoods. The study explores gentrification in Atlanta, GA through participant observations and compares the findings to gentrification in Washington, D.C. to examine gentrification in two different geographical regions. The findings indicate that gentrification does not increase a neighborhood's social value but rather illustrates how urban planning continuously fails to consider its impact on minority populations.

Beyond Seahorses: An Exploratory Analysis of Trans*-Queer* Procreation

Athanasia Platis, Georgia State University

In 2008, Thomas Beatie took the world by storm, being dubbed the first pregnant man (Murray 2021). Approximately 1.76% of the 1.6 million trans* people in the United States are of procreative age (Herman, Flores, and O'Neill 2022). This points to more and more stories like Thomas Beatie's. This growing

population leads me to my research on what procreation is like for trans* families. My research questions are how do trans* couples experience and navigate pregnancy and/or sperm production? How do gender identities affect procreation and vice versa? How does each partner understand and engage with procreation individually and as a couple? Current research emphasizes trans* pregnancy. I will be expanding on this literature by addressing sperm production and non-binary identities. To answer these questions and address the gaps, I will be conducting 20 joint interviews with trans* parents who have children aged 0 to 4. I will analyze the results using grounded methods theory. My goals for this research are to generate more knowledge surrounding trans* procreation and better understand the construction of trans* family planning.

SESSION 7

WALSH

Panel – Teaching in the Academic Chaos: Saving Your Sanity and Returning Your Class

Moderator: Pamela Pittman-Brown, Albany State University

As faculty try to move back to our Pre-COVID norm, teaching face-to-face, more structured learning, deadlines and less flexibility, we find that the students are balking. There is pushback from the students on deadlines for exams, or final papers, or even office hour availability. The challenges are real, and are difficult. Consider that the level of stress the college students have experienced is some of the highest levels across adults. The American Psychological Association found that 90% of adults aged 18-23 stated that education was a “significant source of stress” (Kerr, 2020). COVID has placed faculty at a higher level of burnout with higher workloads, less work-life balance, and programs being downsized or eliminated. This takes a toll on everyone. This session will focus on how to survive and thrive in the chaos, how to keep producing work, re-tune your class, and find your own sanity. There is also a section on how behavior modification can help within your classroom, as well as background on the participation trophy grade and Burger King mentality, along with some tried and true changes that have helped us navigate the chaos whether you are an online or face-to-face professor.

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Panelists:

Tiffany Parsons, University of West Georgia
Mark Thomas, Albany State University
Colleen Bennett, Albany State University
Pamela Hunt, University of West Georgia

Thursday 11:00 – 12:30 pm

BUSINESS LUNCH & AWARDS CEREMONY

OGLETHORPE A/B

Thursday 12:30 – 1:30 pm

SOCIOLOGIST OF THE YEAR PLENARY

**LINDA TREIBER, PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY, KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY
EDITOR, JOURNAL OF PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIOLOGY**

PLENARY TOPIC: “THE SOCIAL SIDE OF MEDICINE.”

DR. LINDA ANN TREIBER IS A PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY AT KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY. SHE HOLDS A BACHELOR OF ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY FROM MIAMI UNIVERSITY IN OXFORD, OHIO, A BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING FROM ASHLAND UNIVERSITY, AN MS IN NURSING FROM THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, AND A PHD IN SOCIOLOGY FROM NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY. DR. TREIBER SPECIALIZES IN THE AREAS OF MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY OF WORK, OCCUPATIONS, AND ORGANIZATIONS, AND SOCIAL INEQUALITIES. CURRENT RESEARCH INTERESTS INCLUDE HEALTH CARE DELIVERY, MEDICAL ERRORS, NURSING PRACTICE, AND THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF PEOPLE WITH CHRONIC ILLNESSES AND DISABILITIES. SHE IS FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE GEORGIA SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AND IS THE CURRENT EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIOLOGY.

