

WORLD ON THE MOVE

To those living in tumultuous times, a moment that feels historic might become a blip as the years pass. It is hard to imagine, however, that this will be the case for 2020.

There is a global pandemic that has hit immigrants and marginalized people particularly hard. The accompanying economic hardships highlight both the “essential” work that large numbers of immigrants do and, in the United States, the exclusion of some migrants from the stop-gap public assistance extended to those unemployed. The continuing fight and movement for Black lives—in the United States, and elsewhere—underscores the immense work that still needs to be done to make ideals of racial equality, justice and dignity a reality. The parallels and intersections between a carceral US state that disproportionately locks up Black and Brown bodies, and an immigration enforcement apparatus that overwhelmingly detains and departs migrants of color, are not lost on migration scholars.

Then there is the 2020 US election. The wall that Mexico

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Edited by Catherine Crooke



“Community is critical in hard times, as is the knowledge that others are there to support you. We’re doing our part to make the IM section a small haven so that all migration scholars can thrive.”

would pay for hasn’t been built, despite Donald Trump’s promises in 2016. But over the last four years, the Trump administration has engaged in an all-out assault on almost all facets of the US immigration system. This includes dropping refugee admissions to less than 15% of 2016 numbers, restricting asylum, separating children from parents, seeking to end DACA and TPS, denying LPR status to anyone who officials deem likely to become a “public charge,” challenging international students’ ability to finish their studies in the United States, and setting up a new office to strip citizenship from some naturalized

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Americans. These efforts are not just of professional interest, but also affect many IM members directly. Further, while the US experience is top of mind, the pandemic and populist politics have stymied generous and open migration around the world.

As I look for silver linings, I've been surprised that the 2020 presidential campaign was so silent on immigration, a signature issue of Trump's 2016 run for office. Was the silence a deliberate attempt to court immigrants and their adult children in places like Florida and Texas? I also think about voters' move to support Democrats in Maricopa County, Arizona – the place where Sheriff Joe Arpaio long terrorized immigrants – and wonder whether the shift there might reflect the hard work of Latinx residents and allies to mobilize the vote, engage in protest, and challenge discourses of immigrant-bashing.

Clearly, the work of migration scholars and the importance of the International Migration section as a home for this research are more significant than ever. Here, I have good news to share: **the state of the section is excellent**. Even with the in-person ASA meetings cancelled, we have over 600 members; our financial situation is solid (in part thanks to supporters with ads in this newsletter); our call for volunteers solicited over 50 offers for help; our first webinar event on publishing had over 400 (!) sign-ups; and the section's past and present leadership – incoming and past chairs, council members, our Treasurer/Secretary, communications team, and special-initiatives committee members – are fabulously dedicated to our IM community.

But **we can do more**. It is especially important to nurture the work of younger scholars, of researchers of color and those undocumented, and of academics who teach, mentor and conduct research beyond the “coasts” or outside the big universities that have large endowments. Pandemic lock-downs – with online teaching, interrupted fieldwork, extra family responsibilities, and no in-person exchange of ideas at conferences – make all of this harder.

So **my goals for the section** this year are simple but vital: (1) I want to build a sense of community and engagement between ASA meetings, and (2) I want to amplify the work of early career scholars, with a focus on those from historically under-represented backgrounds and/or at non-R1 institutions.

I have been working hard with Council, past and incoming IM chairs, and a group of amazing volunteers (many of whom are grad students) to advance these priorities. You'll have seen our **“Meet the Scholar” initiative**, highlighting IM job candidates on our website (<https://asamigrationsection.wordpress.com/>) and through the section's Twitter account (@ASAmigration). My thanks to our social media team, Oshin Khachikian and Melissa Alcaraz, for putting this together.

In early November, we also had a phenomenally popular **“How to Publish in Migration Journals” webinar**, organized by our Professionalization and Mentorship Committee, which is being chaired by Blanca Ramirez, our student representative to Council. My thanks to everyone on the committee, section members Cecilia Menjivar and Asad Asad, and the editor of *International Migration Review*, Jamie Winders, for making this happen. For those who were unable to attend, we summarize some tips and advice from the webinar in this edition of WOM, and at our website. We are planning other events in the coming months.

I'm also constituting a committee to begin an **evaluation of diversity and inclusion** in the IM section. We'll be looking at things such as the demographics of our section, nominations for officers

and awards, and recognitions and election outcomes. If you have suggestions or thoughts to share, please reach out.

To return where I started, the danger of tumultuous times is that people hunker down to weather the challenges and become disconnected from others. Community is critical in hard times, as is the knowledge that others are there to support you. We're doing our part to make the IM section a small haven so that all migration scholars can thrive.

Irene Bloemraad
Department of Sociology
UC Berkeley

STAY CONNECTED

Blog: <https://asamigrationsection.wordpress.com>

Webpage: <https://www.asanet.org/asa-communities/sections/international-migration>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/ASAmigration>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/ASAinternationalmigration/>

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SECTION COMMUNICATIONS TEAM



Melissa Alcaraz
Social Media Manager

Melissa Alcaraz is a PhD candidate in Sociology at Ohio State University. Her research interests lie at the intersection of education, family formation, and migration. To study this intersection, she focuses on the transition to adulthood and how adolescents' goals for family formation interact with other goals, such as education and migration. She concentrates on studying adolescents and young adults, as these are critical periods of goal-setting and decision-making with long-term implications for future outcomes. Melissa is on the social media team for the International Migration section, where she has highlighted job market candidates and promoted members' work on Twitter.



Ulrike Bialas
Associate Editor

Ulrike Bialas is a PhD candidate at Princeton University. Her dissertation is an ethnographic study of young male asylum seekers in Berlin whose identities, especially regarding their age, are contested by the German state. The study expands scholarship on migrant classification by shifting the focus to how migrants themselves experience the pressure to be classified as vulnerable and examining the long-term effects of official identities in the lives of migrants. Before coming to Princeton, Ulrike received a BA and MA in Social Sciences from Humboldt University Berlin. Besides migration, her research interests include ethnography, science and technology studies, and urban sociology.



Catherine Crooke
Editor

Catherine Crooke is a PhD student in Sociology at UCLA. Her interests include the sociology of refugee law and the construction of refugeehood as a legal status, a political concept, and a social category. Her current research focuses on asylum lawyering and its adaptations to exclusionary policies of migration control. Before pursuing her PhD, Catherine worked in refugee advocacy. She holds a JD from Yale Law School and an MSc in Refugee & Forced Migration Studies from the University of Oxford.



Oshin Khachikian
Webmaster

Oshin Khachikian is a PhD candidate in Sociology at the University of California, Irvine. In his dissertation, he investigates how immigrant educational selectivity racializes college preparation. Whereas past approaches maintain selectivity achieves this through cultural frames, he instead contributes by illustrating it does so through the social organization of college preparation support ties used by the immigrant second-generation and compares the experiences of first-generation students of Mexican, Salvadoran, Filipino, Iranian and Armenian immigrant origin in Los Angeles. His work is published in *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, and *The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of Social Sciences*, among others.

SECTION MENTORING & PROFESSIONALIZATION COMMITTEE



Sarah Bruhn

Sarah Bruhn is a doctoral candidate in the PhD in Education at Harvard University. Broadly, her research explores how gender and place inform immigrants' experiences of belonging. Her dissertation examines how immigrant mothers from Latin America develop a sense of belonging and integration through their children's schools and how the current politics of immigration influence the relationships between motherhood, place, and schools. Before graduate school, Sarah taught kindergarten and third grade in a two-way immersion dual language program in Washington, DC, and middle and high school English in Dearborn Heights, Michigan. Currently, she is a visiting lecturer at Wellesley College.



Liz Jacobs

Elizabeth Jacobs is a Doctoral Candidate in the Sociology department at the University of Pennsylvania. Her research spans the areas of migration, globalization, and immigrant incorporation and centers on the global flows of people, knowledge, and culture. Liz's current research agenda considers how state, corporate, and academic institutions enable and constrain global mobility. Liz is conducting a mixed-methods dissertation project that uses in-depth interviews and a new dataset of migration histories derived from employment history data on LinkedIn. The LinkedIn data gives purchase on studying exciting new dynamics unmeasurable in previous data, which will then be enriched through in-depth interviews with skilled migrants and institutional actors at universities, companies, and the state.



Thoa Khuu

Thoa Khuu is a 5th year doctoral student at the University of California Irvine, specializing in intergroup relations across migration status and ethnoracial background. Her research applies social network and demographic methods to understand how relationships, developed at both the interpersonal and institutional levels, create group divides, affect the flow of resources, and contribute to social inequality. In her current projects, she examines 1) host-society/immigrant relations and its long-term effects on the educational integration of immigrant youth, 2) friends' influence on adolescents' attitudes toward intergroup contact, and 3) friendship and activity network structures and their implications for ethnoracial segregation and immigrant integration.



