The objectives of the Association shall be to stimulate and improve research, instruction, and discussion, and to encourage cooperative relations among persons engaged in the scientific study of society.

—ASA Constitution, Article II

**MISSION**

- Serving Sociologists in Their Work
- Advancing Sociology as a Science and Profession
- Promoting the Contributions and Use of Sociology to Society

The American Sociological Association (ASA), founded in 1905, is a non-profit membership association dedicated to advancing sociology as a scientific discipline and profession serving the public good. With over 14,000 members, ASA encompasses sociologists who are faculty members at colleges and universities, researchers, practitioners, and students. About 20 percent of the members work in government, business, or non-profit organizations.

As the national organization for sociologists, the American Sociological Association, through its Executive Office, is well positioned to provide a unique set of services to its members and to promote the vitality, visibility, and diversity of the discipline. Working at the national and international levels, the Association aims to articulate policy and implement programs likely to have the broadest possible impact for sociology now and in the future.
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ASA Executive Office Staff Inside Back Cover
I am pleased that the ASA is issuing this first-ever year-end report to our members. We are fortunate to have a membership that is so interested and involved in the Association’s affairs. For example, nearly half of our members vote in our annual election, much higher than the participation rate of other social science associations. And, when the ASA Council put forth a ballot measure in 2011 to reform the dues structure, many members asked for additional detail on the ASA budget and the rationale for the proposed changes. This call for greater transparency led to a series of informational articles by the Secretary of the Association. The annual report is another step in making the budget and administration of the Association as transparent as possible to our members.

The most visible aspects of the “business” of ASA have been the organization of our annual meetings and the publication of nine major journals and a monograph series. Serving on the ASA Council made me aware of many less visible activities, such as the grants and fellowship program, the teaching and learning program, and the extensive research that ASA carries out on sociology as an academic discipline and on the status of working sociologists. The Association also represents the interests of sociologists through its outreach to federal agencies and foundations to ensure the inclusion of sociology in research funding.

One of the pleasures of my year as President was getting to work closely with the staff of ASA. I found each and every one of these professionals to be incredibly dedicated, efficient, and hard-working. When asked by friends whether I was stressed out about being in charge of organizing the many and varied sessions for the 2010 Annual Meeting, I joked that I could not possibly mess up, because the ASA staff would make sure that things went smoothly and that all aspects of the necessary preparation would be covered. That is exactly what happened, and I am sure that the success of the Atlanta meeting was due to the hard work and dedication of Sally Hillsman, Kareem Jenkins, and the many other ASA staff.

I hope that ASA members especially will read the year-end report carefully. I am confident that they will be impressed by the scope and complexity of the Association’s activities and the extent of ASA staff work that benefits not only our members, but the discipline as a whole.
This is the first Annual Report that the American Sociological Association has published in this format. For many years, the state of the Association has been communicated annually to members and other interested audiences through oral reports from officers at the annual business meeting, and through print copies of ASA Council minutes and the ASA Audit in our Association’s newsletter Footnotes and its predecessors. These important documents were moved online during the last decade to expand and improve access to them. In addition to the minutes and the audits, we have placed an increasing amount of other valuable information about the Association, its programs, and important professional and disciplinary news daily on the ASA website (www.asanet.org).

Together these changes pose a new challenge to communication—namely, information overload. How do we provide—at least once a year—up-to-date information about the work and organizational well-being of the ASA to our members and other audiences so that it is comprehensive, in one place, not too long, and provides links to the electronic location of more detailed information?

This new annual report is our first attempt at producing such a comprehensive print and electronic document that, we hope, reflects our extremely complex scholarly organization. The data cover 2010; the financial information is for calendar/FY 2009, which is the last year for which we have audited data. The FY 2010 audit will be available at the end of August 2011 after the ASA Council meets, reviews, and approves the audit. It will be posted on the ASA website immediately thereafter.

We will assess the results of releasing this report in order to decide how to structure a 2011 Annual Report. We are in an exploratory mode, and we have chosen to err on the side of providing more information in the 2010 report than is common in typical corporate annual reports. We hope you find the content interesting and informative. Future reports will be responsive to feedback, particularly from our membership. We look forward to hearing from you.
The ASA Secretary is elected to chair the Executive Office and Budget (EOB) Committee and serve as a member of Council and the Committee on Publications. Reflecting its name, the EOB is responsible for reviewing the operation of the Executive Office and keeping track of the finances of the ASA. Other members of the EOB include the sitting, past, and next Presidents of the Association and three members of the Association nominated by the Secretary and approved by the elected ASA Council. In 2010 the three presidents were Patricia Hill Collins (Maryland), Evelyn Nakano Glenn (UC–Berkeley) and Randall Collins (Penn). The appointed members were Jennifer L. Glass (Iowa), Glenn Firebaugh (Penn State), and Teresa A. Sullivan (Virginia). The EOB works closely with the Executive Office in determining the appropriate expenses and necessary revenues to fulfill the ASA’s mission. The EOB makes recommendations on the overall budget, as well as specific components (such as dues increases or childcare fees at the Annual Meeting) to the Council, which makes the final decisions. We aren’t a flashy committee but we do attempt to insure that the Association remains organizationally efficient and financially vibrant.

Membership, Annual Meeting attendance, and job advertisements historically decline when the economy enters a recession. From 2008 through 2010 all dropped dramatically. Partly as a result of the recession and partly because we bought and moved the Executive Office into new space, the Association ran budget deficits in 2008 and 2009. The Executive Office made dramatic operating cuts in 2009 and we still ran a deficit of $103,000 with total expenses of $5,791,687. The Association has an investment account with the purpose of covering deficits in economic downturns and other unforeseen events, so we had no trouble paying our bills. Not surprisingly we budgeted conservatively for 2010 with projected expenses of $5,674,266. By the end of the year, actual expenses were $300,000 lower ($5,363,295) and the association ran a budget surplus of $182,700. From a revenue perspective, 2010 was still a rough year with total revenue declines of $240,000 relative to 2009. The budget surplus was a result of a second year of aggressive spending cuts by the Executive Office.

While the ASA has been able to weather this recession, it was only because of multiple years of belt tightening in the Executive Office and the use of reserves in 2008 and 2009. Obviously, this is not a long-term strategy. There were no pay raises in the executive office in 2009 and 2010, Footnotes was moved from print to electronic distribution, open positions were left vacant for longer periods, dinners for members traveling on ASA business were eliminated, congressional briefings were eliminated, reducing travel to regional meetings and professional subscriptions were all employed as stop-gap
measures to balance the budget in response to declining revenue. Although the EOB and the ASA Council supported and encouraged cuts, it was the executive office that played the leadership role in aggressively cutting spending.

Over the last few years the EOB and Executive Office have been working to strengthen the short- and long-term organizational health of the Association. At the urging of EOB member Terry Sullivan, in 2010 we initiated a three-year budgeting cycle. Because it is inherently easier to project expenses than revenue, this is a conservative approach to budgeting. In 2008 we moved into the new executive offices on K Street. In addition to being an attractive and highly functional space, we now own rather than rent. While it is true that for the near term the decision to buy raised housing costs for the association, by 2015 we project increasingly substantial savings relative to market rents over the long term. We also rent out some of that space for a revenue flow. In 2010 we shifted from self-publishing the ASA journals to partnering with SAGE. Our contract with SAGE ensures escalating minimum revenue, with substantial profit sharing above that minimum when sales grow. We expect that our journals’ presence in library subscription bundles will grow both domestically and internationally. This should be a source of increased earnings over time for the Association. In addition, the EOB proposed, Council approved, and in 2011 the membership voted in favor of a reorganization of the dues structure. While this was done primarily to align the dues categories with contemporary income distributions and to reintroduce progressivity, it also should produce additional income, which in the short term will allow the association to restore core activities and appropriate salary increases in the Executive Office.

Going forward, the ASA is in a strong organizational and financial position to assist members, departments, and scholarship during these difficult times, but I am sure we all will welcome the day when college and university sociology employment rebounds, and with it, our membership.

Donald Tomaskovic-Dean

Over the last few years the EOB and Executive Office have been working to strengthen the short- and long-term organizational health of the association.
The Business of ASA
Scholarly Communication

ASA Journals: Major Milestones

In 2010 ASA took a significant step forward as a scholarly publisher. ASA transitioned its six self-published journals (American Sociological Review, Contemporary Sociology, Journal of Health and Social Behavior, Sociology of Education, and Teaching Sociology) into a publishing partnership with SAGE Publications in order to provide a stronger online platform, a new online submission system for editorial offices, stronger international reach, and more robust marketing. Two other ASA journals (Sociological Methodology and Sociological Theory) will transition to SAGE in 2012.

2010 also heralded the introduction of a third Association section journal. Society and Mental Health, published by the Section on the Sociology of Mental Health, began accepting manuscripts in early 2010. It joins City & Community (first published in 2002 by the Section on Community and Urban Sociology) and the online-only Journal of World-Systems Research (published since 2009 by the Section on Political Economy of the World-Systems).

In celebration of the launching of The Journal of Health and Social Behavior (JHSB) and the founding of the ASA Section on Medical Sociology, both of which occurred in 1959, JHSB published a supplemental issue on “Key Findings from 50 Years of Medical Sociology” with funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Expanding National and International Readership

ASA’s six journals published through SAGE received more than 1.2 million online page views from more than 260,000 unique visitors in 178 countries during the nine months in 2010 for which data are available. More than 650,000 abstracts were viewed, resulting in nearly 300,000 full-text article downloads. In addition, there were more than 68,000 downloads worldwide of the three journals (City & Community, Sociological Theory, and Sociological Methodology) published by Wiley-Blackwell.