Thursday 1:45 – 3:00 pm

SESSION 8

THEME – SOCIAL JUSTICE

HAMILTON A

MODERATOR: IVAN PAGE, ALBANY STATE UNIVERSITY

DIGESTIBLE DIVERSITY: SELLING BIRACIAL IDENTITY IN HOLLYWOOD BLOCKBUSTERS

Alicia Brunson, Georgia Southern University

JAMEKIA COLLINS, GEORGIA SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

The purpose of this study is to understand how Hollywood portrays Black-white biracial actors in mega-blockbuster movies in the Obama and Trump Administrations. The current research uses the concepts white spaces, white racial framing, and characteristics of the tragic mulatto found in Donald Bogle’s *Toms, Coons, Mulattoes, Mammies & Bucks: An Interpretive History of Blacks in American Films* to investigate how Black-white biracial actors are portrayed in blockbuster Hollywood movies. We use qualitative and quantitative content analysis to examine 67 roles. Although characteristics of the tragic mulatto were evident in both the Obama and Trump administrations, our findings suggest that blockbusters distributed during the Obama era are consistent with hard white racial framing. Movies distributed during the Trump administration illustrate a soft white racial framing. These results suggest that although Black-white biracial actors may be “digestible” due to their proximity to whiteness, strategies to distance biraciality from whiteness are used to uphold notions of white purity. Therefore, Hollywood is a tool used to uphold white supremacy regardless of the presidential administration in which blockbuster movies are released.

Achieving Social Justice: A More Diverse Society by Understanding Why Overt Aggression is Less Dangerous than Micro Aggression Impact and Solutions

Ivan Page, Albany State University

Description This session will exam why overt aggression is not as dangerous as micro aggression in our society. Micro aggression often goes unnoticed and has far more emotional and unconscious impact on everyday people. Overt aggression is far easier to detect and address because it is visible and less tolerant for the general public. The specific objective of this presentation is to discuss: (1) what is micro and overt

aggression (2) how to recognize comments and behavior of micro and overt aggression; (3) why is micro-aggression more dangerous than overt aggression, and 4) how we (as a society) can begin the healing process from common occurrences of these aggressions. As a result of this workshop participants will be able to understand why micro aggression is more impactful and dangerous than overt aggression. Additionally, some challenges, solutions and best practices will be presented as a result of this workshop for participants to consider.

Sex Trafficking: A General Overview

Kelley love, University of North Georgia

Sex trafficking is a vast issue that is plaguing the United States and many other countries; this coercion and force of an individual to perform sexual acts for another's pleasure is now considered modern-day slavery as it takes over and controls many people's lives. The vulnerable populations to be used or taken for sex trafficking are women and children, or any other population that is in dire need of help. The traffickers see the individuals' needs whether it be housing, money, or love, and persuade the individual that they can provide this service with their help. The victims then become trapped in the endless world of sex trafficking and are unable to escape. Women and children are being targeted as prime victims to be shipped across the world and trafficked for others' profit. Injuries are a large occurrence for victims; therefore, the healthcare system is the most prominent place for sex trafficking victims to be identified. Yet, the health care system has failed to advocate for the victims of sex trafficking through a lack of education and training in these previously mentioned situations.

SESSION 9

HAMILTON B/WALSH

THEME – Mental Health

QPR Certificate Training

Workshop Coordinator: Shubha Chatterjee, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College

Question, Persuade, and Refer: A Suicide Prevention Gatekeeper Training

This emergency response training will teach you how to identify, comprehend, and respond to the warning signs of suicide. It will prepare you to ask the "suicide question" and intervene when someone is in crisis.

Learning Objectives:

Participants will be able to: 1) Identify when an individual is experiencing a crisis 2) Recognize and interpret the warning signs of suicide 3) Apply QPR with individuals in distress 4) Develop the skills to respond with confidence.

Panel – Promoting Mental Health Awareness and Wellness on the College Campus: Insights from ABAC's Active Minds Student Chapter

Moderator: Suzanne Smith, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College

Mental illness is very prevalent on college campuses. Depression, anxiety and suicide are among the most common mental disorders experienced by students due to the demands and stressors that accompany college life. This panel will consist of members of ABAC's Active Minds Student Chapter. Panelists will share strategies for engaging in mental health awareness and wellness on the college campus.

Panelists:

Alexis Mack, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College
Loisann Friedman, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College
Beyonce' Parker, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College
Yelena Shell, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College

Thursday 3:30 – 4:45 pm

SESSION 10

HAMILTON A

HANS MAUKSCH TEACHING WORKSHOP II

**Workshop Coordinators: Allen Hyde, Georgia Institute of Technology
Rebecca Watts-Hull, Georgia Institute of Technology**

In this teaching sociology workshop, we will discuss using your community (as in where a college/university is located) as the classroom. In other words, how can students learn sociology through the communities that we live in? Community engagement and service learning are high impact teaching and student success practices; however, there are other ways to help students see the community as the classroom, whether that be field trips, inviting speakers from the community into the classroom, community-based research papers through the library or archives, or finding local news articles or academic stories about the local community to assign as readings. We will do a short walking tour around downtown Augusta to talk about how community health can be seen in the area so please arrive no later than 15 minutes after the start of the session, or you may miss us!