Stephanie A. Pullés

Stephanie A. Pullés is a doctoral candidate at the University of California, Irvine. In her work, Pullés integrates theories of immigrant incorporation and economic sociology to investigate the mechanisms that enable or constrain mobility within Latinx communities. Her current research considers how social position and resource access interact to reproduce and maintain economic inequality among Latinx business owners across nativity and gender. Her work has also contributed to understandings of the gendered, multigenerational consequences of undocumented status within educational systems. Another strand of scholarship uses social network analysis to understand the mechanisms within adolescents' friendship networks that support positive academic and social development for minority youth.



Blanca Ramirez

Blanca Ramirez is a PhD candidate at the University of Southern California. Her research interests include immigration, gender, sociology of law, and legal violence. Her work explores the ways legal institutions shape perceptions and experiences. Her current dissertation focuses on immigration lawyers' experiences and perceptions across a range of organizations. She has previously published in the *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* and *Violence Against Women*. She is also a recipient of the Ford Foundation Predoctoral Fellowship and the National Science Foundation Fellowship.

Council Member Spotlight

Hajar Yazdiha

My parents left their homeland on foot then horseback, in the dead of night, over the mountains from Iran to Turkey, then eventually into Germany. My maman was pregnant with me all that time, until I came screaming into the world in a Berlin hospital. They named me Hajar, loosely translated as, “one who has journeyed a long way from home.” I guess it is not at all surprising that I am fascinated by journeys, that my research is taken up with questions about migration between times and places and identities, about our changing ideas about where we hope to arrive.

I grew up in a mostly white community in Northern Virginia, the brown girl who was most certainly not “from here,” though I had been *here* since I was a toddler. “But where are you *really* from?” it always goes.

When the planes hit the Twin Towers, I was in the second week of my first year in college at the University of Virginia. My parents asked me if I would like to change my name. I didn’t. But the name was a liability, and I remember the way furrowed eyebrows would lift upon hearing it, connecting my ambiguous brownness to the more clearly-situated name. Aha! They knew what I was now. So many of us have stories like these about learning the limits of belonging in the United States, some experiences more violent and consequential than others.

But—*of all things*—social theory saved me. I was an English major at UVA, drawn to postcolonial theory—Homi Bhabha, Frantz Fanon—the idea that identity was a political project, that it could take interstitial forms. I was jarred by the recognition that I did not exist outside systems of power. I was constituted by them. But it was Edward Said then W.E.B Du Bois who carried me toward sociology where I found solid ground with the analytic tools to make sense of racism and xenophobia.

After a lengthy detour (six joyfully meandering post-college years in New York City), I journeyed back to academia, first with a Sociology M.A. at Brooklyn College then to the doctoral program in Sociology at UNC Chapel Hill. I was captivated by research that uncovered systems of power, situated immigrant experiences among other long-racialized groups, and demonstrated their interconnection and mutuality. I grappled with the revelation that my perceptions of exclusion were complicated by the undeniable anti-Black racism propagated by Middle Eastern communities like my own.



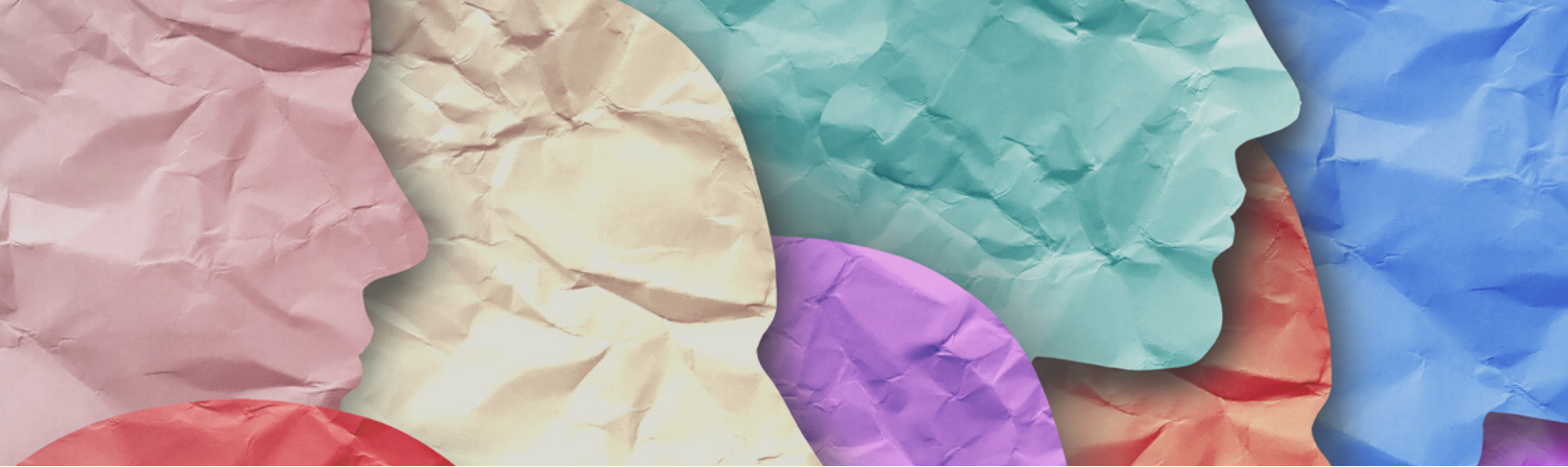
These are some of the puzzles, the complex “yes, ands” that drive my research. I focus largely on making sense of the mechanisms underlying the politics of inclusion and exclusion, but at its core, my research is concerned with what it means to belong and how groups imagine getting there. How do we come to understand who we are, relative to one another? How do we negotiate these limits and strategize to remake them?

I have a forthcoming article at *Social Problems*—“Toward a Du Boisian Framework of Immigrant Incorporation”—that applies Du Bois’ original insights on racialized systems to think through some of these questions. As I write in the article, these are ideas that “build upon growing research that questions whether the quest for societal inclusion is necessarily a process of integration into the dominant category.” Relatedly, I have been working on a new research project that examines coalition-building among immigrant—mostly Asian, Latinx, Muslim—groups and Black Americans, and I am so inspired by the ways these groups are reimagining forms of belonging beyond law and the state and notably, beyond whiteness. These questions are also central to my current book project, tentatively titled, *The Kingmakers: Making and Mobilizing the Collective Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in American Politics*.

This hellscape of a pandemic year has had me thinking all the more about the connection between journeys of time and place in shaping social action (or inaction)—how do our past experiences shape our capacity to imagine and pursue an alternative reality? As I have buckled under the pressure of having two small children at home full time, my parents more breezily remind me that, “It is not like you are living through a war.” And I think about the reserves of emotional strength and perseverance so many immigrants and refugees bring to this experience in a moment that may feel exceptional to many of us. Immigrant journeys—painful memories of leaving loved ones behind without any certainty of seeing them again, long periods of isolation, scarcity, and uncertainty—these are also powerful resources to be leveraged in an unsettled time.

As we approach a major presidential election, what many are calling “the election of our lifetimes,” we have an opportunity to think not only as migration scholars or sociologists, but also as humans who care about other humans, about who we want to be as a society. How can our work on migration—these perennial questions about inclusion, incorporation, belonging—help us reimagine who we *could* be, where our collective journey *could* go?

Hajar Yazdiha is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Southern California and affiliate of the USC Equity Research Institute. She received her Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Her research bridges immigration, race and ethnicity, social movements, culture, and law using mixed methods including interview, survey, historical, and computational text analysis. A former recipient of the Aristide Zolberg Award from ASA’s Migration Section, her research has been published or is forthcoming in scholarly journals including Ethnic and Racial Studies, Mobilization, Social Problems, Sociology of Race and Ethnicity, and Socius. You can also follow her on Twitter @HajYazdiha.



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2020 ASA International Migration Section Award Winners

Thomas and Znaniecki Book Award

Co-Winners:

David FitzGerald (UCSD): *Refuge beyond Reach: How Rich Democracies Repel Asylum Seekers* (Oxford University Press, 2019).

Angela García (The University of Chicago): *Legal Passing: Navigating Undocumented Life and Local Immigration Law* (University of California Press, 2019).

Honorable Mentions:

María Rendón (UC Irvine): *Stagnant Dreamers: How the Inner City Shapes the Integration of Second-Generation Latinos* (Russell Sage Foundation, 2019).

Tod Hamilton (Princeton University): *Immigration and the Remaking of Black America* (Russell Sage Foundation, 2019).

Louis Wirth Best Article Award:

Winner:

Zai Liang (University at Albany, SUNY and Xi'an Jiaotong University), Jiejun Li (University of Rochester), Glenn Deane (University at Albany, SUNY), Zhen Li (Shanghai University), and Bo Zhou (University at Albany, SUNY): "From Chinatown to Every Town: New Patterns of Employment for Low-Skilled Chinese Immigrants in the United States" *Social Forces* (2018).