The most downloaded article from each journal was:


The scholarly, practice, and policy communities already recognize it as a major contribution.

ASA’s award-winning Contexts magazine celebrated its tenth year in 2010 with a transition from being subsidized by the ASA to being a financially independent peer-reviewed magazine. After an open competition, SAGE Publications was selected to publish Contexts beginning in 2011.

In 2010 ASA took a significant step forward as a scholarly publisher.

Journal of Health and Social Behavior: “Stress and Health: Major Findings and Policy Implications” by Peggy A. Thoits (Extra Issue on “Findings from 50 Years of Medical Sociology” 2010)


Sociology of Education: “After the Bell: Participation in Extracurricular Activities, Classroom Behavior, and Academic Achievement” by Elizabeth Covey and William Carbonaro (January 2010)

Teaching Sociology: “Walk Like a Man, Talk Like a Woman: Teaching the Social Construction of Gender” by Dana Berkowitz, Namita N. Manohar, and Justine E. Tinkler (April 2010)

Rose Series in Sociology

Two new volumes in the ASA Rose Series in Sociology were published in 2010 in collaboration with the Russell Sage Foundation:


Counted Out: Same-Sex Relations and Americans’ Definition of Family by Brian Powell, Lala Carr Steelman, Catherine Bolzendahl, and Claudia Giest

Passing the Torch: Does Higher Education for the Disadvantaged Pay Off Across the Generations (Paul Attewell and David Lavin), published in the Rose Series in 2009, received the Grawemeyer Award for the Best Book in Education.

Related Communication Advances

The ASA Style Guide (4th edition) was published in August 2010, including additional standards for web citations to improve access to electronic-only materials. More than 2,500 copies were sold in the first six months.

To expand communication with the ASA membership, the ASA began to provide the Association’s newsletter, Footnotes, online. In 2010, the automatic mailing of printed copies to all members was eliminated but members who prefer a print copy may opt-in to receive a print version at no cost.
Teaching Resources Center Moves to Web 2.0

The Scholarship of Teaching & Learning

Carla B. Howery Teaching Enhancement Grants

The Teaching Enhancement Grants Program made awards to three outstanding projects in 2010 that advance the scholarship of teaching and learning (SoTL) within the discipline of sociology, serve as seed projects that are likely to continue to have an impact, and have the potential to be systemic in their impact.

- **Liz Grauerholz** (University of Central Florida). “The Impact of Institutional Changes on Teaching.” Grauerholz conducted a series of interviews to explore the extent to which increasing consumerist attitudes around higher education impact teaching practices and expectations for students.

- **Scott G. McNall** and **Cynthia Siemsen** (California State University-Chico). “Understanding Rapid Climate Change: Causes, Consequences and Solutions.” This project worked to integrate the issue of rapid climate change into the sociology curriculum by creating a faculty learning community. That community, in turn, revised nine key sociology courses to expose both sociology and non-sociology students to a systematic sociological approach to the study of the causes, consequences, and the solutions of rapid climate change.

- **Angela Harvey** (Ohio State University-Newark). "An Evaluation of the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program." Established in 1997, the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program is a national initiative directed at transforming ways of thinking about crime and justice by bringing college students and incarcerated individuals together as peers in a classroom setting that emphasizes dialogue and critical thinking. Harvey compared a criminology course taught in the traditional manner with one based on the Inside-Out pedagogy.

This grant program is supported entirely by ASA member donations and the proceeds of the “Just Desserts” benefit reception held during each Annual Meeting.
The ASA Annual Meeting

Each year, advanced scholars, new scholars, and future scholars from around the world travel to the Association’s flagship event—the ASA Annual Meeting—to share their work and build more inclusive networks. Held each August, the ASA Annual Meeting is the major opportunity for sociologists and their colleagues in related disciplines to learn, teach, deliberate, and network with peers, mentors, students, practitioners, publishers, and others interested in the scientific study of society. The 2010 Annual Meeting attracted 4,624 registrants to Atlanta, Georgia.

Sharing new scholarship

Featuring 3 major Plenary Sessions, 48 Thematic Sessions, and over 500 paper panels and roundtable sessions, the 2010 Annual Meeting in Atlanta focused on the theme “Toward a Sociology of Citizenship.” Over 3,000 paper submissions were received, and 4,277 participants were listed in the Final Program, representing 93 percent of the 4,624 registrants. ASA President Evelyn Nakano Glenn (University of California–Berkeley) gave the Presidential Address on “Constructing Citizenship Exclusion, Subordination, and Resistance.”

Developing careers

One strength of the educational component of the Annual Meeting is the breadth and variety of the courses, workshops, and seminars that are offered. Three pre-convention courses were led by expert faculty and provided opportunities for attendees to get in-depth training in special subject areas: “Analyzing Quantitative Data on Race,” “Computer Simulation as a Theory-Building Tool,” and “Teaching Statistics.” Didactic Seminars on “Quantitative Narrative Analysis,” “Small-N Compass: Systematic Cross-Case Analysis,” and “Neurosociology and the Social Nature of the Brain” helped keep participants abreast of recent scholarly trends and developments. Over 40 workshops focused on topics such as careers and professional growth, academic department strategies, teaching challenges, funding opportunities and grant writing skills, and more.

Supporting future research

The annual ASA Research Support Forum featured discussion of science policy issues, research funding information and guidance, and updates on data resources throughout the Annual Meeting. The cornerstone of the 2010 forum was a special session focusing on the grant process for drug abuse research, which was followed by the informal poster exhibits on data resources and research funding opportunities. Each year the ASA Research and Development Department organizes the “Research Funding Opportunities and Data Resources” event as part of the Research Support Forum. In 2010 participants in the event included the Sociology Program, National Science Foundation; the National...
Center for Education Research; the American Community Survey; the Panel Survey of Income Dynamics; the Mexican Migration Project; and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Representatives from each organization talked to attendees about how to access their data sets and how to apply for funding.

Navigating the meeting and the venue

In 2010, the Annual Meeting provided enhanced services to its members and attendees to facilitate their ability to get the most out of the extensive offerings of this complex meeting and the Atlanta venue. The 2010 Annual Meeting:

- Enhanced e-networking opportunities for attendees;
- Expanded inclusiveness through childcare services, unisex restrooms, and enhanced accessibility services;
- Improved technological capacity in paper and plenary sessions and in the ASA Employment Service;
- Increased national and local visibility of the discipline through enhanced media services at the meeting site;
- Expanded virtual connections through a robust presence on Facebook, Twitter, a regular blog, and RSS feed; and
- Brought the flavor of the host city into the meeting by inviting local fair-trade vendors to exhibit.

Whither in 2011?

The final month of 2010 saw Council decide to move the 2011 Annual Meeting from Chicago in response to a protracted labor dispute involving hotels in the city, including those scheduled to host the ASA meeting. Locating sufficient, appropriate space for a 6,000-person convention with less than nine months to go before the meeting was a difficult task. The sites available were limited, but one stood out by virtue of facility size, travel accessibility, and status of union contracts. Caesars Palace in Las Vegas, Nevada, offered ASA the unique opportunity to have all components of the Annual Meeting—sessions, receptions, exhibits, services, and housing—under one roof for the first time since 1990. Council’s review and the Executive Office’s execution of a signed contract all happened by December 31, 2010!

The 2011 Program Committee chaired by President Randall Collins rallied to the challenge. Now with two local arrangement committees, the ASA 2011 Program Committee will present an exciting intellectual event that will include a little bit of Chicago in Las Vegas.

<p>| ANNUAL MEETING REGISTRATION &amp; PARTICIPATION, 2001–2010 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Total ASA Membership</th>
<th>Meeting Registration</th>
<th>Program Participation</th>
<th>Number of Program Sessions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paid Registration</td>
<td>% of Membership</td>
<td># of Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Anaheim</td>
<td>12,388</td>
<td>4,105</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>3,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>12,666</td>
<td>4,783</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>3,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>13,167</td>
<td>4,078</td>
<td>30.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>13,712</td>
<td>5,560</td>
<td>40.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>13,845</td>
<td>5,026</td>
<td>36.3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>14,222</td>
<td>4,974</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>4,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>14,759</td>
<td>6,025</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>4,809</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14,421</td>
<td>5,451</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>4,628</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14,699</td>
<td>5,494</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>4,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>13,698</td>
<td>4,624</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>4,277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Each August the ASA proudly presents awards to individuals and groups deserving of recognition. Nominations from ASA members are considered by the nine award selection committees appointed by ASA Council based on the recommendations of the elected ASA Committee on Committees.

2010 ASA Award Recipients

W.E.B. DuBois Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award
Alejandro Portes

Distinguished Book Award
*Inheriting the City: The Children of Immigrants Come of Age* by Philip Kasinitz, John Mollenkopf, Mary Waters, and Jennifer Holdaway

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award
Keith Roberts

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology
Ross Koppel and Jan Fritz (co-winners)

Award for the Public Understanding of Sociology
Valerie Jenness and Doris Y. Wilkinson (co-winners)

Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues Award
Sebastião Salgado

Jessie Bernard Award
Harriet Presser

Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award
Delores Aldridge

Dissertation Award

Honorable Mention: Sophia Krzys Acord, “Beyond the Code: Unpacking Tacit Knowledge and Embodied Cognition in the Practical Action of Curating Contemporary Art”
Department Affiliates
The ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program provides a department-level link among academic institutions and between those institutions and the American Sociological Association. In doing so, it helps sociology departments build organizational capital. Departments characterized by strong resources and networks enjoy better outcomes on a variety of measures, including better knowledge sharing, higher levels of trust in relationships (both intramurally and extramurally), more common frames of reference, a larger proportion of shared goals, lower turnover rates, and greater organizational continuity.