SESSION 11

THEME – Criminal Justice Policies

HAMILTON B

Moderator: Ellis Logan, Valdosta State University

Black People’s Disproportionality in the Criminal Justice Systems of the USA and Canada and the Impact of Black Lives Matter on Criminal Justice Policies

Obina Amuneke, Valdosta State University

Ellis Logan, Valdosta State University

Previous research has found a disproportional number of Black males are incarcerated in the USA, Canada, and England; this study aims to explore the current incarceration rate of Black people in the USA and Canada regardless of gender. Furthermore, the author analyzes whether Black Lives Matter (BLM) impacts criminal justice policies in the U.S. and Canada. Utilizing the Qualitative Comparative Analysis methodology and Critical Race Theory framework, the author found the U.S. incarcerates black people at slightly higher rates than Canada. At this current time, the researcher cannot conclude whether BLM has influenced criminal justice policies pertaining to black people in the two countries. Due to the disproportionality in the criminal justice system, Black communities have a larger number of formerly incarcerated folks that face high unemployment rates and lack of access to housing.

Deterring Gun Violence in K-12 Schools with CPTED and Electronic Security

Thomas Hochschild, Valdosta State University

Lorna Alvarez-Rivera, Valdosta State University

K-12 schools should be havens where children learn academic and social skills in a safe and nurturing environment free from fear of gun violence. However, in recent years we have seen an increase in the number of shootings taking place in public, private and parochial K-12 schools around the United States. According to the National Center on Education Statistics, the number of casualties from shootings at public and private elementary and secondary schools for the school years 2000 through 2022 equaled 1,676. This number breaks down as 515 killed and 1161 injured. The authors examine two possible means by which to reduce the risk of shootings: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and electronic security. While no single CPTED or electronic security measure can completely eliminate the possibility of

a school shooting, a combination of these strategies can provide a layering effect which can significantly reduce the possibility of such an event taking place.

Women's Involvement in Drug Related Crimes: A Sociological Perspective

Micaela Bazalar, Kennesaw State University

The increasing numbers of female offenders involved in drug-related crimes not only challenges traditional views on criminality, but also highlights the lack of understanding of patterns, motivations, and other factors that contribute to women's criminality, as well as how much women's unique experiences have been overlooked, in comparison to studies conducted so far that explore male criminal activity.

SESSION 12

THEME – Education and Community

WALSH

Moderator: Melissa Harrell, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College

Preparing Graduates To Be the Change in Their Communities

Kevin Demmitt, Clayton State University

Karen Young, Clayton State University

Many students are drawn to the social sciences because they want to be actively involved in improving their communities. So, what major do these students select in college? Much has been written about declining enrollments in sociology. Some of the decline may be related to a belief that students need to choose majors that are closely related to specific careers, such as business, computing, or health care. These majors do not appeal to students with a more social action mindset. At Clayton State, we found that many of these students opted for psychology because it is more familiar to them. So, we updated our curriculum, and even the name of the degree, to help students make connections between the sociology major and their desire to be agents of change. In this session, we will present a brief overview of sociology enrollment trends in the sociology major across the USG, a content analysis of the sociology degree requirements of member institutions, and a discussion of ways that Clayton State University is revising the major to better attract and meet the needs of our students. These changes include expanding the name of the degree to include social services, updating course names, and revising the curriculum. Participants in this session will be asked to discuss curricular changes taking place at other institutions.

A Comparison of Student Outcomes in Hybrid and Face-to-Face Sociology Courses

Rebecca Nees, Middle Georgia State University

Although several studies have shown that there are no significant differences in overall student course outcomes between hybrid and face-to-face courses (Jafar and Sittner 2021, Luna and Winters 2017, Adams et al. 2014), one of the limitations of these studies is they use a flipped classroom model for the hybrid courses. This study seeks to add to the literature by designing the hybrid course as a blended course. Singh et al. (2021:141) describe a blended course as one where “online resources are not used to substitute for in-person class time; rather, they are intended to build upon the concept discussed in the classroom.” The courses that will be compared in this study were taught by the same instructor, during the same semester, at the same time of day. The courses were kept as similar as possible and respectively had the same learning outcomes, topics, lecture information, exams, and assignments. The only difference was that one of the chapter discussions was conducted in class during the face-to-face courses and as an online discussion in the hybrid courses. In this way, the outcome results should be a reflection of the course format itself, rather than being based on pedagogical approach.