Honorable Mentions:

Jennifer Jones (University of Illinois at Chicago): "From Open Doors to Closed Gates: Intragenerational Reverse Incorporation in New Immigrant Destinations" *International Migration Review* (2019).

Yao Lu (Columbia University): "Empowerment or Disintegration? Migration, Social Institutions, and Collective Action in Rural China" *American Journal of Sociology* (2019).

Aristide Zolberg Distinguished Student Scholar:

Co-Winners:

Daniela Pila (University at Albany, SUNY): "Legal Status Fluidity: Theorizing Legal Status Transitions and How Filipinos Navigate Immigration Pathways" (2019).

Jiaqi Liu (UCSD) "Citizenship on the Move: The Deprivation and Restoration of Emigrant Citizenship in China" (2019).

Honorable Mentions:

Chen Liang (University of Texas Austin): “Taiwanese Immigrants for Trump? Racialized Assimilation into a White Society” (2019).

Jacob Thomas (UCLA): “Whom Do US Consular Officers Perceive As ‘Immigrants’? How Cultural Habitus Stratifies Legal Mobility from Mainland China to the United States” (2019).

Vanessa Delgado (University of California, Irvine) “They think I’m a lawyer: Undocumented College Students as Legal Brokers for Their Undocumented Parents” (2019).

Award for Public Sociology in International Migration:

Robert Smith, Professor of Sociology, Immigration Studies and Public Affairs at the School of Public Affairs at Baruch College and the Graduate Center

Distinguished Career Award:

Cecilia Menjivar, Professor of Sociology and Dorothy L. Meier Social Equities Chair, UCLA

Thank you to our Section Award Committee Members!

The Thomas & Znaniecki Best Book Award

Chair: Rick Baldoz, Oberlin College

Members: Abigail Andrews, UCSD and Mary Waters, Harvard University

Louis Wirth Best Article Award

Chair: Jackie Hwang, Stanford University

Members: Kim Ebert, North Carolina State University and Nadia Flores, Texas Tech University

Aristide Zolberg Student Scholar Award

Chair: Emir Estrada, Arizona State University

Members: Jacob Rugh, Brigham Young University and Hajar Yazdiha, University of Southern California

The Award for Public Sociology in International Migration

Chair: Leisy Abrego, UCLA

Members: Daniel Martinez, University of Arizona and Minjeong Kim, San Diego State University

Distinguished Career Award

Chair: Rubén Hernández-León, UCLA

Members: Irene Bloemraad, UC Berkeley and David FitzGerald, UCSD

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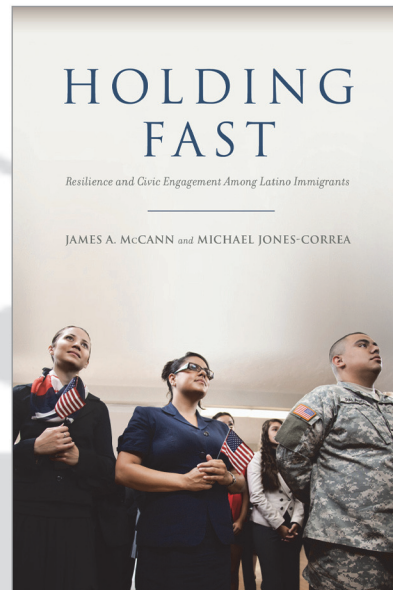
Resilience and Civic Engagement Among Latino Immigrants

James A. McCann and Michael Jones-Correa

"We have long puzzled over the net effect of anti-immigrant hostility on the levels of civic and social engagement. Using this era—by any measure—extreme anti-immigrant policy action by the Trump administration, James A. McCann and Michael Jones-Correa offer us a heartening answer and one consistent with the life narratives of the individuals involved. Challenged, excluded, and harassed, immigrants to the United States have opted for fuller engagement with our political system in an act of civic affirmation that is rooted in the finest traditions of American democracy, and consistent with the characters of individuals who chose to struggle past adversity to secure better futures for themselves and their progeny. These two nodal scholars have, once again, provided documentary evidence of the civic ideals of new Americans."

—GARY M. SEGURA, University of California, Los Angeles

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Noteworthy Books on International Migration

Winner of the 2020 Robert E. Park Award for Best Book from the ASA's Community and Urban Sociology Section

Winner of the 2020 Distinguished Contribution to Research Book Award from the ASA's Latina/o Sociology Section

STAGNANT DREAMERS

How the Inner City Shapes the Integration of Second-Generation Latinos

María G. Rendón | ~~\$39.95~~ \$31.96 | December 2019 | 978-0-87154-708-8 | paperback

Winner of the 2020 Otis Dudley Duncan Award for Outstanding Scholarship in Social Demography

Honorable Mention for the 2020 Thomas and Znaniecki Award from the ASA's International Migration Section

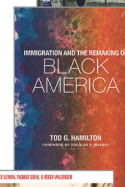
IMMIGRATION AND THE REMAKING OF BLACK AMERICA

Tod Hamilton | ~~\$35.00~~ \$28.00 | May 2019 | 978-0-87154-407-0

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

The Making of the Second Generation

Renee Luthra, Thomas Soehl, and Roger Waldinger | ~~\$35.00~~ \$28.00 | October 2018 | 978-0-87154-912-9



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Edited by Jennifer Lee and Karthick Ramakrishnan

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ASA 2021 International Migration Section Sessions

Our thanks to IM Chair-Elect, Helen Marrow, for heading the organization of the 2021 IM panels.

The [ASA online portal](#) is now open for submissions to the 2021 Virtual Annual Meeting. The deadline to submit is February 3, 2021 at 11:59 p.m. Eastern. In addition to paper submissions, proposals will be accepted for Courses, Workshops, Preconferences, the Sociology in Practice Settings Symposium, and the Teaching and Learning Symposium. For more information, see the [ASA Call for Submissions](#).

Bringing Emotions into the Scholarship of Migration and Incorporation

Theories of migration and immigrant incorporation tie successful integration to “benchmarks” of structural assimilation, such as educational and occupational attainment, language acquisition, civic engagement, and intermarriage, among other measurable outcomes. Assimilation research often focuses on these outcomes, as well as a diminishing ethnic identity. Often neglected from theorization from within migration and incorporation theories is the role of emotions. What does the study of emotions tell us about processes of incorporation? Given the increasingly hostile reception for immigrants across European countries and the United States, a greater emphasis on national borders, and calls for barring “unassimilable” immigrants, how can the study of immigrant emotions serve as a conduit to understanding larger social, political, and cultural processes and how individuals negotiate these? This panel will advance theorizing the role of emotions in migration and incorporation research to devise directions for future research that take into account immigrants’ subjectivities.

Session Organizer:

Elizabeth Aranda, earanda@usf.edu; Full Professor, University of South Florida

Session Presider/Discussant:

Zoua Vang, zoua.vang@mcgill.ca; Associate Professor, McGill University

Mobility, Immobility, and the COVID-19 Pandemic

Scholars of migration and mobility variably talk about re-locating, moving, traveling, commuting, sojourning, vacationing and migrating with respect to particular scales, time periods, places, and groups. All of these processes are fundamentally concerned with humans shifting their locations

across space. Recently, however, more scholars have begun interrogating immobility and blocked mobility; legal scholar Alexander Aleinikoff even suggests that the COVID-19 pandemic may be a pivotal moment that pushes social scientists to better appreciate immobility and blocked mobility. This panel invites novel theoretical and empirical research on ways that the COVID-19 pandemic and/or its second-order impacts may be transforming either individual perspectives on the value, utility, and meaning of geographic (im)mobility (both within and across nation-state borders) or migration policymaking and economic outcomes at larger scales. We are also open to research into how the pandemic and human movement have been socially constructed as “crises”, including how they may be potentially generating new forms of transnationalism and mobilization. Overall, the panel aims to stimulate critical thinking on (im)mobility and travel, and their relationships with migration.

Session Organizer

Jacob Thomas, j.thomas@ucla.edu; Postdoctoral Fellow, Princeton Center on Contemporary China

Session Presider/Discussant

Holly Reed, holly.reed@qc.cuny.edu; Full Professor, CUNY Queens College

Temporary Migration

As the present moment makes clear, several countries in the Global North have begun the process from shifting their legal frameworks for immigration away from nation-building, family reunification, and humanitarian purposes to schemes that privilege short-term stays—often for labor. Increasingly, these schemes lack pathways to permanence, restrict opportunities for the full exercise of rights and assert policies of racialized exclusion. Examples range from the assault on asylum and refugee admissions, to relying more heavily on a frenetic array of temporary labor visas (including for farmworkers, service workers, high-tech workers, and/or “essential workers”). The panel aims to explore the scope of these changes and the impact they have on migrants (in both temporary and more permanent statuses), their families, and their larger communities. It might also consider how immigrant rights groups are re-thinking strategies and alliances to counter dehumanization in immigration policy, law, and practice.