In 2010, 335 departments of sociology from across the United States were ASA Department Affiliates. When combining the number of large and small departments, nearly half the Department Affiliates are graduate programs and half are undergraduate programs, suggesting that the benefits of affiliate membership accrue to all types of departments.

Department Chairs Conference
The ASA Department Chairs Conference provides support for new and current chairs in all types of academic institutions. In 2010, participation increased to 52 sociology departments despite a falloff in registrants for the meeting. The Conference is held the day prior to the start of the Annual Meeting each year. Topics change annually and include everything from budget management to conflict resolution to the PhD job market. The 2010 topic was “Science, Liberal Arts, and the Humanities: Positioning Sociology Departments for Resilience and Success”, which focused on what departments can do to protect themselves during challenging budgetary times.

Directors of Graduates Study Conference
Directors of Graduate Studies (DGS) are important leaders in shaping department policies and opportunities for effective graduate programs. To assist sociologists in the DGS role, the ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program plans a half-day conference prior to the start of the Annual Meeting each year.

Participation in the DGS conference expanded greatly in 2010 with 41 attendees, again a testimony to the importance of these special conferences. The program, “Academic Outcomes, Applied Outcomes: What Graduate Programs Can Do to Support Their Students during a Difficult Job Market,” examined strategies that MA and PhD programs have used to increase their graduates’ employment success, a topic with particular resonance during the current economic downturn.

In 2010, 335 departments of sociology from across the United States were ASA Department Affiliates.

Department Resources Group
Under the auspices of ASA’s Academic and Professional Affairs Program, the Department Resources Group (DRG) is designed to empower department chairs and faculty during periods of self-reflection, external review, or general department revitalization. The DRG is composed of over 40 sociologists who serve as consultants.
to assist departments upon request with a wide variety of needs, including external reviews, curriculum development, assessment, department retreats, and teaching workshops.

In addition to DRG Site Visits and Off-site Consultation services, the DRG Mentors Program assists individual sociologists upon request who have taken on a leadership role in departments. The mentors program provides at no cost one-on-one support, feedback, advice, and coaching to sociologists who are serving as department chair, division coordinator, or graduate studies director.

**Department Survey**

The ASA Research and Development Department conducts a census of sociology departments every five years, collaborating with department chairs, standing committees, and task forces to develop the questions. The survey asks about an array of topics, including department size and structure, characteristics of the sociology major, enrollments, graduate programs, courses taught, teaching loads, faculty characteristics and salaries, hiring and retirement, department resources, and types of assessments used.

The last research brief from the 2008 survey was published in 2010. It examined the relationship between department resources (such as course loads, tenure clock, and travel grants) and the likelihood of hiring new faculty members. The results can be seen in *What’s Happening in Your Department*? *Department Resources and the Demand Side of Hiring* at http://www.asanet.org/research/deptres_brief_final.pdf.
ASA Sections

The ASA Sections reflect specialty fields within the discipline and foster scholarly and professional connections among researchers, teachers, and students. They provide ASA members who share a common interest in a particular subfield of the discipline with the ability to organize meetings and coordinate communications with the assistance of the Association.

In 2010, ASA members boosted the total number of Sections to 51 by creating two new sections-in-formation: Sociology of Development and Sociology of Inequality, Poverty, and Mobility.

The Future of Disciplinary Specialties

About 72 percent of the 7,337 regular members and 68 percent of the 4,511 student members joined one or more sections in 2010. There is considerable overlap between the top 10 section choices between these two groups, although rankings vary. The top-ranked student section choices may be the areas in which to expect future sociological work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Regular Members</th>
<th>Student Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sex and Gender</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Race, Class, and Gender</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Medical Sociology</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Medical Sociology</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Organizations, Occupation &amp; Work</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Political Sociology</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Teaching and Learning</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Economic Sociology</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sociology of Family</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Racial and Ethnic Minorities</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sociology of Education</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Theory</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Organizations, Occupation &amp; Work</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Economic Sociology</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Collective Behavior/Social Movements</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Collective Behavior/Social Movements</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ASA Membership Data, 2010
Minority Affairs Program

For nearly four decades, ASA has had an active Minority Affairs Program (MAP) that

- Houses initiatives centered on race and ethnicity issues in the profession;
- Advocates for the continued development of the pipeline of minority students and faculty in the discipline; and
- Serves as liaison to efforts both within and outside of ASA with regard to higher education opportunities, science policy concerns, and federal funding.

In 2010 MAP staff participated in events and meetings at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), and in seminars sponsored by other organizations related to health, mental health, race and ethnicity, higher education, and science policy issues. These include those sponsored by Research!America (a global health alliance of which ASA is an institutional member).

In 2010 MAP staff led initiatives of the new Collaborative on Enhancing Diversity in Science (CEDS), an interdisciplinary effort begun three years ago by the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) to draw attention to pipeline concerns about the continued underrepresentation of minority scientists in many fields and to the role disciplinary associations such as ASA can play in advocating for greater inclusiveness in the scientific workforce. ASA has received support on behalf of the Collaborative from NIH and NSF for a conference and major publication (found at http://www.cossa.org/diversity/Enhancing_Diversity_in_Science.pdf) and anticipates further support to continue CEDS outreach.

In 2010, MAP staff also expanded ASA connections with departments at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) through partnerships with regional sociology societies such as the Mid-South Sociological Association, outreach via individual site visits, and the production of various types of resources and materials.

Minority Fellowship Program:
Milestones in 2010

After funding 36 annual cohorts of minority pre-doctoral fellows through the ASA Minority Fellowship Program (MFP), the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) ended its support of the ASA T-32 competitive training grant in 2010. The NIMH decision was on policy grounds, not merit. NIMH reduced its support for training as a proportion of its total grant investments as well as ending its support for minority-focused training programs. This ended the

Across the National Institutes of Health, institutes have generally begun to move away from permitting professional associations such as the ASA to be the location for doctoral training grants despite such organizations’ unique qualifications and successful histories of training social science doctoral students specializing in health and well-being research.
ASA as well as other similar T-32 minority grants to social science professional associations. Across the National Institutes of Health, institutes have generally begun to move away from permitting professional associations such as the ASA to be the location for doctoral training grants despite such organizations’ unique qualifications and successful histories of training social science doctoral students specializing in health and well-being research.

The ASA MFP nonetheless continued to evolve in 2010 although with smaller numbers of fellows. Seven new MFP Fellows were funded with strong financial support from the larger sociological community. Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS), Alpha Kappa Delta (AKD), Midwest Sociological Society (MSS), Southwestern Sociological Association (SWSA), and the Association of Black Sociologists (ABS) have had long-term partnerships with ASA to fund MFP traineeships. This support, coupled with individual ASA member contributions, continue to support Fellows’ stipends, travel, and other professional development activities.

Research Collaborations

As a co-Principal Investigator on three NSF-funded research projects along with the ASA Research Director and ASA Senior Research Associate, the MFP Director and other ASA staff members constitute a research team to expand the Association’s knowledge about the impact of the MFP. One project, funded through the NSF EAGER mechanism, is an examination of networks, mentoring, and scientific productivity among recent funding cohorts of MFP Fellows (1997–2006), in comparison with two other groups of PhD recipients who received their PhDs in sociology between 1997–2009. Publications will be forthcoming in 2011 and beyond.

ASA Status Committees

Over the years, ASA Council has supported standing committees to advise and guide the Association on the status in the discipline and profession of those groups that have experienced a pattern of discrimination in society.
- Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology
- Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology (CSWS)
- Committee on the Status of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgendered Persons in Sociology
- Committee on the Status of Persons with Disabilities in Sociology

The full text of the 2010 report from CSWS is posted on the ASA website (http://www.asanet.org/about/statuscommittees/women.cfm).

Expanding the ASA Diversity Statement

Since 1995 ASA has had a diversity statement adopted by Council to guide the activities of Association committees and components. In 2010 ASA Council voted to amend the ASA Diversity Statement by including gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered persons as one response to the 2009 final report of the ASA Status Committee on Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgendered (GLBT) Persons in Sociology, chaired by Betsy Lucal, Indiana University-South Bend (http://www.asanet.org/about/statuscommittees/DOCS-_66128-v1-Council_Aug_09__Status_Comm_on_GLBTP.pdf).

The amended Diversity Statement, unanimously approved by Council, reads:

Much of the vitality of ASA flows from its diverse membership. With this in mind, it is the policy of the ASA to include people of color; women; gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered persons; sociologists from smaller institutions or who work in government, business, or other applied settings; and international scholars in all of its programmatic activities and in the business of the Association.
ASA Student Forum

In 2010 there were 4,511 ASA student members: about one-third of the total ASA membership. ASA supports student activities through the ASA Student Forum, a multi-faceted program to engage students in the discipline and profession. The Forum elects officers, sponsors sessions, administers ASA-funded student travel grants, sponsors online discussion forums, and offers many opportunities for student participation in ASA. Individuals who join ASA as Student Members automatically become members of the Student Forum at no additional cost, receive all mailings and electronic communication, and have access to special Student Forum programming at the Annual Meeting and throughout the school year. The Student Sociologist, the Student Forum's bi-monthly newsletter, is disseminated via the student email list service. Past issues can be found on the ASA website under “Teaching and Learning” (http://www.asanet.org/students/forum.cfm).