Why Teachers Choose to Teach and Where

Melissa Harrell, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College

The purpose of this research study is to identify why K-12 public school teachers in the rural South Georgia opt to teach in the public schools and ultimately why they remain as teachers in these rural schools. The research project is currently underway in the instrument design and testing stage. The Literature Review, to be presented at the conference, determines retaining teachers is a problem in all districts, but especially difficult in rural areas. This project focuses on the positive aspects of why teachers select to teach in rural

South Georgia and why they remain as teachers in rural South Georgia. The literature review will be presented, followed by an analysis and description of the population of the study, and finally the instrument to be administered.

Friday, 8:00 – 9:15 am

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION (UNTIL 10:30)

LOBBY HALLWAY

SESSION 13

HAMILTON A

QPR Certificate Training

Workshop Coordinator: Shubha Chatterjee, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College

Question, Persuade, and Refer: A Suicide Prevention Gatekeeper Training

This emergency response training will teach you how to identify, comprehend, and respond to the warning signs of suicide. It will prepare you to ask the "suicide question" and intervene when someone is in crisis.

Learning Objectives:

Participants will be able to: 1) Identify when an individual is experiencing a crisis 2) Recognize and interpret the warning signs of suicide 3) Apply QPR with individuals in distress 4) Develop the skills to respond with confidence.

SESSION 14

THEME – Technology, Self and Media

HAMILTON B

Moderator: Allen Hyde

How Media Aimed Towards Youth Affects Their Views of Self: A Focus on Disney Movies

Taylorre Harrison, Valdosta State University

This study investigates the complex relationship between media consumption, specifically Disney movies, and its influence on the perception of self in youth. It also seeks to uncover the ways in which Disney movies influence children's and adolescents' views of self, self-esteem, body image, gender roles, and cultural identity by relying on the theoretical research of George Herbert Mead, Charles Cooley, and Erving Goffman. The investigation also examines the evolution of Disney's storytelling over time and its responsiveness to changing societal norms and values. It assesses whether Disney movies have adapted to more diverse and inclusive representations of people and whether these changes have been positive in fighting against harmful stereotypes and encouraging positive self-perception among young viewers. It considers the importance of critical media literacy skills so youth can engage with Disney movies in a way that promotes a healthy self. These results can be applied to inform parents, educators, and content creators in shaping media environments that support the positive development of young individuals and promote a more inclusive and empowering portrayal of self in media aimed at youth. For this research, I hypothesize that Disney movies have a negative impact on youth's self of self-overall.

Seeing the Self: self-administered HIV testing and bringing the clinic home

Emma Menardi, Georgia Institute of Technology

The social context of HIV is largely defined by the technologies used to address HIV and its possibility. HIV experience tends to be mediated through a variety of technologies used to treat it assess for its presence, prevent its transmission. These technologies constitute a testing-treatment-prevention model for

managing HIV in which testing acts as the door to knowledge of one's own HIV status and either treatments or preventative technologies. Interaction with these technologies is a part of experiencing HIV as it exists out in the world. Testing technologies in particular mediate human interaction with HIV and its social context. Testing technologies come in many forms, but only one true self-test for HIV has been approved by the FDA. The OraQuick test kit allows an individual to collect a sample and interpret test results independently of a clinic, a laboratory, or a point of contact testing site. In doing so, the kit creates a transformed experience of the embodied self that leads the user to experience their own body as a site of medical concern.

Social Media Addiction during a Global Pandemic: What are the effects?

Journey Perkins, Valdosta State University

Social media is a tool many people around the world use to feel connected to one another. However, it can be very addictive. Social media addiction has many negative affects on one's mental health. During the pandemic, people were more isolated and felt more alone than ever. Many turned to social media in order to feel connected and less alone. Young adults were also more likely to become addicted to social media during the pandemic than older adults. I can relate to this since I was still a teen when the pandemic began. I definitely relied on my phone to feel less alone and experience some kind of relief during such stressful times. We need to look at how mental health and social media addiction was impacted by the pandemic, and what we can do now to treat those negative effects so that we don't unnecessarily suffer down the road.