Session Organizer

David Cook-Martín, david.cook-2@colorado.edu; Full Professor, University of Colorado, Boulder

Session Presider/Discussant

Catherine Bowman, cbowman@austincollege.edu; Assistant Professor, Austin College

Children and Youth as Migratory Actors

Migration scholarship has traditionally been adult-centric: it has ignored the experiences of migrant children, treating them as “luggage” passively transported across international borders by parents or “left behind” in the home country. Similarly, the U.S. immigration legal system views children as “derivatives,” and only limitedly recognizes them as independent claimants who can pursue legal status and navigate immigration bureaucracies. Yet, today, more children than ever are migrating on their own, children are pursuing independent applications for asylum and other forms of immigration relief, and children play important roles as brokers who help their immigrant parents navigate state systems and bureaucracies. This panel seeks papers focusing on any geographical area that examine children and youth as migratory actors with their own agenda, needs, aspirations, and claims for rights and legal status vis-a-vis the receiving state. Papers that shine light on whether and how children differ from adults, and with what implications for migration theory, will be especially welcomed.

Session Organizer

Chiara Galli, cgalli@cornell.edu; Postdoctoral Fellow, Cornell University

Session Presider/Discussant

Erin Hamilton, erhamilton@ucdavis.edu; Associate Professor, University of California, Davis

International Migration Roundtables

Refereed roundtables will feature cutting-edge theoretical and empirical research by our section scholars, organized by topical theme. Table topics will be determined after the roundtable organizers review the abstract/paper submissions we receive online.

Session Organizer

Irene Vega, ivega@uci.edu; Assistant Professor, UCI

Session Organizer

Sung Park, sspark@hsph.harvard.edu; Postdoctoral Fellow, Harvard University

A Few Thoughts on Teaching Sociology of Immigration Online

Abigail Andrews, Associate Professor of Sociology, UCSD

This fall, like many of you, I made my first foray into teaching sociology of immigration online. I'll share a few tidbits here. For context: I teach a 120-student, upper-division undergraduate course, and UCSD, where I work, requires me to make all material available asynchronously for students who can't make the scheduled class time. One of the most helpful first steps I took was to enroll in webinars on online pedagogy, offered by my university. These webinars provided a few key strategies: 1) break materials into ~10-minute chunks, 2) create a highly predictable weekly schedule/routine, 3) communicate a lot, and 4) distribute written work so no assignment is worth more than 40% of the grade, in case a student becomes ill, etc. I decided to provide a "packet" of weekly asynchronous materials as well as one 45-minute synchronous Zoom Q&A session per week (recorded for those who couldn't make it). I aimed to produce ~3 10-minute mini-lectures each week, which I interspersed with multimedia content such as Youtube videos and news articles relevant to the weekly topic. Each week, I also assigned an immigration-related podcast and encouraged students to get outdoors or exercise while listening. I distributed the requirements into weekly mini-assignments which functioned as drafts for the midterm and final, and I allowed the students to skip a few without penalty.

For content, I got some great multimedia ideas from syllabi posted on Twitter by section members Roberto Gonzales and Heba Gowayed and from a public syllabus and short videos by Ben Waddell from Fort Lewis College. I found great podcasts at [This American Life](#) (e.g. the Pulitzer Prize-winning episode "The Out Crowd"), the Immigration Initiative at Harvard's [Immigration & Democracy podcast series](#), [Latino USA](#), and the Zolberg Institute's series [Entry Denied](#). I also found useful multimedia through ProPublica, such as a series on walls and another walking you through the byzantine US asylum process. When I began to record videos (and to realize how much time it took to record and edit!) it struck me that other scholars were probably engaged in similar content production, so I posted on Twitter inviting people to share mini-lectures and multimedia materials. I was able to team up with section members Asad Asad, Caitlin Patler, Angela García, Jane Lilly Lopez, Rawan Arar, Ernesto Castañeda, Andrea Gómez Cervantes, and Chiara Galli. Each of us produced one class or week's topic worth of mini-lectures and shared those videos via Google Drive alongside suggested readings and multimedia. For instance, I produced material on gender and migration, Angela García shared her work on legal passing, and Rawan Arar provided a mini-lecture and multimedia on the effects of excluding refugees. This was extremely helpful in exposing the students to varied voices as well as to experts on the weekly topics and for finding multimedia materials. I am happy to share my syllabus and materials with anyone interested; feel free to reach out at alandrews@ucsd.edu.

Finally, I have placed the highest priority on treating students (and myself) with grace. When I surveyed my students at the start of the quarter, over 50% had diagnosed mental health issues, exacerbated by the pandemic; 20% were overcoming trauma and violence; more than a quarter were scared a loved one would be deported or incarcerated; two-thirds were holding down one or more jobs; and a third were caring for children now stuck at home (their own or their nieces and nephews). They were grappling with grief, death, moving, unemployment, and the anxiety of fires, smoke, illness, and the election, with communities of color hit the hardest, including many of the students drawn to studying immigration.

As we continue this challenging year, I wish you all such compassion and grace.

Editors' Note: Additional syllabi can be found at the syllabi bank hosted by the Citizenship and Migration section of the American Political Science Association: <https://connect.apsanet.org/s43/syllabus-bank/>

2021 International Migration Section Call for Awards

IM members are encouraged to nominate peers, colleagues and students for the IM section awards. Self-nominations are also welcome! Thanks to everyone who volunteered to serve on these important committees.

The Thomas & Znaniecki Best Book Award

This award is given annually for outstanding social science scholarship in the field of international migration to a book published within the previous 2 years. For the 2021 award, books must bear the publishing date of 2019 or 2020. Books must be nominated by a member of the International Migration Section, including self-nomination, but not by the publisher alone. A book awarded “honorable mention” in a previous year is ineligible for the award in subsequent years. Nominations consist of a written statement by the member proposing consideration of the book for the award. Arrangements must be made with the publisher to send the nominated book to all committee members by March 15, 2021. Given COVID restrictions, please contact committee members for preferred mailing address.

Co-Chairs:

Angela Garcia, agarcia@uchicago.edu

David FitzGerald, dfitzger@ucsd.edu

Members:

Phil Kretsedemas, philip.kretsedemas@umb.edu

Lauren Duquette-Rury, LDuquette@wayne.edu

Louis Wirth Best Article Award

The award may be given annually to the outstanding article written by member(s) of the International Migration section published during the preceding two years (2019 or 2020). Papers must be nominated by a member of the International Migration section, including self-nominations. Nominations will be evaluated by the Best Article Award committee. A nomination letter, abstract, and electronic version of the article should be sent to all committee members by March 15, 2021.

Chair:

Zai Liang, zliang@albany.edu

Members:

Erin Hamilton, erhamilton@ucdavis.edu

David Cook-Martin, David.Cook-2@Colorado.edu

Aristide Zolberg Student Scholar Award

Students from any discipline may submit papers about any topic related to international migration broadly conceived. At the time of submission, the paper author must be a graduate student. Unpublished papers are encouraged; published papers are also eligible. Papers must be single authored and no more than 10,000 words, including the abstract and references. Only one paper per student may be nominated. A student who is a member of the International Migration section may self-nominate the paper. A student who is not a member of the International Migration Section must be nominated by an IM section member. A cover letter, abstract, and copy of the paper should be sent via email to all committee members by March 15, 2021.

Chair:

Cinzia Solari, Cinzia.Solari@umb.edu

Members:

Pallavi Banerjee, pallavi.banerjee@ucalgary.ca

Héctor Carrillo, hector@northwestern.edu

The Award for Public Sociology in International Migration

This award recognizes the work of an IM section member who addresses immigration and related issues in ways that apply scholarly knowledge directly in public work, generates such knowledge for public use, or otherwise contributes to improving the lives of migrants or refugees. This prize recognizes the value of such applied work and seeks to promote public sociology. “Public work” is broadly understood, but can include policy making, work with community organizations, advocates, a government agency, or a university, or engagement in public debate. Members may be nominated by a letter or email from a scholar or community member familiar with their work, including a packet of supporting documents, as applicable. Packets should be submitted to all members of the Prize Committee by March 15, 2021.

Chair:

Robert C. Smith, robsmithcuny@gmail.com

Members:

Chiara Galli, cgalli@cornell.edu

Walter Nicholls, wnicholl@uci.edu

Distinguished Career Award

The award recognizes exceptional achievement and a lifetime of scholarly contribution to the field of the sociology of international migration. The letter of nomination should come from one or more IM section members and include a statement of the lasting significance of the research conducted

by the nominated scholar over the course of their career. The nomination should include a copy of the scholar's curriculum vitae, and an assurance that the nominee has given their permission for the nomination of the award. To be eligible for the Distinguished Career Award, scholars must be members of the American Sociological Association and the International Migration section at the time the award is received (though not required at the time of nomination). IM section officers and members of its Council are not eligible to be nominated while they are in office. All nominated candidates will remain active for two rounds of the award. Nominations will be evaluated by the Distinguished Career Award committee. Please send nomination letters along with supporting material via email to all members of the committee by March 15, 2021.