In 2010 the Student Forum organized five sessions for the 2010 Annual Meeting, and awarded 30 students with ASA-funded small travel awards ($225) to attend the Annual Meeting in Atlanta. There were 230 students who applied for the award in 2010 (a decrease of about 150 applications from 2009). One of the SFAB travel awards was given to the 2010 SFAB Best Paper Award winner, Yuliya Dudaronak (University of Virginia).

ASA Honors Program

The ASA-sponsored Honors Program (HP) introduces exceptional undergraduate sociology students from the United States and other countries to the rich professional and intellectual life of the discipline through participation in a special HP program at the ASA Annual Meeting. Guided by the HP Director, Dr. Dennis M. Rome (University of Wisconsin–Parkside), they experience all facets of the ASA Annual Meeting and develop often long-lasting networks with other aspiring sociologists. At the same time, their sponsoring sociology departments have an opportunity to “showcase” their programs and their most outstanding students. Participation requires nomination by a sociology faculty member at the student’s home institution.

In 2010, there were 23 HP participants from 21 different institutions, including two of the three recipients of the Alpha Kappa Delta Undergraduate Paper Award.

Individuals who join ASA as Student Members automatically become members of the Student Forum at no additional cost, receive all mailings and electronic communication, and have access to special Student Forum programming at the Annual Meeting and throughout the school year.
ASA Small Grant Programs

FAD Grants

The 25-year-old ASA Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) program is jointly funded by the Sociology Program of the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the ASA. Many individual ASA members make annual financial contributions to support this program and the ASA provides organizational funds through the American Sociological Fund. Since FAD’s inception, over 1,100 scholars (members and non-members of the ASA) have applied to the program, and more than 300 have received funding. The maximum award amount in 2010 was $7,000.

June 2010 Awardees

- **Andac, Elif** (University of Kansas). Reconciling Diversity amidst Nation Building: A Comparative Study of Ethno-religious Conflict in Turkey
- **Bjornstrom, Eileen E.S.** (University of Missouri–Columbia). Neighborhood Built Environment and Individual Sense of Control: A Fundamental Cause Approach to Improving Population Health
- **Gertseva, Arina** (Washington State University). Developmental Links between Victimization and Offending
- **Kane, Melinda D** (East Carolina University). Creating Safe Space: Predicting the Presence of GLBT Student Groups on College Campuses

CARI Grants

The ASAs Spivack Program in Applied Social Research & Social Policy awards competitive grants on an annual basis as part of its Community Action Research Initiative (CARI) program to encourage and support sociologists bringing social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to community-identified issues and concerns.

December 2010 Awardees

- **Popielarz, Pamela A.** (University of Illinois at Chicago). Schools of Bureaucracy: Fraternal Orders in the Industrializing Midwest, 1860–1920
- **Quiroz, Pamela Anne** (University of Illinois at Chicago). Marketing Diversity and the New Politics of Desegregation
- **Stark, Laura** (Wesleyan University). How Have Research Participants Affected Biomedical Research Practices?

- **Agius Vallejo, Jody** (University of Southern California). Class and Assimilation among Latino Entrepreneurs in the Formal Economy
- **Alexandrowicz Shandra, Carrie L.** (Hofstra University). A Longitudinal Analysis of Occupational Sex Segregation from Adolescence to Young Adulthood
- **Dixon, Marc** (Dartmouth College). Social Protest and Corporate Change: Assessing the Impact of Corporate Campaigns
- **Emanuelson, Pamela** (University of South Carolina, Sloan College). Emergent Beliefs in Information-Poor Social Networks
- **Glass, Christy** (Utah State University). Global Migrants, Guest Workers and Good Mothers: A Study of Gender and (Con) Temporary Labor Migration to Spain
- **Hanser, Amy** (University of British Columbia). Diversity on the Street: Food Vending, City Planning, and Cultural Narratives of the City
Applicants propose a project of pro bono work with a community organization or local public interest group, provide the group’s request for collaboration, and identify the intended outcomes. CARI provides up to $3,000 for each project to cover direct costs associated with the community action research. Four awards were made in 2010:

- **Jack K. Martin, Kathleen Oberlin, and Oren Pizmony-Levy**, Indiana University, collaborated with the organization *Volunteers in Medicine* (VIM) of Monroe and Owen Counties to explore the social barriers that prevent residents from utilizing free health care services.

- **Janice Rienerth**, Appalachian State University, worked with the North Carolina branch of *Guardian ad Litem/Court Appointed Special Advocate* (GAL/CASA), an organization that recruits volunteers to represent abused, neglected, and dependent children in juvenile court.

- **Joshua Page**, University of Minnesota, collaborated with the *Juvenile Justice Coalition of Minnesota* (JJJC) on the project titled “Juvenile Justice Transitions Project” (JJTP). The JJTP is a longitudinal study that follows young adults from four juvenile residential facilities into the community.

- **Kylan de Vries** and **Danielle Estes**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, worked together with the Community Food Assessment (CFA) project in Jackson and Union counties in Illinois.

The ISA World Congress is a wonderful forum for junior sociologists to become acquainted with international scholars and to develop connections that may lead to future possibilities for collaboration,” said Avraham Astor, a doctoral candidate at the University of Michigan and one of 64 recipients of ASA’s travel grants. “The exposure to ideas that ISA facilitates is extremely valuable, especially for young scholars like myself who are seeking to develop new lines of research.”

Collaborating across the Discipline

ASA intersects with a wide variety of scholarly associations as part of its mission to advance sociology and promote the contributions and uses of sociology. Close ties are maintained with nine regional sociological associations, and Executive Office staff sociologists attend each regional annual meeting every year. Officers of sociological and aligned associations are invited to a meeting held for them each year during the ASA Annual Meeting to enable them to meet face-to-face, discuss common concerns, and interact with the ASA.

The ASA president appoints ASA members as official representatives to five aligned organizations—American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Council of Learned Societies, Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics, Consortium of Social Science Associations, International Sociological Association—and provides nominations to the Social Science Research Council.

Special benefits are often arranged for ASA members, such as a special 2010 subscription rate to the ACLS Humanities E-book Collection with its thousands of titles from the 1880s to the present, including the 13 original volumes in the Rose Monograph Series.

Contact information for aligned associations may be found on the ASA website at [http://www.asanet.org/about/Aligned_Associations.cfm](http://www.asanet.org/about/Aligned_Associations.cfm).
Job Bank

Launched in November 2005 to replace the printed Employment Bulletin, the year-round online ASA Job Bank offers a convenient, targeted, and practical resource for employers to advertise directly to job candidates with strong backgrounds in sociology for positions in all sectors of the workforce. Universities, colleges, research organizations, corporations, and government agencies all use the ASA Job Bank to solicit candidates to fill positions within their organizations.

The ASA Research Department conducts an annual audit of jobs advertised through the ASA Job Bank and regional and allied sociological society email list services. Departments advertising academic jobs for new PhDs are then surveyed to determine which jobs have been filled, which searches were cancelled, and which will be re-opened. Not unexpectedly, given the recent economic downturn, there was a significant drop in the number of advertisements for 2009–2010 year, as was the case with all other social science disciplines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITIONS ADVERTISED IN ASA JOB BANK, 2008–10</th>
<th>Academic Year 2008–09</th>
<th>Academic Year 2009–10</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Academic</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>-39.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructor/Lecturer</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>-17.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>-41.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-61.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Professor</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-78.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open/Multiple Rank</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>-37.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank Unspecified</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>42.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonacademic</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociological Practice</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>95.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-doc/Fellowship</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>56.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Academic (Admin)</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>-47.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Jobs Advertised</strong></td>
<td><strong>885</strong></td>
<td><strong>673</strong></td>
<td><strong>-24.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Not unexpectedly, given the recent economic downturn, there was a significant drop in the number of advertisements for 2009–2010 year, as was the case with all other social science disciplines.
Employment Service

The annual ASA Employment Service (ES) assists sociologists and prospective employers by arranging for interviewers and job seekers to meet in a neutral, monitored environment for initial short interviews during the Annual Meeting.

Perhaps nowhere are the extraordinary economic pressures on colleges and universities, and the departments within them, so clearly in evidence than in the statistics of ES users during 2005–2010. The sharp drop in academic job listings and employers at the 2009 Annual Meeting, despite having nearly 5,500 registrants, bears testimony to the hiring freezes at institutions of all types across the country.

Postdoctoral Fellowship Program

In 2010 ASA partnered with six sociology departments to establish a new Postdoctoral Fellowship program in sociology. Funded by the National Science Foundation’s Sociology Program, headed by Dr. Patricia White, the program was initiated by departments at Cornell University, Harvard University, Princeton University, Stanford University, University of California–Berkeley, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Each department is hosting one Fellow over two academic years (2010–12), and a second Fellow in 2012–2014, for a total of 12 fellows, each of whom is doing work on the current economic crisis and its social impacts (broadly defined). ASA’s role is to conduct the national recruitment of applicants and the selection of qualified candidates as well as to engage in a modest program assessment.

The six Fellows and their postdoctoral placements for 2010–12 are:

- Abby Larson—University of California–Berkeley
- Joshua Pacewicz—Stanford University
- Jeremy Schulz—Cornell University
- Jennifer Silva—Harvard University
- Sarah Thébaud—Princeton University
- Stephen Viscelli—University of Wisconsin–Madison
The ASA overall program of research on the discipline and profession is designed to provide information to support and inform the Association’s leadership, membership, tasks forces, and committees as well as sociology departments and the broader scientific community about trends in sociology and the context in which the discipline operates. This includes research-based information on enrollments, degrees, departments, career trajectories, networks, and salaries, as well as the role of sociology in the general advance of science.