SESSION 15

THEME – Politics, Religion and Morality

WALSH

Moderator: Christy Flatt

Battleground Status, The Relationship Between National Attention and Health

Cooper Rock, University of North Georgia

Current literature on the connection between health in the U.S. and its political system is dominated by strictly political approaches. The overwhelming presence of party politics has led political academia to consider healthcare studies through the party lens as well. This work takes an interdisciplinary approach between sociology and politics to view the issue from a non-party-specific perspective. In this study, I compare IMHE life expectancy data from 1990 to 2015 to battleground state status. Battleground states are the states in an election that receive the majority of public, media, and party attention because they are likely to be pivotal to the national election. The social and economic environment produced by battleground states appears to correspond with positive healthcare outcomes. This study focuses on changes in life expectancy over time to illustrate the relationship between battleground status and public health. 'Battleground status' is a social, economic, and political environment, produced by their unique position in the national election, that aids in the production of positive health factors. The average life expectancy in states with battleground status, regardless of partisan affiliation, has consistently exceeded national life expectancy averages. It is beyond the scope of this study to track this relationship at the socio-economic, demographic, or community level. Instead, the goal is simply to illustrate that battleground status is worth studying beyond its current partisan considerations. Battleground status as a health factor has the potential to add a new level of understanding to the relationship between public health and politics. Future studies should work to identify the factors within the battleground environment and how they impact communities below the state level.

Religiosity vs. Spirituality

Jamie Shelton, Valdosta State University

When one says that they are spiritual, does that bear the same weight of religiosity, or is it a false perception of the word that society has adopted and globalized it as a misnomer? Historically, sociologists, including the early revered sociologists like Durkheim, Marx and Weber, have referred to religion as an institution in which individuals have shared consciousness and belief systems. Spirituality, on the other hand, seems to be an outlier composed of merely sentiments or maybe even superstition, which seemingly

is unquantifiable. According to Linda Woodhead, writer of the chapter called “Real Religion and Fuzzy Spirituality”, many sociologists approach the idea of spirituality as an inadequate scholarly tool that isn’t (Woodhead, 31). However, the power that it holds over much of society is impossible to ignore, so I aim to peruse the significance the term has over so many people, whether or not it is relevant, distinguish religiosity, determine whether or not it is mutually compatible with religiosity, and to understand the effects of separating them both.

Moral Injury and Military Reintegration: The Role of Identity Dissonance in a Survey of United States Military Veterans

Thomas Hodges, Kennesaw State University

How do military moral injuries affect reintegration? All service members leave the military eventually, but reintegration can be challenging, bringing changes in career, family life, and friendships, and prompting a loss of purpose, drive, and connection. Service members may also struggle with a crisis of identity upon separating from the military, feeling their military identity is incompatible with civilian life. While these difficulties are common for service members upon separation, they may be made more likely by moral injury, the adverse biological, social, psychological, and spiritual effects of experiencing an event that deeply offends a person’s sense of right and wrong. People with moral injuries may experience deep inner conflict, guilt, shame, and loss of trust in self, others, and a higher power. These issues can impede reintegration, causing disconnect and alienation in civilian life. Some have argued moral injuries can cause people to question essential beliefs about themselves, which may compound the identity dissonance that commonly follows military separation. However, there is little published evidence to examine this theory. I conducted a cross-sectional survey of separated United States service members to quantify how moral injury affects reintegration, and to what extent identity dissonance explains moral injury-related difficulty in reintegration.

Friday 9:30 – 10:45 am

SESSION 16

THEME – Community Health Research and Assessment

HAMILTON A

Moderator: Kathy Dolan, Georgia State University

W.E.B. DuBois, Community Health Assessment and Empirical Research: A Case Study of a Pioneer Sociologist

J. Vern Cromartie, Contra Costal College

This paper examines W.E.B. Du Bois and his involvement with community health assessment and empirical research in the late 19th and early 20th century with special reference to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Atlanta, Georgia. It examines his empirical research on community health in The Philadelphia Negro published during 1899 and The Health and Physique of the Negro American published during 1906.