Chair:

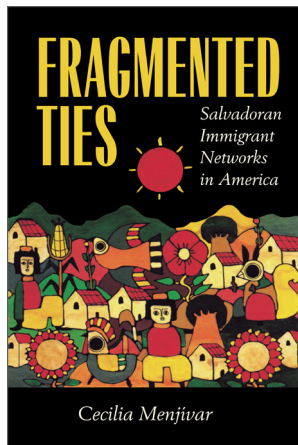
Irene Bloemraad, bloemr@berkeley.edu

Members:

Helen Marrow, Helen.Marrow@tufts.edu

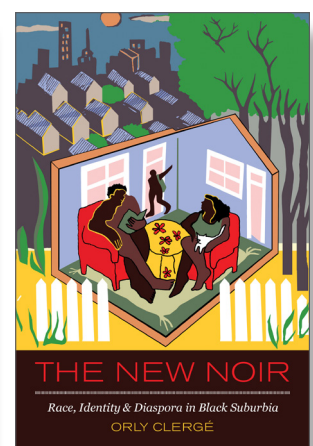
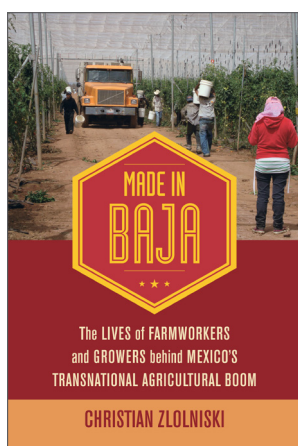
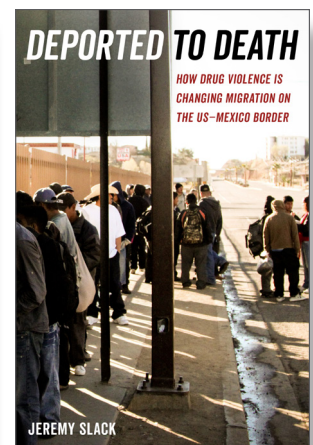
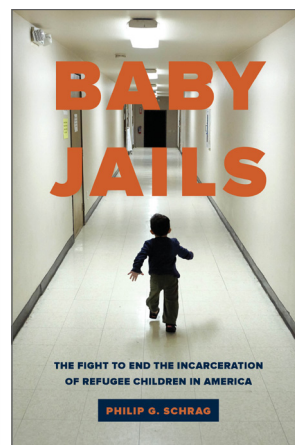
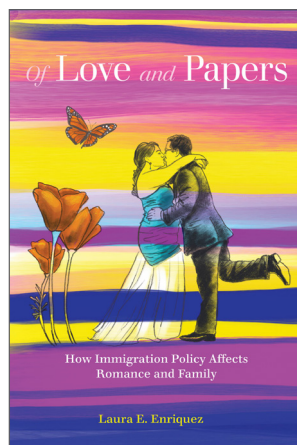
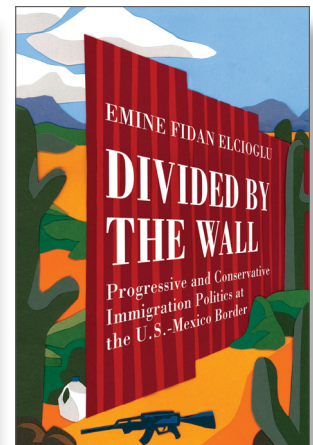
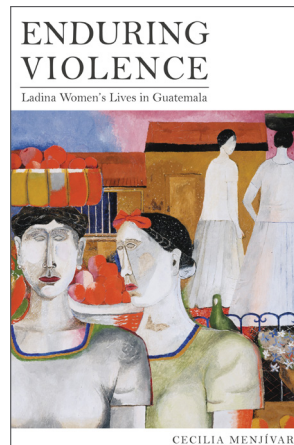
Rubén Hernández-León, rubenhl@soc.ucla.edu

NEW AND NOTEWORTHY



Congratulations to Cecilia Menjivar!

Winner of the American Sociological Association International Migration Section Career Award 2020



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Member News

Aaron Arredondo was elected a member of the ASA Student Forum Advisory Board (SFAB), effective September 1, 2020 through August 31, 2022. He was also selected as a recipient for the Labor Research and Action Network's (LRAN) New Scholars grant for his project titled, *The Nuevo Midwest: Racialized Organizations, Community Life, and Workplace Experiences in a Diversifying Agroindustrial Town*.

Maryann Bylander was recently awarded tenure and promoted to an Associate Professor at Lewis & Clark College.

Andrea Gómez Cervantes started a new position as Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at Wake Forest University this fall.

Guillermina Jasso was recently appointed as a DIW Fellow at the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin). DIW Berlin is a center of excellence in research and an economic policy think tank.

Yang-Sook Kim completed her dissertation, *Competing Subjectivities: A Comparative Study of Low-Paid Care Workers in Greater Seoul and Los Angeles Koreatown*, in the Sociology Department of the University of Toronto. The dissertation was co-supervised by Jennifer Chun and Cynthia Cranford.

Neda Maghbouleh was recently awarded tenure and promoted to Associate Professor of Sociology; she was awarded a federally-endowed Canada Research Chair in Migration, Race, and Identity.

Holly Reed was promoted to Full Professor at Queens College CUNY effective Fall 2020.

Cassandra Rodriguez was awarded a 2020-2021 Career Enhancement Fellowship from the organization formerly known as the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. She was also awarded a College of Liberal Arts William Morris Award for Excellence in Teaching at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

Siqi Tu defended her dissertation titled *Destination Diploma: How Chinese Upper-middle-class Families "Outsource" Secondary Education to the United States* on August 13, 2020. Chair: Philip Kasinitz (Committee Members: Sharon Zukin, Paul Attewell, Lingxin Hao). She started a new position as a postdoctoral research fellow at the Ethics, Law, and Politics department at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity in Gottingen, Germany, from September 1, 2020.

Min Zhou (UCLA) received the 2020 Contribution to the Field Award of the American Sociological Association Section on Asia and Asian America.

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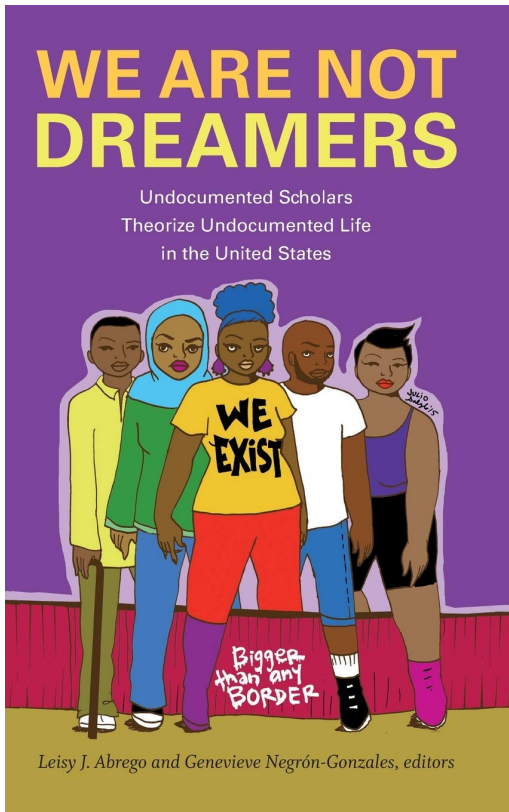
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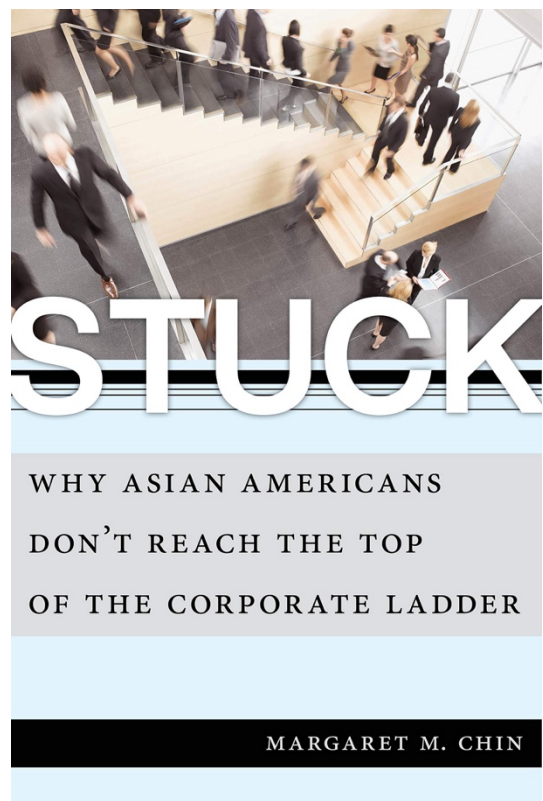
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Negrón-Gonzales