The ASA Research Department produces a constant stream of research briefs, PowerPoint slide shows, tables, and reports that are useful in recruiting students, enhancing curriculum, assessing programs, providing information about the job market, reviewing faculty salaries and work conditions, and planning for department futures. Most of these materials can be downloaded at no cost from the Research on Sociology home page (http://www.asanet.org/research/index.cfm). In addition, the Research Department maintains a database that goes back to 2009 with the characteristics of ASA members and departments. This database is made available for internal ASA projects as well as approved efforts by other researchers.

The ASA Research Department also maintains a blog (http://asaresearch.wordpress.com/) where sociologists can discuss findings from current research projects, briefs, and reports. Insight, comments, and questions are welcome!

**Baccalaureate Careers**

In 2010, the Research Department completed *What Can I Do with a Bachelor’s Degree in Sociology?*, the first longitudinal survey of the experiences of sociology majors during their senior year and in three subsequent years. A series of reports has been widely used by faculty members who are teaching and counseling undergraduates. The final study brief, *Mixed Success: Four Years of Experience of 2005 Sociology Graduates*, was published in 2010. Among other findings, the brief shows the aspects of their jobs with which sociology baccalaureates are very satisfied.

**Satisfaction with Job Aspects (percent responding ‘very satisfied’)***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Satisfaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunities for advancement</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual challenge</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job security</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits</td>
<td>30.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of responsibility</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to society</td>
<td>39.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of independence</td>
<td>44.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helping People</td>
<td>47.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ASA Research and Development Department, *What Can I Do with a Master’s Degree in Sociology?* Wave III.
Also published in 2010 was *Launching Majors into Satisfying Careers: A Faculty Manual with a Student Data Set*. This manual and the attached CD provide sociology faculty members and their departments with a variety of easy-to-access resources, such as PowerPoint findings, draft letters to parents of majors, sample resumes, an SPSS and STATA data set for undergraduates, a codebook, and suggestions for assessment studies using the study data set as a benchmark. *Launching Majors* also provides curriculum ideas including data analysis suggestions, career links, and examples of alumni surveys.

**Master’s Programs and Careers**

Master’s-level education, especially as a vocational and professional degree, has become an increasingly important focus in higher education. An informal group of chairs of master’s-only sociology programs asked the ASA to work with them to develop strategies that ensure the sociology master is a meaningful professional degree. Fourteen hundred students in 122 masters programs were surveyed in 2008–09, and again in winter 2009–10. The survey asked about their current degree, education and employment status, how closely current employment is related to sociological skills and concepts learned in the master’s programs, and the types of skills or concepts they would have liked to learn in their program.

The results of this survey should help departments develop and design the programs, and help students learn about needed skills and potential careers. The results of the second wave of the study, in the 2010 data brief, showed the skills that degree recipients most often used on their jobs (see *From Programs to Careers: Continuing to Pay Attention to the Master’s Degree in Sociology*).

**Faculty Conditions**

Each year, using data from the National Faculty Salary Survey, the Research Department tracks faculty salary trends in sociology and

### AVERAGE ANNUAL SOCIOLOGY FACULTY SALARIES BY RANK AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION AY 2002–03 AND AY 2009–10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic Year</th>
<th>Type of Institution</th>
<th>Professor</th>
<th>Associate</th>
<th>Assistant</th>
<th>Overall Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002–03</td>
<td>All Institutions</td>
<td>$74,027</td>
<td>$55,296</td>
<td>$45,565</td>
<td>$58,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>$74,182</td>
<td>$55,188</td>
<td>$45,848</td>
<td>$58,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>$73,953</td>
<td>$55,354</td>
<td>$45,418</td>
<td>$58,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009–10</td>
<td>All Institutions</td>
<td>$94,166</td>
<td>$68,971</td>
<td>$57,225</td>
<td>$73,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>$92,251</td>
<td>$68,564</td>
<td>$56,697</td>
<td>$72,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>$91,063</td>
<td>$66,705</td>
<td>$55,617</td>
<td>$71,128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: College and University Professional Association for Human Resources. 2010. "2009–10 National Faculty Salary Survey by Discipline and Rank in Four Year College and Universities." Knoxville, TN: College and University Professional Association for Human Resources. Calculations based on weighted data.
other social science disciplines, and how they vary by rank and type of institution of higher education. The last several years have shown little or no salary growth within the context of shrinking budgets, state cutbacks, and loss of faculty control. Disparities between public and private institutions have continued to increase (The Gap in Pay Between Public and Private Institutions: Smaller in Sociology than in Other Social Sciences).

**Trends in the Discipline and Profession**

The Research Department provides continuously updated tables and graphs on critical aspects of the sociology discipline and profession, including data on degrees, graduate enrollment, departments, and employment. Whenever available, these data are presented by race, ethnicity, and gender. Excel versions of these data are available for download from the ASA website. Most of the data ASA uses comes from surveys conducted by the National Science Foundation and the National Center for Educational Statistics. A widely used table presents data on sociology degrees awarded by level from 1966 through 2009.

The Research Department provides continuously updated tables and graphs on critical aspects of the sociology discipline and profession, including data on degrees, graduate enrollment, departments, and employment.

**Sociology Degrees Awarded by Level, 1966–2009**

Thousands

ASA Code of Ethics

Since 1971 the ASA Code of Ethics approved by the membership has provided guidance on professional ethics to ASA members and the discipline. The code sets forth the principles and ethical standards that underlie sociologists’ professional responsibilities and conduct. These principles and standards are designed for use as guidelines when examining everyday professional activities. They constitute normative statements for sociologists and provide guidance on issues that sociologists may encounter in their professional work.

Membership in the ASA commits members to adhere to the ASA Code of Ethics and to the Policies and Procedures of the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE). Members are advised of this obligation upon joining the Association and that violations of the ethics code may lead to the imposition of sanctions, including termination of membership.

In 2010 the ASA received approximately 20 COPE inquiries, which is typical. Some involve interpretations of the code or allegations about persons who are not currently members of the Association. Of the remainder, most are about alleged infractions that the Executive Officer or the COPE chair can help resolve informally or provide an outside mediator to seek a resolution. Informal resolution is preferred by the COPE policies and procedures.

Teaching Ethics

In 2010, COPE conducted two educational sessions at the Annual Meeting in Atlanta: “Ethical Issues in Research on Illegal Activities” and “Ethical Issues in Interdisciplinary Work.” COPE also maintains a special ASA website, Teaching Ethics Throughout the Curriculum (http://www.asanet.org/ethics/index.cfm), developed by the ASA Task Force on Teaching Ethics throughout the Sociology Curriculum, sponsored in 2008–09 by COPE. These resources are designed to help sociology faculty with the task of teaching students about professional ethics from early in the undergraduate career through graduate school, and consists of cases, discussion questions, annotated bibliography, and web links that can be quickly downloaded or printed for use in sociology classes or by department chairs.
Ensuring Academic Freedom

The ASA Council has stood firm in its support of sociologists worldwide who are endangered by their sociological writings and ideas. As the national association for sociologists in the United States, ASA works on behalf of sociologists in many areas of the world who have been imprisoned, persecuted, and tortured for their writings or other public expressions of their ideas.

The ASA works both independently and in collaboration with other academic institutions, such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Committee on Human Rights of the National Academy of Sciences, the International Human Rights Network of the National Academy of Sciences, Sociologists without Borders, and Scholars at Risk, to combat abuses. With input from the ASA elected leadership and the ASA Section on Human Rights, the Executive Office engages in quick and targeted letter writing and publicity through the media, bringing attention to such cases, and assisting in asylum efforts.

The Habib Case

In a major victory for academic freedom and civil liberties, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton signed orders in 2010 that effectively ended the exclusion of a prominent scholar who was barred from the United States by the previous administration although he was invited by the 2007 Program Committee to speak at the Annual Meeting in New York. Through the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the ASA had challenged the denial of a visa to Professor Adam Habib of the University of Johannesburg in a complaint filed on behalf of ASA and other organizations in the U.S. District Court in Boston in October 2007. Secretary Clinton’s 2010 order effectively resolved ASA’s federal litigation.

“ASA has waited patiently and been persistent in our goal for this long-awaited decision from the U.S. Department of State to allow the admission of this internationally known South African scholar for purposes of scholarly exchange,” said ASA Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman in response to the announcement.

The Marquette University Controversy

In May 2010, Marquette University rescinded an offer to sociologist Jodi O’Brien to serve as Dean of the College of Arts and Science, fueling accusations that the university did so because of her scholarship on the social aspects of sexuality. O’Brien is a gay feminist who studies gender, sexuality, and religion, among other subjects. In rescinding its offer, a Marquette spokeswoman said that administrators were concerned about how some of O’Brien’s writings related “to Catholic mission and identity.” The university claimed that the professor lacked “the ability to represent the Marquette mission and identity.”
The ASA responded immediately with a letter from ASA President Evelyn Nakano Glenn to the Marquette President and Provost criticizing the university’s actions, citing the university’s own non-discrimination policy, the ASA Code of Ethics, and the explicit policies of the Association that reject exclusion on the basis of age; gender; race; ethnicity; national origin; religion; sexual orientation; disability; health conditions; and marital, domestic, or parental status. These standards reflect fundamental principles of academic freedom and the core mission of higher education in both scholarship and teaching.