Health and Equity Issues in a Large Southeastern city: Barriers and Incentives to participation in Community Health Research

Kathy Dolan, Georgia State University

Emily Kinzer, Georgia State University

The Southern Urban Research for Growth and Equity (SURGE) group is an interdisciplinary community research project at Georgia State University. Our goal is to identify the most pressing health and equity issues for diverse Atlanta communities. We aim to identify 1) health issues that are the most salient for their communities, 2) how communities are motivated to participate in research, and 3) how to build authentic community-university partnerships to begin addressing health equity issues. We conducted 8 focus groups with 3 populations: 3 African American, 3 Senior, and 2 Refugee/Immigrant/Migrant (RIM)

groups. In this presentation we will discuss participant-identified barriers and incentives to participating in health-related research, the types of data collection respondents felt comfortable with, and their ideas about recruitment for research participation.

“CO-hesion: A Comparative Study of Community-building Practices in Twin Oaks

Casey Helton, University of North Georgia

Virginia’s Twin Oaks Community has been a leader in the intentional communities movement for its cultural impact and longevity. What has led to the success of this community over the countless other such “communes” that came and went in the late 20th century? Previous research has theorized that intentional communities rely on religious and racial homogeneity to build cohesion, but Twin Oaks defies this. Other researchers have established a link between Twin Oaks’ strong institutions and its viability. In this paper, we will research a variety of written accounts by members, ex-members, visitors, and other observers, as well as systems theorists and intentional community experts to formulate a theory that Twin Oaks has remained so long-lasting due to its shared cultural bonds that are reinforced by its institutions. Our findings indicate a variety of ways that members participate in a unique group culture that bonds their identity together - through unique roles, memes, routines, holidays, and identity markers, Twin Oaks members cultivate a cohesive community environment.

Session 17

HAMILTON B

Teaching Workshop: Making Your Introduction to Sociology Course a HIP

Workshop Coordinator: Hosanna Fletcher, Georgia State University, Perimeter College

While data drives our research, sometimes it doesn’t speak to our students, especially non-Sociology majors and students in Introduction to Sociology classes. The result: topics such as inequalities, health, culture, and social institutions seem theoretical and, therefore, academically out of reach. Students then fail to develop their Sociological Imagination when they are mired in their own experiences. Studies show that we can increase student success and retention as well as heighten our students’ civic awareness and engagement using High Impact Practices (HIPs). We can use HIPs, specifically collaborative assignments and community-based learning/service learning, to explore sociological concepts in a way that is meaningful to our students. We can take a deeper dive into our course content by creatively examining community health in our own communities. Little things can make a big impact student and demonstrate the relevance of Sociology to the non-sociology majors and our Intro students.

SESSION 18

THEME – Community Health and Theory

WALSH

Moderator: Roscoe Scarborough, College of Coastal Georgia

The non-person treatment in higher education: The case of contingent faculty

Roscoe Scarborough, College of Coastal Georgia

This article applies Erving Goffman’s conceptual theory of the “nonperson treatment” to the empirical reality of contingent faculty in higher education. According to Goffman, the nonperson treatment is a technique of diminishing the social status of a person, often foregoing all acknowledgement of a person’s humanity beyond transactional civilities. Contingent faculty in higher education experience job insecurity, inability to access full-time employment, low wages, limited benefits, a corporate style of management, limited academic freedom, alienation from faculty governance, career stagnation, ineligibility for professional development, limited schedule autonomy, invisibility on campus, and unequal access to campus resources. The inequities and exclusionary practices faced by contingent faculty are a classic case of the nonperson treatment. Beyond illuminating how contingent faculty experience the nonperson treatment, this article concludes with policy recommendations for making higher education more equitable.

Using The Field Theoretical/Interactional Community Perspective in student projects to promote the development “of” community

Eric Larson, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College

When applied properly, theories can help us effectively and efficiently identify problems as well as practical solutions to those problems. Unfortunately, it can be difficult to help students grasp the practical applications of theory in the real world. Studies show this issue can be addressed by using experiential teaching methods. In this paper, I detail the use of the interactional perspective of community as a foundation to support community-based student projects undertaken in the area known as South Tifton located in Tifton, GA. The underlying success of these projects lays in the purposive actions the students and other stakeholders took to strengthen relationships and increase wellbeing of community residents. Students promote the development “of” community by reducing barriers that have constrained interaction among residents, college students, and governing officials. Based on the interactional perspective of community, this will lead to an increase in community capacity and action.