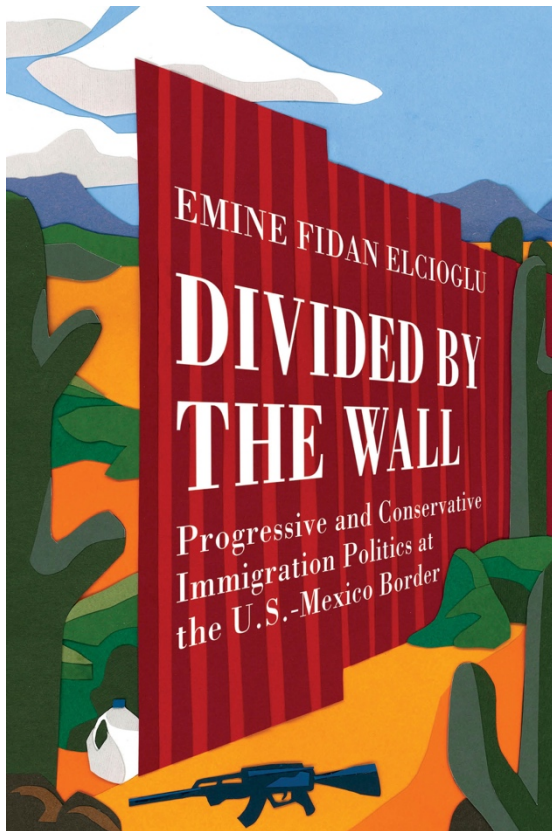
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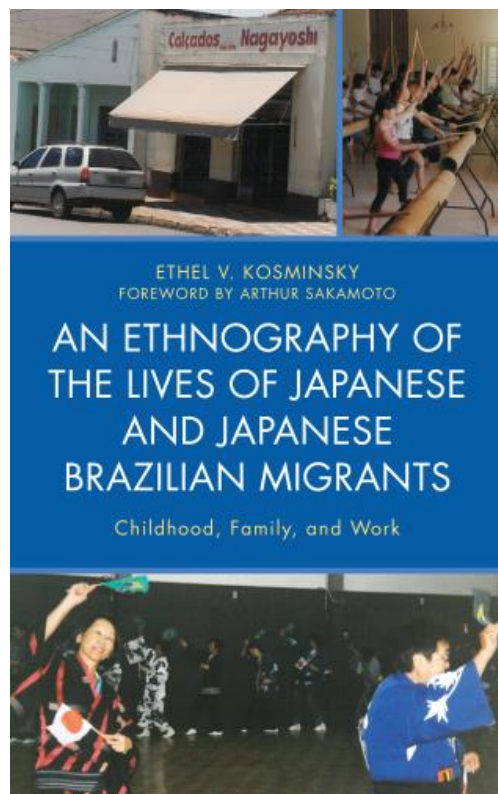
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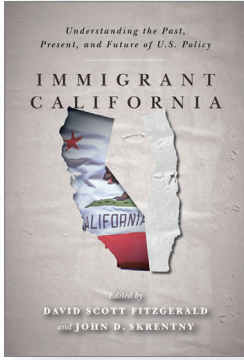
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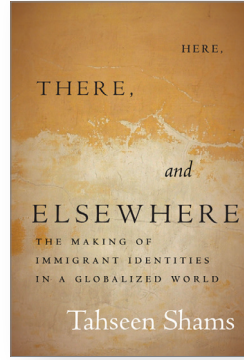
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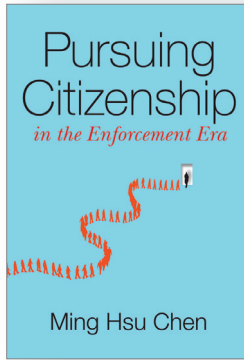




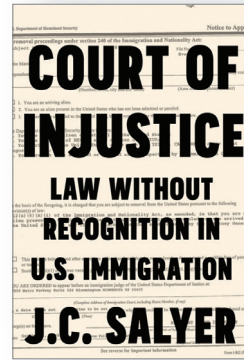
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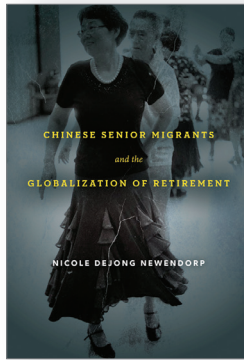
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Tahseen Shams



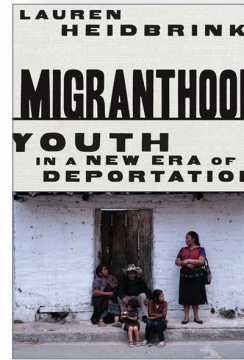
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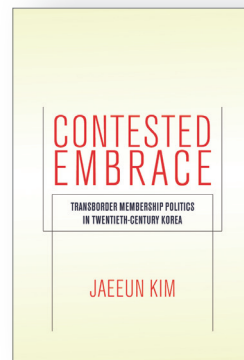
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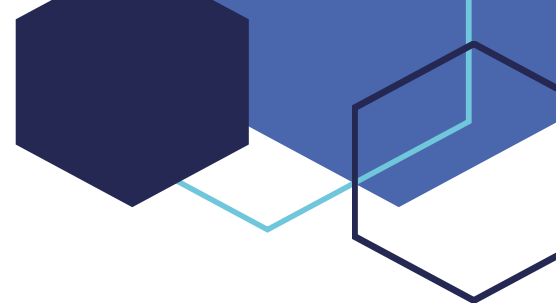


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Jaeun Kim

NOW IN PAPERBACK



How to Publish in Migration Journals



Featuring Dr. Jamie Winders, Editor-in Chief of International Migration Review
Dr. Cecilia Menjivar, Professor of Sociology, UCLA
Dr. Asad Asad, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Stanford University

This academic year, the International Migration Mentoring Committee will organize a series of professionalization and community-building events. These online gatherings aim to create a vibrant virtual community for section members to engage with one another in the absence of in-person activities; provide resources to support migration scholars, particularly scholars of color, early career researchers, and researchers at less resourced institutions; and promote mentoring and building connections across institutions.

The Mentoring Committee kicked off its virtual professionalization programming with a webinar on “How to Publish in Migration Journals.” Panelists shared knowledge and best practices for publishing in top ranking migration research journals. The webinar was moderated by IM Section Chair Irene Bloemraad and featured Drs. Winders, Asad and Menjivar. Dr. Winders shared an editor’s perspective of the do’s and don’ts for successfully publishing in *IMR*. Dr. Menjivar and Dr. Asad then provided insight on the publishing process from their experiences. Below is a summary of highlights from the webinar; the material has been condensed and edited for brevity.

Jamie Winders

Editor in Chief, *International Migration Review*

7 questions and 7 hints

PowerPoint slides available [here](#).

International Migration Review is a top migration journal with an acceptance rate around six to eight percent. Strong journals like *IMR* get more papers than they can publish or handle, so editors are looking for reasons to reject. Don’t give reviewers easy reasons to put your paper aside. That said, editors are excited about working with new authors early in their career and are willing to work with authors through the review process to develop their papers for publication.

7 questions to ask yourself when preparing a paper for submission at *IMR*

- 1) *Is your paper a good match for what the journal publishes?*

Look at the journal's mission statement and recent publications. Ask your mentors which journal would be a good fit for your paper. *IMR* has an international and interdisciplinary focus. It is looking for papers that reach beyond empirical findings and make theoretical contributions.

2) *Are you making a new conceptual or theoretical argument?*

Make sure the argument you're developing is a good match for the journal. One clearly developed, compelling argument is better than 4 jumbled ideas – less is more. Don't "double dip." Submit original arguments and writing that haven't been published elsewhere.

3) *Have you convincingly explained why your research question is important?*

Make sure you can answer the "so what" question. Why does this study matter? What's the value added of the research question you're proposing? Is it driven by a compelling research question or data availability?

4) *Have you written for an interdisciplinary and international audience?*

When writing for *IMR*, you are writing for a general social science audience, not one field. Write for a smart but skeptical undergraduate. Ask yourself: Have you contextualized your study site? Have you explained your methods in a way any social scientist can understand? Are you lost in the weeds of your paper – so down in the details of your paper that someone will struggle to step back and see your overarching point? Make sure theory drives your paper, rather than empirical findings.

5) *Is your writing clear? Is it well structured?*

Do you have a thesis statement? Do you outline a roadmap? Walk the reader from section to section. Have you followed the *IMR* specifications? Make sure you've matched the setup for the journal. Clear inconsistencies signal to the editor that you haven't thought about how the paper fits specifically with *IMR* or taken the time to tailor the paper for this journal.