In addition, the ASA said that sociology as a scientific discipline seeks to develop theoretical and empirical understanding of all complex social structures and social processes through research and scholarship. This often means that sociologists' legitimate lines of inquiry take them into areas that can be fraught with cultural and social conflict. Sociology explicitly promotes the vitality and diversity of research within the discipline as reflected in the scholarly range of the ASA Sections that includes those intellectual areas encompassing O'Brien’s scholarship. In a subsequent letter to Marquette officials, ASA Council indicated that it would continue to monitor the activities of the university regarding academic freedom and anti-discrimination.

**Improving Human Rights through Science**

Soon after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) celebrated its 60th anniversary in December 2008, scientific disciplines—under the auspices of the AAAS—launched a new Science and Human Rights Coalition (SHRC), of which ASA is a founding member. ASA staff along with representatives from other science disciplines helped conceptualize the Coalition’s mission, and map out its goals and activities. The ASA Section on Human Rights has also been involved in these AAAS efforts since the section’s formation.

ASA staff co-chair of one of five SHRC working groups—Service to the Scientific Community—that aims to raise the scientific community’s awareness of human rights issues and to enhance the well being of people around the world through access to science—science education, science-based products, technology, and processes—in accordance with Article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

**Supporting Civil Liberties**

On May 24, 2010, in her capacity as ASA President, Evelyn Nakano Glenn wrote to Arizona Governor Jan Brewer to express concern about the Governor signing SB 1070 into law. This “show your papers” law was conceived to identify, prosecute, and deport immigrants who have entered the country illegally. The manner in which it seeks to achieve this objective raises significant issues for all ASA members who are in or might travel to Arizona.

A second letter from ASA President Glenn about Arizona’s new “anti-ethnic studies” law (HB 2281) vigorously protested Arizona’s legislative restrictions on K-12 curricula that draw on the research and scholarship of established fields in the social sciences and humanities as well as knowledge developed in interdisciplinary ethnic studies departments of the nation’s foremost universities and colleges.

Within days of Glenn’s letters to Governor Brewer, the ASA Council, at the urging of many ASA section leaders and individual members, developed and approved two statements reflecting the Association’s interests as a scholarly association in these laws, formalizing ASA as one of many critics of the laws who were calling for their repeal.

In addition, the ASA said that sociology as a scientific discipline seeks to develop theoretical and empirical understanding of all complex social structures and social processes through research and scholarship.
Engaging the Public

The ASA Public Affairs and Public Information (PAPI) staff works to facilitate communication for the Association and its members to advance sociology and promote its value to policymakers, the media, and the public.

In 2010, ASA published a special issue of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* that focused on a half-century of contributions by social and behavioral scientists to the study of health and health care in the United States. PAPI extensively circulated a press release, a copy of the executive summary of the special issue, and called attention to the open access availability of the full journal and the executive summary. ASA provided a print copy of the executive summary along with a letter explaining its importance to relevant federal officials, Congressional leaders, and approximately 300 reporters. The report was widely covered in the media and in policy circles.

Social media became an active tool for publicity about ASA and sociology in 2010 as ASA began to use Twitter to share news and information on a regular basis. The number of account followers grew organically by 25 percent, and the account has received a Twitter grade of 96.6. By the end of 2010, ASA was the leading sociology community on Twitter. The Association’s Facebook page saw an increase of 309 percent in the number of positive feedback notices. Below is a graph of the gender and age data of ASA Facebook followers in 2010.
Media Coverage

During 2010, PAPI oversaw the production and distribution of 35 press releases and responded to more than 265 media inquiries. As a result of these and other efforts, ASA, its journals, and its members received coverage in hundreds of media outlets. From August 1 through August 24, for example, ASA had more than 1,700 media hits. By comparison, those 1,700 media hits exceeded those for the pharmaceutical company Novartis during the same period.

Much of this August media coverage related to the 2010 Annual Meeting, which was attended in person by 15 journalists representing media outlets including The New York Times, CNN, the Associated Press, and Inside Higher Ed. In addition, hundreds of media outlets ran articles about research presented at the Annual Meeting. The quality and variety of articles was impressive. In addition to articles in The New York Times and Inside Higher Ed, articles tied to the meeting appeared in high-quality media outlets including USA Today, The Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times, The Boston Globe, the San Francisco Chronicle, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, The Atlantic, the New York Daily News, MSNBC.com, CNN.com, Time.com, ABCNews.com, Yahoo!News, and many others. Stories also ran on NPR, the CBS Radio Network, KGO Radio (ABC affiliate in San Francisco), and other radio networks.

Interest in the 2010 meeting wasn’t limited to the U.S. media. Articles pertaining to the meeting ran in international media outlets including The National Post, The Globe and Mail, and The Star. Bangladesh’s Bangladesh National Daily, India’s The Hindu, and France’s Agence France-Presse. Outside of Annual Meeting coverage, media attention was caught by a press release on an American Sociological Review study by Chaeyoon Lim, University of Wisconsin, and Robert D. Putnam, Harvard University, which revealed the “secret ingredient” in religion that makes people happier. According to Google, approximately 130 articles were written about this study, and it received significant coverage both in the United States and abroad.


Science in the Local News

In 2010 ASAs Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy supported Discoveries and Breakthroughs Inside Science (DBIS). This program brought the latest science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) news to television stations across the United States and around the world in order to increase the awareness and appreciation for the role that STEM research and STEM researchers play in the general public’s everyday life.

Science on the National Mall

The national USA Science & Engineering Festival was held in Washington, DC, October 23–24, 2010. This huge event on the National Mall offered hundreds of hands-on activities for people of all ages. The ASA was there, along with 500 of the nation’s leading science and engineering organizations, as well as almost half a million visitors interested in learning more about science.

The ASA booth representing sociology, located below the south side of historic Freedom Plaza, featured two hands-on activities aimed at children between 11 and 14 years of age that helped visitors to the Science Fair learn about sociology while developing and testing their own hypothesis about their social world.

After completing a booth activity, visitors were invited to fill out a “Sociology Mini-Quiz” for a chance to win an iPod Shuffle. Comparison group data were collected from groups of festival visitors who had not visited the ASA booth. In this way, data were collected for assessing the success of the booth as a form of informal science education—a topic of long-standing interest at the National Science Foundation.
ASA federal advocacy and educational efforts subscribe to the philosophy that public policy should be informed by available scientific knowledge, and that sociological research can contribute to the formulation of sound public policy to address specific social problems.

The ASA Public Affairs and Public Information (PAPI) Department actively works with partners in and around Washington, DC, to advance social science priorities by bringing sociologists to Capitol Hill to discuss their research, participating in letter-writing campaigns, and meeting with federal agency and Capitol Hill leaders.

**Consortium of Social Science Associations**

As a founding member, ASA works closely with the 30-year-old Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). The ASA Executive Officer currently chairs the COSSA Executive Committee. COSSA serves as the advocacy organization in Washington, DC, that promotes attention to and Federal funding for the social and behavioral sciences. A recent assessment of COSSA reaffirmed that Washington leaders view it as the “go-to” organization when seeking information about or from the social science community. It serves as a bridge between the scholarly research community and the Washington policymaking community. The COSSA membership is over 100 professional associations, scientific societies, universities, research centers, and institutes.

Legislative efforts receiving close attention in 2010 included the proposed doubling of the budget of the National Science Foundation in the America COMPETES Act and increased funding for the National Institutes of Health and advanced K-12 science education.

**Congressional Briefings**

In the spring of 2010, ASA sponsored another successful exhibit at the Coalition for National Science Funding (CNSF) 16th Annual Exhibition and Reception on Capitol Hill. ASA is a member of CNSF, an alliance of more than 125 organizations united by a concern for the future vitality of the national science, technology, engineering, and mathematics research enterprise as well as the related kindergarten through graduate educational pipeline.

The annual CNSF Exhibition specifically highlights National Science Foundation-supported research so that members of Congress, their staff, Committee staff, and other policymakers are exposed directly to the researchers and science that NSF funds. ASA hosted Duke University sociologist Linda Burton at the 2010 poster session. Burton’s work explored the role of trust in the romantic unions of low-income mothers, a segment of the population with a particularly low marriage rate.
Burton’s presentation was one of 37 NSF-funded research and education projects exhibited at the event that was attended by over 250 people, including Representatives Brian Baird (D-WA), Howard Coble (R-NC), Vernon Ehlers (R-MI), Bill Foster (D-IL), Rush Holt (D-NJ), Mike Honda (D-CA), Walter Jones (R-NC), Daniel Lipinski (D-IL), and Brad Miller (D-NC).

Congressional Fellowship Program

The Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy supports the ASA Congressional Fellowship that brings a PhD-level sociologist to Washington, DC, to work as a staff member on a congressional committee or in a congressional office, or as a member of a congressional agency (e.g., the General Accounting Office). This intensive four-to-six month experience exposes sociologists to the intricacies of the policy making process in action and demonstrates the usefulness of sociological data and concepts in developing policies and laws.

The Spivack Committee named Ashley C. Rondini as the 2010 ASA Congressional Fellow. Rondini received a joint PhD in sociology and social policy from the Heller School for Social Policy and Management at Brandeis University in May 2010. Rondini began her fellowship by working with the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor.

What Can ASA Members Do?

While ASA works in Washington to advance the social and behavioral sciences, members can make their views known to elected federal officials on issues important to sociology. This is essential to the future of social science funding. Most members of Congress do not have the scientific or social science background necessary to inform complex decisions. But many want to be more informed, and they all want to know their constituents’ opinions.

ASA members can send letters, make phone calls, and/or meet with elected officials, and they are welcome to contact ASA Public Affairs and Public Information staff for assistance in these endeavors. Sociological research has much to offer on important public policy issues; ASA members can propose that Council create special ASA Task Forces on these issues, as well as on matters of importance to the discipline or profession.