Applying Medical Sociology: A Practical Framework

Evelina Sterling, Kennesaw State University

Linda Treiber, Kennesaw State University

Medical sociology focuses on the relationships between social factors and health, utilizing sociological theory and research techniques to explore questions related to health and the healthcare system. However, from an interdisciplinary health perspective, medical sociology encompasses so much more. This presentation describes the limitations of traditional approaches to medical sociology and offers opportunities for further expansion to better improve the health of communities. First, since many sociologists (especially sociology students) lack a basic understanding of the biological mechanisms of diseases and disorders, this needs to somehow be incorporated into discussions about health and illness for a more robust understanding of all the complex factors affecting health, individually and collectively. Second, health and healthcare change rapidly, especially on the public stage given the immense media attention. Unfortunately, medical sociology textbooks and the field in general struggle to keep up. It is critical for students to apply their knowledge and skills to further investigate current events regarding health. Finally, health is a growing field with a plethora of employment opportunities (particularly in non-clinical areas). As a result, medical sociology students must be able to successfully transfer their sociological-based abilities into real world work environments within health and healthcare.

Dental Care as a Social Problem: An Analysis from Three Sociological Theories

Morgan Hughes, Kennesaw State University

Dental health plays a significant role in one's overall health, life, and well-being, but it also plays a critical role in one's self-esteem, so with dental care not accessible to most, this disadvantages those who are already marginalized. This paper will analyze the issue of access to dental care in the United States from the perspective of three sociological theories: intersectionality, critical race theory, and social capital theory.

Friday 11:00 – 12:15 pm

SESSION 19

HAMILTON A

PANEL – Patient Burden, Sex Trafficking, Battleground States and BDSM: A Panel on Social Impacts on Health

Moderator: MC Whitlock, University of North Georgia

Drawing from an undergraduate course titled, Sociology of Health and Illness, Cara Swartzlander, Kelley Love, Cooper Rock, and Sophia Ritch explore how social realities impact health outcomes. First, Swartzlander utilizes critical literature analysis and auto-ethnographic methods to study the patient

burden experienced by people with Postural Orthostatic Tachycardia Syndrome (POTS). A chronic health condition that disproportionately affects women in their early to late twenties. Second, Love critically engages with the literature on sex trafficking and health outcomes. Unfortunately, due to a lack of staff training and proper hospital resources many of these negative outcomes could be prevented in medical settings. Third, Rock empirically examines the connection between life expectancy and battleground state status. He finds that battleground status as a health factor has the potential to add a new level of understanding to the relationship between public health and politics. Lastly, Ritch explores literature focused on the treatment of BDSM practitioners in the healthcare system. She finds that many practitioners are afraid to come to medical professionals due to the heavy stigma and shame created over time for enjoying unique behaviors such as pain or risky deviance. These papers provide unique and innovative perspectives on sociology and health.

SESSION 20

HAMILTON B

Research Workshop: Creating Novel Datasets from Existing Cultural Texts and Government Records

Moderator: Ellis S. Logan, Valdosta State University

Sociological research has long relied on surveys and interviews (primary sources), as well as large secondary datasets. However, there is a plethora of publicly available, existing information which can be used to generate innovative datasets. For graduate or undergraduate research, the benefits are twofold. First, students are able to engage with the data collection process through experiential, hands-on learning. Second, the datasets generated are novel and contribute to sociological research canon in new and creative ways. In this research workshop, we will discuss the usage of a variety of underutilized and innovative existing sources in creating original datasets for collaborative faculty/student research.

Leading Experiential Learning with Exciting, Real-World, and (Mostly) IRB Exempt Data
Anne Price, Valdosta State University

Social Media as a Repository of Cultural Text
Elizabeth Rivera, Valdosta State University

Podcasts as a Repository of Cultural Text
Morghan Craven, Valdosta State University

Public Data: Hidden in Plain Sight
Tanisha Goldsboro, Valdosta State University

Utilizing and Merging Publicly Available Government Data
James Lane, Valdosta State University

SESSION 21

WALSH

Applied and Clinical Sociology Workshop: The Art of Public Sociology and Engaging with Media

Moderator: Christy Flatt, Gordan State College

Building on last year's applied workshop, Attacks on Sociology and Higher Education, we will explore the value of public sociology. In today's culture wars, it is more critical than ever to communicate the value of sociology by engaging in public forums. The workshop will cover outlets for sharing sociological research and voices, working with campus and community constituents, and communicating with students about real-world social problems. The workshop will prepare you to engage with mass and social media, including podcasts, newspaper articles, and interviews.