6) *Do you back up all the claims in your paper?*

Make sure you cite everything. It's nearly impossible to overcite. If you make a claim, back it up. And think through how you engage with the literature. Show what the body of work does and show your compelling contribution to the literature. Don't "riff" – general claims that may not be connected to your empirical research.

7) *Is there continuity across your paper?*

Make sure everything sequences. Make sure the paper presents a coherent argument, and the different sections mirror each other. Does your literature review set up your research questions? Do your research questions match with the empirical design? Be ready to work with the editor. If they don't outright reject your paper, they believe it has promise. The more you work with them, the more likely you are to get published.

Selected Q&A featuring Dr. Jamie Winders, moderated by Dr. Irene Bloemraad
General Information about *IMR*

Q: I would appreciate knowing *IMR*'s ranking in comparison with other journals especially the top sociology journals.

JW: I don't know. Journals like *IMR* are difficult to rank because they publish in many fields. If you try to rank journals by discipline only, *IMR* isn't going to fit into those rankings. Historically, *IMR* is one of the top migration journals. I'm less focused on rankings and more focused on whether people are excited about the research being published and whether it is getting picked up and starting conversations.

Q: Do you have data on the acceptance rates for qualitative vs. quantitative papers?

JW: Historically, *IMR* has been more quantitative, and we typically receive more quantitative papers than qualitative papers. But the acceptance rate is about the same for qualitative and quantitative work. One of the major sticking points for quantitative papers is that the authors frame questions we already know the answers to. When you're reading the paper and you get to the key results, their findings confirm what we already know. Other journals are fine with publishing incremental additions to existing research, but *IMR* wants to publish original contributions.

For qualitative work, there's often a trip-up for authors translating their findings and pushing the argument beyond "the world is complicated." This argument about complexity is important, but it doesn't necessarily change our understanding. Try to spell out: "And here is why this information matters for how we think about and study international migration."

Q: How do you decide whether to publish in an interdisciplinary journal like *IMR* or a disciplinary journal?

JW: Ask your mentors – some disciplines value *IMR* more than others. For some fields, *IMR* is *the* tenure journal. In other fields it's better to publish in your discipline first. Ask yourself the same questions when considering submitting to *IMR*: Are you making an original conceptual argument? Do you have something new to say about some aspect of international migration? If you have an

important intervention in how you think about International Migration, submit to *IMR*.

Q: Is it a good idea to identify possible reviewers in a cover letter? Does it help you get those people as reviewers or does it black mark them?

JW: At *IMR*, we're open to authors recommending reviewers. We don't always pick from recommended reviewers, but they often overlap with who we identified. I don't think recommending reviewers helps you game the system; they're just as likely to give critical feedback. If you're publishing in an area with fewer migration scholars (Central Asia, for example) it could be helpful to recommend reviewers.

The Review Process

Q: How has the pandemic affected review times?

JW: In a typical year, *IMR* receives close to 600 papers. During COVID, submissions tripled, but we didn't have three times the number of reviewers, so that slowed down the time for first review.

The standard review process at *IMR* is that a paper is first read by an editor, and then either it gets a desk reject if it's not a good fit, or it gets sent out to reviewers for a full external review process. The desk reject rate is about 80 percent. At *IMR*, papers get a desk reject usually if they don't satisfy the criteria I laid out in those seven questions. You'll get comments from an editor about why it was desk rejected and how it can be strengthened, and you'll get a result in about six weeks. For a full review, it can take about six months. Sometimes editors have trouble finding reviewers to review an article.

Q: Could you tell us more about the R&R process for the 20 percent of papers that get one? What mistakes do people make in converting this to a publication?

JW: Nearly every paper that isn't rejected at *IMR* receives an editorial decision of 'major revisions.' The number one problem authors make is that they don't address reviewer feedback. Reviewers did the hard work of reviewing your paper and told you what changes needed to happen. Your revised paper is likely to go back to the same reviewers. If you haven't engaged with their comments, they will definitely be frustrated. If you don't address why you haven't responded to a reviewer comment in the response letter, that could be a problem. A good editor will give you a guide for which set of feedback to address with conflicting reviews. Use the summary of feedback that the editor provides as a guide for how to respond. Reach out to an editor if you're unsure. Reach out to the editors with questions, especially about how to respond to reviews, rather than asking about the timeline for hearing back on reviews.

Q: Are new reviewers brought in when you resubmit a revised paper?

JW: If the initial reviewers were good and they are able to review your paper a second time, the paper will go to them again. But sometimes things come up – maybe the reviewers did not provide a sufficient review, or they were not available for a second review. In that case, it goes to new reviewers. The editor tries to guide the process and reconcile different reviews and new reviewers.

Selected Q&A featuring Dr. Asad Asad and Dr. Cecilia Menjívar, moderated by Dr. Irene Bloemraad

Q: When publishing an article, how do you decide whether to send your manuscript to a migration journal or a journal for a more general audience?

CM: In deciding whether to submit a paper to a migration journal or a general journal in your discipline (sociology in my case), first I see what literature I'm citing and what concepts I'm engaging with. A paper that is going to be relevant for a more general audience, for instance, might be one where I am extending a concept that has been used in another area or subfield of sociology or another discipline and I am applying it to my migration work. In this case, I would want to submit to a general journal so I can engage with a broader audience. If I am doing something central to the migration literature and dialoguing centrally with other migration scholars, then I would submit to a migration journal.

If the paper gets rejected, then I reconsider: maybe it's better in a migration journal (or general journal). I make sure in that case to include literature that's going to create that fit that Jamie was talking about. If you're submitting to *Social Problems* for example, make sure you're citing people who published in that journal who are writing on the subject matter that you're addressing. I want to make sure that it fits not only empirically and substantively but also theoretically, with what other scholars in that journal have done.

AA: I identify myself as a sociologist, so in my articles, I try to contribute to sociology first and then immigration studies second. General sociology contributions don't have to land in *AJS* or *ASR*. Try those outlets, but don't be disheartened by rejections; there is always something to learn. It's fine to be upset about rejections, for a time at least, especially if you feel that reviewers misinterpreted your argument. But try to recognize that something in your paper prompted the reviewers' comments – maybe the phrasing, tone, or evidence presented. Sometimes the language used in the literature review can make or break a paper. Remember that academic writing is a conversation, not necessarily a debate, so when reviewing the literature, try to write in a way that substantively engages with the points of existing literature.

I usually ask myself a few questions about where to submit manuscripts. Who is my audience? Who do I want to read the paper? Who do I want to cite the paper? For a general sociology paper,

you usually need a new idea, a new dataset, a new method, or a new test of a taken-for-granted idea. The idea of “Who is my audience?” is super important given the interdisciplinary nature of the work we do. It’s impossible to engage in this field without engaging anthropologists, economists, political scientists, and others. You need to do the work of reading across disciplines because you might miss an important part of the argument. I cite widely and I cite kindly. I approach citing literature as a kind-spirited engagement with other authors.

Even if you disagree with a reviewer’s comments or think the comments are ridiculous, try to think about the spirit of the comment. I once had a reviewer from an adjacent discipline who was concerned that the paper we submitted using multilevel models of large-scale survey data was not an ethnography. We were, of course, not going to do an ethnography for the revise and resubmit. We instead decided to focus on the spirit of the reviewer’s comment. We went back to the literature and read more ethnographic work about our case, engaged with it more fully, and incorporated more of this work into the paper. The reviewer was satisfied and, ultimately, we published the paper.

IB: In sociology, migration journals are seen very positively and publications like *IMR* are seen as top journals in their subfields. This depends on your discipline, however. For instance, among political scientists and economists, migration journals are less privileged than disciplinary journals. Be sure to talk to your mentors and colleagues, especially for non-sociologists. *ASR*, *AJS*, *Social Forces*, *Social Problems*, and other more generalist journals probably have a bit more weight [for tenure and hiring considerations in sociology]. As your career advances, and once you are close to tenure or have tenure, I actually view publishing in migration journals as more exciting than publishing in sociology/generalist journals. By publishing in migration journals, I feel like I am speaking to a much wider audience—folks in legal studies, or political science. But it also means that you have to know a broader literature. In a sociology journal, you need to know a corpus of sociology work and the sociological work in your area/subfield, but in a migration journal, you might get an anthropologist or an economist as a reviewer, so you are speaking to a broader audience.

Q: How does preparing for the academic job market impact your decisions regarding when and where to submit your migration research for publication?

AA: It would be ridiculous to say that I didn’t think about the job market in grad school. But getting the job wasn’t the reason I submitted papers. You submit papers when you feel you have an argument that is the best it can be at the time, based on feedback from colleagues. The job market is peripheral to that. As to what journals to submit to, for instance, while *AJS* and *ASR* are great signals of quality, increasingly you see that you don’t need a publication in these outlets to get a job. And I think the discipline recognizes that it is almost impossible to get into these journals since the acceptance rates are so low. It’s important to realize that, while hiring committees will be looking for signals of high-quality work, they do read your work. Even if a paper doesn’t ultimately

get published in *AJS* and *ASR*, you should write the highest quality piece that you can write. Hiring committees will read your work, wherever it's published, and evaluate it on the basis of its argument and evidence. Focus on what you can control. You might not be able to control where your paper gets published or the reviewers you get, but you can control the quality of your work. Do the best that you can to create a signal to hiring committees through the quality of your scholarship that shows you are a scholar with a lot of ideas that have potential.