Hot Policy Topic: Climate Change

Sociologists have much to contribute to discussions about climate change as one the defining issues of the twenty-first century. Sociological research is part of the global effort to understand the social dimensions of this phenomenon and to design strategies that can mitigate its effects. Workshop on Sociological Perspectives on Global Climate Change, published jointly by ASA and NSF in 2010, focuses on social behavior as it relates to the precipitous changes in the chemical and physical health of the earth’s biosphere.

In 2010 the ASA Council also approved a proposal from the Section on Environment and Technology to create an ASA Task Force on Sociology and Global Climate Change. Chaired by Riley E. Dunlap, Oklahoma State University, the task force is working toward an evidence-based report tapping the unique expertise and strengths of sociology to help policymakers understand the social causes and consequences of climate change, as well as formulate effective responses to this pressing issue.

While ASA works in Washington to advance the social and behavioral sciences, members can make their views known to elected federal officials on issues important to sociology.
The governance of the ASA is through the annual election of the Association’s leadership by the voting membership. ASA depends on the volunteer participation of its members to govern the Association, to conduct the business of its committees and task forces, and to guide its programs through advisory bodies. In 2010, 977 members serving in 1,231 roles contributed their time and expertise to the health and strength of the Association and through it to the discipline. This volunteer participation is the backbone of every ASA component—Council, committees (elected and appointed), task forces, advisory panels, resource groups, section leadership, and editorial boards.

The ASA Constitution and Bylaws

The constitution and bylaws of the Association provide a democratic framework in which the voting membership directly elects those who serve in all major leadership roles and who represent the membership in the appointment of members to serve in key appointive positions. Only the membership as a voting body may change the rules governing the Association in the ASA Constitution and Bylaws.

Election Participation by ASA Members

Reflecting its demographic governance structure, ASA has an extraordinarily high level of participation in the Association’s contested elections. In accordance with ASA Bylaws, an annual election is conducted every spring to select new officers and members of several Bylaws committees. Of the 10,034 members who were eligible to vote in the 2010 ASA-wide election, 4,863 members cast votes, a 48.47 percent participation rate.

Participation in elections averaged about 30 percent prior to the introduction of an online, electronic voting option in 2005. Member participation increased substantially, exceeding the 40 percent mark each year. The Association’s independent election agent reports that 20 percent or more participation is considered good, and that 30 percent or higher is rare.

Similarly, section voting is also very high in the ASA. In 2010, 48 out of 49 sections eligible to hold elections did so as part of the annual ASA election of ASA-wide officers. A record 46 sections had more than 50 percent of eligible voters participating in the election of section officers, compared to 22 sections in 2009; 15 sections had more than 60 percent participation, compared to one section in 2009.

Voting Participation (percent)
Voting is now almost entirely electronic. In 2010, all but 52 ASA members who voted cast their votes online. Paper ballots were mailed either by request of the member (233) or because the member lacked a valid e-mail address (271). Of the total 504 paper ballots mailed, 52 votes were returned (1.02 percent of the total votes cast).

**Governance under the ASA Constitution and Bylaws**
How Many Are We?

The Association’s most important resource is its members: the thousands of scholars, researchers, and students participating from the United States and around the globe. The 2010 membership year ended with 13,698 members, a decrease of 1,001 (6.8 percent) compared to the 2009 end-of-year total of 14,699.

Regular members (who pay dues by self-reported income level) are the largest category of members (55 percent). A third of the members are students; just under one out of 10 are Associate members who may not vote for ASA-wide offices but who may vote in section elections. Emeritus members are full voting members.

Section Membership

During the 2010 membership year, 69 percent of ASA members belonged to at least one ASA section, and 49 percent belonged to more than one. While 2010 section memberships dropped from 2009 record numbers, the drop was lower than the overall decrease in ASA membership (3.8 percent compared with 6.8 percent). While a slightly smaller proportion of ASA members participated in sections, those who did participated in significantly more sections which raised the average number of section memberships per ASA member to 2.71.

Who Are We?

Every five years the Research Department examines changes in the characteristics of ASA members. The latest research on this topic examines 11 years worth of change, from 2000–2010 (see A Decade of Change: ASA Membership from 2000–2010). Some of the tables and graphs from this brief are presented below. Over the years the membership became slightly younger, more female, and less white. The percentage of women increased across all race and ethnic categories. They are, on average, somewhat younger than their male counterparts and appear to be in lower income categories.

Members are mostly PhDs, and becoming more so. Members are primarily in the prime professional age group (30–70), with the number from ages 30–40 holding steady, the 50–60 group declining somewhat as the 60–70 group increases. Members are mostly employed in all types of institutions of higher education, but mostly in departments that grant an advanced degree in sociology.
### ASA Member Participation in Sections, 2005–2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASA Members</td>
<td>13,845</td>
<td>14,222</td>
<td>14,757</td>
<td>14,422</td>
<td>14,699</td>
<td>13,698</td>
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<tr>
<td>Section Participation</td>
<td>9,424</td>
<td>9,743</td>
<td>10,072</td>
<td>9,841</td>
<td>10,191</td>
<td>9,399</td>
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<td>Total Section Members</td>
<td>23,120</td>
<td>24,236</td>
<td>25,137</td>
<td>24,995</td>
<td>26,445</td>
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<td>Average Section Memberships Per Member</td>
<td>2.49</td>
<td>2.49</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>2.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of ASA Members who Participate in Sections</td>
<td>68.07</td>
<td>68.51</td>
<td>68.25</td>
<td>68.24</td>
<td>69.33</td>
<td>68.62</td>
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</table>

### Regular Membership in Different Age Groups, 2005 & 2010 (in percents)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18–29</td>
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<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
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<td>40–49</td>
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<td>50–59</td>
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<tr>
<td>60–69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Females by ASA Membership in Selected Years, 2001–2010 (in percents)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>All Members</th>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ASA Membership Database, 2001–2010

### ASA Member Count in 2010

- Regular Members—55%
- Student Members—33%
- Associate—9%
- Emeritus—5%

Income Categories of Regular Members:
- Under $30,000—19%
- $30,000–$39,999—9%
- $40,000–$49,999—20%
- $50,000–$69,999—16%
- $70,000 & Above—37%; (N) = 7,337
### 2010 Section Membership Counts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section Name</th>
<th>Low Income</th>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aging and the Life Course</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>605</td>
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<td>Alcohol, Drugs and Tobacco</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>213</td>
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<tr>
<td>Altruism and Social Solidarity**</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals and Society</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia &amp; Asian America</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>351</td>
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<tr>
<td>Body and Embodiment</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>155</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children &amp; Youth</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>443</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collective Behavior &amp; Social Movements</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>767</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication &amp; Information Technology</td>
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<td>182</td>
<td>318</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community &amp; Urban Sociology</td>
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<td>180</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>659</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparative &amp; Historical Sociology</td>
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<td>212</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>693</td>
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<td>Crime, Law, &amp; Deviance</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>380</td>
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<td>Culture, Sociology of</td>
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<td>424</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>1,132</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disability and Society**</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>Economic Sociology</td>
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<td>530</td>
<td>836</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education, Sociology of</td>
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<td>283</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>813</td>
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<td>Emotions, Sociology of</td>
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<td>Environment &amp; Technology</td>
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<td>Ethnomethodology &amp; Conversation Analysis</td>
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<td>Family, Sociology of the</td>
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<td>526</td>
<td>801</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global &amp; Transnational Sociology*</td>
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<td>193</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>516</td>
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<tr>
<td>History of Sociology</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>207</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Rights</td>
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<td>118</td>
<td>162</td>
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<td>International Migration</td>
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<td>Medical Sociology</td>
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<td>Mental Health, Sociology</td>
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<td>143</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>418</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methodology</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>419</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organizations, Occupations, &amp; Work</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace, War, &amp; Social Conflict</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>313</td>
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<td>Political Economy of the World-System</td>
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<td>Political Sociology</td>
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<td>786</td>
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<td>Population, Sociology of</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>499</td>
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<tr>
<td>Race, Gender, and Class</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Racial &amp; Ethnic Minorities</td>
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<td>282</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>820</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rationality and Society</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>Religion, Sociology of</td>
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<td>421</td>
<td>686</td>
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<tr>
<td>Science, Knowledge &amp; Technology</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>477</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex and Gender</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>1,122</td>
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<td>Sexualities, Sociology of</td>
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<td>236</td>
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<td>Social Psychology</td>
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<td>Sociological Practice &amp; Public Sociology</td>
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<td>84</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>311</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teaching and Learning</td>
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<td>747</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theory</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>686</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,506</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,272</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,464</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Global & Transnational Sociology was approved as a Section in Formation in 2009.

** Disability and Society and Altruism and Social Solidarity are both Sections in Formation. Their two-year trial terms were set to expire on 12/31/2010; however, they were granted a one-year extension by the ASA Council at the 2010 Annual Meeting.*
### TOTAL ASA MEMBERSHIP BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN 2001 AND 2010*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Racial and Ethnic Categories</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
<td>64.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did Not Report Race/Ethnicity</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>12,365</td>
<td>13,708</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ASA Membership Database, 2001 and 2010

* Due to small cell sizes, data for Native Americans are not included. Members who selected “Other” in response to race/ethnicity are also omitted.