Panelists:

Friday 12:30 pm

**INCOMING AND OUTGOING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MEETING AND LUNCH**

MOODY

Presidents of Georgia Sociological Association

John T. Doby	1964-65	Albert E. McCormick, Jr.	1995-96
Tilman C. Cothran	1965-66	Jay Strickland	1996-97
Raymond Payne	1966-67	Fred Zampa	1997-98
Dorothy Pitman	1967-68	Linda August	1998-99
John A. Tumblin, Jr.	1968-69	Lana Wachniak	1999-00
Homer C. Cooper	1969-70	Leona Kanter	2000-01
Barbara Payne Stancil	1970-71	Mel Fein	2001-02
Alpha M. Bond, Jr.	1971-72	Sam Abaidoo	2002-03
Eugene G. Sherman, Jr.	1972-73	Robert Johnston	2003-04
John Drenan Kelley	1973-74	Ned Rinalducci	2004-05
Fred R. Crawford	1974-75	Michelle McCormick	2005-06
Marguerite Woodruff	1975-76	Kevin Demmitt	2006-07
Charlene R. Black	1976-77	Laurel Holland	2007-08
John M. Smith, Jr.	1977-78	Michael Hodge	2008-09
Anna A. Grant	1978-79	Miriam Boeri	2009-10
Norma Seerley	1979-80	Donald Gregory	2010-11
Larry A. Platt	1980-81	Kathleen Dolan	2011-12
Richard M. Levinson	1981-82	Linda Treiber	2012-13
Louie A. Brown	1982-83	Ned Rinalducci	2013-14
Frederick L. Bates	1983-84	Michallene McDaniel	2014-15
Jacqueline Boles	1984-85	Philip Thomas	2015-16
Charles J. Karcher	1985-86	Alison Hatch	2016-17
Albeno P. Garbin	1986-87	Sara Mason	2017-18
Ruby C. Lewis	1987-88	Carly L. Redding	2018-19
Charles Jaret	1988-89	Darina Lepadatu	2019-20
Barbara Karcher	1989-90	Darina Lepadatu	2020-21
Robert Agnew	1990-91	Pamela Pitman Brown	2021-22
Chet Ballard	1991-92	Carly L. Redding	2022-23
Hugh D. Spitler	1992-93		
Robert Johnston	1993-94		
G. Roger Branch	1994-95		

Sociologist of the Year Award Winners

Peggy Herrman	2001-02	Miriam Boeri	2011-12
Robert Agnew	2002-03	Michael Hodge	2012-13
Jacqueline Boles	2003-04	Ralph LaRossa	2013-14
Douglas Bachtel	2004-05	Linda Grant	2014-15
Catherine Meeks	2005-06	Kathleen Lowney	2015-16
Barbara Karcher	2006-07	Jody Clay-Warner	2016-17
Sandra Stone	2007-08	Mindy Stompler	2017-18
Charlie Jaret	2008-09	Mel Fein	2018-19
Claire Sterk	2009-10	Cynthia Neals Spence	2019-20
Lana Wachniak	2010-11	Alyassa Ali Sewell	2020-21
		Ned Rinalducci	2021-22
		Linda Treiber	2022-23

Meritorious Service Award Winners

1985	Drennan Kelley, Dorothy Pitman, Marguerite Woodruff, and John Doby
1986	No presentation
1987	Anna Grant
1988	Imogene Dean
1989	Abbott Ferris
1990	Homer C. Cooper and Hans Mauksch
1991	Albeno Garbin and Ruby C. Lewis
1992	Charlene Black, Barbara Karcher, and Charles Karcher
1993	Jacqueline Boles and Marian Glustrom
1994	Wilfred Bailey and Chet Ballard
1995	Ernestine Thompson and Robert Johnston
1996	No presentation
1997	Sandra Stone
1998	No record
1999	Roger Branch
2000	Al McCormick
2001	No record
2002	Jay Hughes (Strickland)
2003	No record
2004	No record
2005	Melvyn L. Fein
2006	No record
2007	No record
2008	Donald Gregory and Ned Rinalducci
2009	Michelle McCormick
2010	Al McCormick
2011	James Floyd
2012	Michallene McDaniel
2013	Laurel Holland
2014	Anne Borden
2015	Fred Zampa
2016	Rodger Bates
2017	Linda Treiber

2018
2019
2020

Philip Thomas
Brandon Attell
Christy Flatt