Q: Why cite scholarship previously published in your target journal?

CM: There are two reasons. The first is intellectual. You want to engage in dialogue with people who have done work you are doing in that specific journal (or in any other journal for that matter, but especially one you're submitting to). You want to build on what they have already said to clarify that your idea is new and is contributing new knowledge. Make sure your contribution is clear, and you make it clear by citing people who have done the work in the same or adjacent areas. Second, there is a practical reason as well: the editor will likely send your paper to people who have published in that area in that journal. The reviewer will see that you know (and have cited) the work. Instead of spending their time explaining the importance of their work to you, they can instead focus on giving you the best advice to strengthen the paper.

Q: Should you suggest names for reviewers? What are things you can do to speed up the review process?

AA: I recently stopped suggesting reviewers in my cover letters. Some editors have their own quirks as to what they do with the recommended names, so I've focused more on citing the appropriate literature and letting that do the talking with regards to matching with reviewers.

CM: With the people you cite in your paper, you are indirectly letting the editor know who you are hoping to engage with and get feedback from.

AA: In reference to the backlog Jamie mentioned [due to the increase in submissions and lack of reviewers], it's important to recognize that we—those of us in this field—are the reviewers. To speed up the reviewer matching process, make sure your departmental or personal webpage lists your research interests. This can help journal editors find reviewers. If invited to review, complete those reviews on time, to the best of your ability. Once you have reviewed a paper in your area, be willing to review the revision—even if you recommend rejecting the paper. I have only rejected a paper once because I try to give everyone I review for a shot. And I'd hope that others review in the same spirit. And please don't write nasty reviews. It's seldom worth it. Be kind and, hopefully, that comes back to you when you are on the receiving end of reviews.

IB: I want to echo the sentiment of being kind in your reviews. I've been told there are two types of reviewers. The evaluators who see themselves as gatekeepers, who can be harsh, and the

developmental reviewer who feels it is their job to help scholars become better researchers and writers. Be the second person!

Q: Thinking about the delicate issue of authorship, how do you decide whether you should pursue solo-authored work or work with a team of authors? What are the pros and cons of working with one or more people? And then how do you decide the order of authorship?

CM: This is always delicate. I don't have one formula that applies across the board because it depends on how the idea for the paper came about, what stage the data are at, and many other factors. As I have advanced in my career, I see coauthoring with graduate students and junior faculty as an important component of mentoring. Up until tenure, I didn't coauthor with anyone (except for one book chapter with another graduate student not in sociology); mostly I didn't know how coauthorship worked, I was never invited to collaborate, and I was never taught its importance. After tenure, I started to realize that publishing with students is a way to teach them the ropes of publishing and it gives them an opportunity to publish. A rule I follow (although not always strictly) is that I coauthor with graduate students who are working on my projects, as my research assistants. I don't coauthor with students on their projects because I want to see them do their projects on their own. For the first publication we do, I often am first author [in terms of authorship order]. If there is a second publication, then we will alternate [authorship order]. When coauthoring with colleagues, which I don't do as often, it depends on where the idea came from and how the backbone of the paper evolved, and ultimately who takes the lead and puts more effort into the project. There are many ways to go about author order. You can do it in alphabetical order, reverse alphabetical order, or alternate first author across papers (if there is more than one paper). The idea is that coauthoring should make the paper stronger and that you coauthor with people who bring expertise in areas you don't have. Importantly, coauthorship should reflect a collaboration that enhances the work and is mutually respectful and gratifying.

AA: I collaborated a lot while in graduate school. I had very active mentors and colleagues who were willing to teach me the ropes as to what sociology was about—including what “p-values” are and how to use qualitative software programs like Atlas.ti. What Cecilia said about co-authoring is my experience as well. When I was a research assistant for professors, and when the research idea was not my primary idea, I was added as a last author. These days as an Assistant Professor, I am still open to collaboration—though I am more focused on my own research agenda. There are aspects of that agenda that I don't think I can collaborate on, such as my book project or papers that come from my book. If I were to collaborate with someone on a paper related to my book project, then they would have to bring something big like their own complementary dataset to warrant the collaboration. For instance, I would own the portion of the paper that focuses on the Dallas context [which is the site of my research from the book], and they would have to own their original data from another context. In that case, to determine authorship, we might flip a coin. I'll also offer to flip author order if I collaborate with someone who is not male. I know I will still get credit for being second author, so I might let the non-male or nonbinary person go first.

When it comes to how these collaborations are evaluated on the job market, there is a risk to collaborating heavily with more senior people since hiring committees won't have work to evaluate your own intellectual agenda. If you don't have publications that are your own, you need to have something, or several somethings, in the pipeline that is your own. There are some departments and universities that would like to evaluate your ability to publish independent of more senior folks and your ability to publish in respectable outlets. To identify respectable outlets, I may look at more senior colleagues in my current department and in my subfield. For instance, I might look where Cecilia's published—if she published in a certain journal, then that is a reasonable outlet to publish in. It's an imperfect signal, but it's useful for us more junior folks to look at the senior folks to see what journals are a good target.

IB: You want to think about team-based work or co-authorship to the extent it makes the paper better. If people can bring in multiple data sources, multiple backgrounds, that can strengthen the paper. Be careful about who you write with—not all partnerships work out so well, even if you really like the other person or you're friends with someone. You might have good conversations, but it doesn't mean your writing styles are the same or the ways you think about things are the same. Some people are binge writers, others want lots of organization. Even the way you deal with reviewers could be different. It is an intimate process and you need to weigh those things before deciding to coauthor.

For better or worse, sole-author work is more valued than coauthored work in sociology. So, you certainly want to carve out your own independent voice as a graduate student or early in your career. If you're working on a mentor's project as an RA, or you're a junior scholar on a bigger project, make sure you have a conversation early on about authorship. It might be uncomfortable but it's better to have that conversation and be clear about expectations early.

There are also disciplinary differences. Once I offered advice on a social psych paper and was added as a coauthor because that was the publishing norm for the field. Find out disciplinary expectations around what counts as a contribution. I love some of the ideas we heard about authorship and order. Some disciplines have standard ways of doing order. In some fields, it is the senior person who is the last author. Alternatively, some fields always list authorship alphabetically. It can be any kind of order in sociology. For multiple papers, you can note equal contribution; you can do alphabetical the first time and reverse alphabetical the second time. In economics, they've done studies that show that coauthored papers by men get full credit towards tenure whereas coauthored papers by women get less credit.

Q: Final question! When do you know the paper is ready to submit to a journal?

CM: This is so difficult to answer and a tricky balance to strike. There are so many cases of people holding on to papers forever. Or they get a rejection and never submit again because they think it's

still not ready. You can consult with others who have read the paper, but you have to make that determination yourself. Sometimes even with a paper that is published, not everything I want makes it into the paper or, through the review process, I add material I had not thought about initially. Papers evolve and become publishable. So, read the paper, get feedback if you want, but make a determination yourself. Find a balance between addressing feedback from others and revising the paper yourself to see if it's what you want it to look like and it's what you want to say.

AA: I agree with Cecilia. For the papers that I think of as the “main argument” of my intellectual agenda, I take more time now before submitting them to an outlet like *AJS* or *ASR*. As a graduate student, I perhaps sent out the earliest versions of some articles too early. Don't sit on them for five years, but now I take a year or so developing an argument, getting feedback from junior peers (e.g., friends from graduate school who read my work and I read their work). If there are folks who specialize in immigration studies, whose work might be particularly relevant or helpful for a paper, I will ask them if they have the bandwidth to read and give feedback [on my paper]. I am receptive to feedback, so I often make revisions based on what friends and colleagues tell me. Or, at least, I try to respond to the spirit of the comment to the best of my ability.

There is also a level of groupthink with feedback in your network, so it ultimately gets to point where everyone has a similar perspective and then pre-peer review comments are no longer novel or productive. At that point, I would just submit the paper for review since I've had enough eyes on the paper and it's not progressing/improving. I am not hasty – I don't just send it when I finish the first draft, for example. I have never written a paper where the first draft is publishable! You have to recognize that writing is a process. You write, revise, and rewrite. You don't want to just submit a paper because you are going on the job market and you think it will look good to say in your application that your paper is under review at so-and-so journal. You might get rejected from that journal because you sent the paper prematurely and ultimately miss the chance to publish there later. Submit when you have written, revised, and rewritten the paper in response to one or more rounds of comments from mentors, colleagues, or friends.