### EMPLOYMENT SECTOR OF 2007 ASA ASSOCIATE AND REGULAR MEMBERS, BY PHD STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Sector</th>
<th>Associate Members</th>
<th>Regular Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhDs</td>
<td>Non-PhDs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University w/Graduate Sociology Degree</td>
<td>57.2%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University w/Undergraduate Sociology Degree</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-year College</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community/Junior College</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary/Secondary School</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Government</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State or Local Government</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Profit Organization</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For-Profit Organization</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Owned Business</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Consultant</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Employment Sectors</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: Employment sector is self-reported. Percentages across will not add to 100% for each membership type due to missing cases.
The economic downturn and the difficult financial situation of many institutions of higher education have been a challenge for many individuals and organizations. The ASA has weathered this storm through prudent management of the Association’s operating budget under the overall direction of the ASA Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (EOB) and Council.

Operating Budget

While revenues in both 2009 and 2010 dropped somewhat, significant reductions in ASA expenses, including a two-year salary freeze for staff, compensated for that decline. The 2010 fiscal year ended with a small surplus, as did most years in this decade. Deficits in 2008 and 2009 were anticipated in 2007 as part of the Association’s decision to return to owning rather than renting ASA headquarters space. They were exacerbated, however, by the steep downturn of the overall economy.

Operating Revenues

Revenue from the membership is the largest source of ASA income (35 percent) followed by revenue from the institutional sales of ASA journals (34 percent). An additional 6 percent comes from the sale of other ASA publications, 17 percent from the Annual Meeting, and the 8 percent from “other revenues”, which includes the rental of some ASA office space. Total revenue in ASA’s last audited year was $5,791,687.

The Association’s most recent audited financial statement, for the year ending December 31, 2009, can be found at http://www.asanet.org/about/audit.cfm. The 2010 audit will be available after ASA Council review in August 2011.

Operating Expenses

Operating Expenses in ASA’s last audited year were $5,894,828. The deficit of $103,141 (1.7 percent) is covered by ASAs invested reserves from years in which there were small operating surpluses.

The chart below shows more detail about how revenues were used to support various areas of Association activity.

The largest expense is staffing the Association, including salaries, group medical, retirement, professional development, unemployment taxes, and temporary help (38 percent), followed by facilities (19 percent, including annual depreciation on property and equipment, bond cost amortization, interest, real estate taxes as well as utilities) and journal and other publication expenses (19 percent and 14 percent, respectively).

ASA Operating Revenues and Expenses (2009 Audited)
Investments and Reserves

The ASA ended 2010 with just over $6 million invested conservatively in a low-cost portfolio of bonds and equities that reflect the broad marketplace and are passively managed to limit risk. While the value of these investments declined during the national financial meltdown, ASA portfolio losses have been mostly regained and the investments are now modestly increasing in value.

About 35 percent of this portfolio was donated to the Association for specific purposes (e.g., the Sydney S. Spivack Fund, which supports applied research and public policy activities of the Association such as the CARI grants and the Congressional Fellowship, and the Arnold and Caroline Rose Fund, which supports the Rose Series of books published by ASA in collaboration with the Russell Sage Foundation). The remaining 65 percent of the portfolio is the ASA reserve fund. Standard fiscal accountability standards suggest a non-profit organization should have the equivalent of between 50 and 70 percent of its annual expense budget in reserve, a policy that is followed by the EOB, which is charged by the ASA Bylaws to manage ASA investments.

ASA also owns its own headquarters space. The 2006 drop in the value of investments is due to the liquidation of assets ASA invested from the sale of its former headquarters building in the mid-1990s. The liquidated assets were used as the cash down payment to purchase the current headquarters in 2007. The remainder of the purchase was financed by the sale of low-cost tax-free DC revenue bonds. The Association’s real property has retained its value despite the national real estate “bubble bust” because DC has long had a strong commercial real estate market and ASA invested in a prime area to preserve the value of its property.

While the value of these investments declined during the national financial meltdown, ASA portfolio losses have been mostly regained and the investments are now modestly increasing in value.
Supporting ASA
Member Financial Support of ASA Programs

ASA acknowledges the generous support of individual members whose financial contributions to the Association during 2010 greatly aided in the success of ASA programs and initiatives. Annual member donations to the six ASA funds below have a significant impact on the work of the Association.

- **American Sociological Fund (ASF)** supports ASA efforts to respond to unusual opportunities to advance the discipline and improve and promote scholarship, teaching, and public service on a long-term basis.
- **Congressional Fellowship Fund (CFF)** provides support for ASA Congressional Fellows to work with a member of Congress to learn about the legislative process and the relevance of their sociological expertise.
- **Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD)** supports innovative research and research-related activities.
- **Minority Fellowship Program (MFP)** provides pre-doctoral training support for minority students who are in graduate programs in sociology.
- **Soft Currency Fund (SCF)** is used to aid individuals who cannot fund ASA membership and subscriptions without access to U.S. dollars.
- **Carla B. Howery Teaching Enhancement Fund (TEF)** supports projects that enhance the teaching of sociology.

### INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>2007 Year End</th>
<th>2008 Year End</th>
<th>2009 Year End</th>
<th>2010 Year End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASF</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>5,702</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>5,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFF</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAD</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>3,684</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>3,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MFP</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>15,809</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>18,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCF</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1,752</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEF</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1,341</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>1,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,029</strong></td>
<td><strong>$29,284</strong></td>
<td><strong>994</strong></td>
<td><strong>$31,777</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2010 ANNUAL REPORT
**MFP Leadership Campaign**

Faced with the end of federal support for the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) in 2010, the ASA Council authorized a campaign, led by ASA Past Vice President Margaret L. Andersen and Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman, to seek 100 members who would make a five-year pledge of financial support for new MFP fellows. The Leadership Campaign ran through 2010 and ended in early 2011 with a total of 88 contributing leaders (including several organizations) pledging a total of $474,500. This brought the Campaign very close to its original $500,000 goal.

The following contributors are gratefully acknowledged.

- Joan Acker
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- Ronald & Jacqueline Angel
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- Marlese Durr
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- Barbara Reskin
- Pamela Roby
- Havidán Rodríguez
- Orlando Rodríguez
- Judith Rollins
- Mary Romero & Eric Margolis
- William Roy
- Rogelio Saenz
- Gary Sandefur
- C. Matthew Snipp
- Sociologists for Women in Society
- John Solomos
- Gregory Squires
- Teresa Sullivan
- David T. Takeuchi
- Verta Taylor & Leila Rupp
- Howard Taylor
- Edward Telles
- Kathleen Tierney
- Don & Barbara Tomaskovic-Devey
- William Velez
- David R. Williams
- Charles Willie
- William Julius Wilson

**2010 Annual Meeting Support**

Since 1984, social science departments and regional societies have joined the American Sociological Association in co-sponsoring the annual Honorary Reception. The Association is pleased to acknowledge the following co-hosts of the 2010 Honorary Reception.

- American University
- Bowling Green University
- Emory University
- Georgia Institute of Technology
- Georgia State University
- Spelman College
- Temple University
- University of Wisconsin–Madison
- University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill
- University of California–Santa Barbara

ASA also wishes to thank the sponsors who provided special financial support to the 2010 Annual Meeting.
ASA Executive Office Staff

EXECUTIVE OFFICER
SALLY T. HILLSMAN
executive.office@asanet.org

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR ADMINISTRATION & TECHNOLOGY
JANET L. ASTNER
OFFICE ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE SERVICES COORDINATOR
TONYA VANFIELD
OFFICE ASSISTANT & MAIL ROOM
DAVID MATTHEWS
executive.office@asanet.org

BUSINESS OFFICE
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE
LES BRIGGS
ACCOUNTING MANAGER
GIRMA EFA
business@asanet.org

ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL AFFAIRS PROGRAM
DIRECTOR
MARGARET WEIGERS VITULLO
PROGRAM COORDINATOR
VALERIE JIGGETTS
apap@asanet.org

GOVERNANCE & INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT
DIRECTOR AND ASA ARCHIVIST
MICHAEL MURPHY
WEBMASTER
MICHELLE DUPRAY
PROGRAM COORDINATOR
JUSTIN LINI
PROGRAM ASSISTANT
JORDAN ROBISON
governance@asanet.org, sections@asanet.org

MEETING SERVICES DEPARTMENT
DIRECTOR
KAREEM D. JENKINS
PROGRAM COORDINATOR
JAMIE ARCA
MEETINGS & EXHIBITS COORDINATOR
LEE CARTER MORRIS III
meetings@asanet.org

MINORITY AFFAIRS PROGRAM
DIRECTOR
JEAN H. SHIN
MINORITY & STUDENT AFFAIRS COORDINATOR
ELIZABETH MORAN
minority.affairs@asanet.org

PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
DIRECTOR
BRADLEY SMITH
MEDIA RELATIONS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER
DAN FOWLER
MANAGING EDITOR, FOOTNOTES
JOHANNA OLEXY
public.affairs@asanet.org

MEMBERSHIP & CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPARTMENT
DIRECTOR
KAREN GRAY EDWARDS
MEMBERSHIP MANAGER
CRAIG SCHAAR
MEMBERSHIP & CUSTOMER SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE
ALEXIS MUNDIS
customer@asanet.org

PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT
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PUBLICATIONS & JOURNALS MANAGER
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JAMIE PANZARELLA
publications@asanet.org

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
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RESEARCH ASSOCIATE
NICOLE VAN VOOREN
research@asanet.org

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COORDINATORS
BRADLEY SMITH,
ROBERTA SPALTER-ROTH,
MARGARET WEIGERS VITULLO,
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PROGRAM ASSISTANT
ELIZABETH MORAN
spivack@asanet.org