A Note from the Chair

Saludos! It has been a challenging and busy year but I was blessed to have an extraordinary group of dedicated council members and section members who rolled up their sleeves and dived into work. They put together our paper sections for the 2012 meetings, served on the nominations’ committee and the various awards committees, and helped plan our council meeting and reception in Denver. Although I was the one communicating through the listserv with our membership, this has been truly a team effort. I want to acknowledge the dedicated group of scholars who make up the ASA Latino/a Section council: Elizabeth Aranda, David Embrick, Cynthia Feliciano, Norma E. Fuentes, Chalane Lechuga, Silvia Dominguez (chair-elect) Hortencia Jimenez (student representative) and Giovani Burgos (newsletter).

They have never ending energy and enthusiasm even as they conduct research, teach, and write. I appreciate their dedication and hard work on behalf of our section. I want to express my gratitude to Chalane Lechuga who went beyond the call of duty and among other activities has singlehandedly organized our reception. Thank you Chalane!

We begin this edition of Notas with an introduction to the 2011-12 and 2012-13 Latino/a Sociology Council members. We also recognize the recipients of our various section awards. Here, you will find a list of our sessions and other events of interest to our members during the ASA meetings in Denver. We also celebrate the accomplishments of our members. We have very productive members who are shaping and changing our understanding of Latinos. This edition of NOTAS includes essays written by two young scholars: G. Cristina Mora and Helen Marrow. In these essays, Mora and Marrow reflect on two sociopolitical issues sprouting from the fast growth of the Latino population. Mora delves into the debate about Latinos and racial classification in the U.S. Census. Marrow alerts us to the far reaching consequences of policing immigrants through state and local laws as the ones passed in Arizona and Alabama. We hope you find these essays provocative and insightful.

I look forward to our meeting and reception in Denver and to passing on the “gavel” to Silvia Dominguez. It has been a great year for our session, and I know better things are yet to come under Silvia Dominguez and Ed Munoz leadership for the next two years. See you in Denver!

--Nilda Flores-Gonzalez
If you would like to attend this reception, make sure to contact David Embrick (dembric@luc.edu, Section Treasurer)) AND Chalane Elizabeth Lechuga (clechuga@unm.edu). Indicate how many spots you need (students/children: $10 and faculty/staff/community: $30).

You can then mail payment to:

Dr. David G. Embrick
Loyola University-Chicago
Department of Sociology
1032 W. Sheridan Road
Coffey Hall 434
Chicago, IL 60660
Our Council Members:

Latino/a Section Council 2011-12

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- **Chair Elect**: Silvia Dominguez (Northeastern University)
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Latino/a Section Council 2012-13

Chairs:
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- Cynthia Feliciano, University of California, Irvine ('14)
- Chalane E. Lechuga, University of New Mexico ('14)
- Leisy Janet Abrego, University of California, Los Angeles ('15)
- Roberto G. Gonzales, University of Chicago ('15)

Newsletter Editor
- Giovanni Burgos (McGill University)

Student Representatives:
- Joanna Perez (*University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*)
Nilda Flores-Gonzalez (Ph.D. Sociology, University of Chicago, 1995) is an associate professor with a joint appointment in Sociology and Latin American and Latino Studies at the University of Illinois at Chicago. Her work focuses on race and ethnicity, identity, immigration, and education among Latino youth. She is the author of School Kids, Street Kids: Identity Development in Latino Students (Teachers College Press 2002) and co-editor of Marcha: Latino Chicago in the Immigrant Rights Movement (University of Illinois Press 2010) and Immigrant Women Workers in the Neoliberal Era (University of Illinois Press, forthcoming 2013). Additionally, she has published articles and book chapters on various topics such as Puerto Rican high achieving students, extracurricular participation and retention, youth and social justice, race and Latino identity, and the Puerto Rican community of Chicago. Currently, Prof. Flores-Gonzalez is writing a book that explores Latinos' racial location in the U.S. color-line. Departing from the presumption that there is a distinct Latino racial middle, she examines how Latino youth understand the racial middle, what factors contribute to their self-understanding as a racial middle, and what this means for the way we think of race and ethnicity in the U.S. Her book is the culmination of 6 years of data collection, and includes two surveys conducted during the 2006 and 2007 immigrant rights marches in Chicago.

Silvia Dominguez (Ph.D. Sociology, University of Chicago, 1995) is an Associate Professor of Sociology and Human Services at Northeastern University. Dr. Dominguez specializes in the welfare of women, children and minority populations globally with additional emphasis on sexual and gender-based violence, race relations and immigration issues. She has expertise in forensic mental health and is affiliated with the Chester M. Pierce, MD Division of Global Psychiatry at the Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH). She has published several articles and wrote "Getting Ahead: Social Mobility, Public Housing and Immigrant Networks" out in 2011 with New York University Press and co-edited a book coming on Mixed Methods in Social Networks with Cambridge University Press.
Ed Munoz (Ph.D. University of Nebraska at Lincoln) is an Associate Professor with the Criminal Justice Department and the Director of Chicano Studies at the University of Wyoming. In general, his research expertise deals with the Latin@ experience in the Inter-Rocky Mountain and Midwestern United States. With regards to his criminal justice research agenda, he examines how racialization processes impact criminal justice outcomes for minority populations. Most recently, he is involved in a project investigating Latin@ attitudes and perceptions of proposed immigration reforms. A longer term project is a socio-historical analysis on the construction of Latinidad in Wyoming dating from the 16th century and into the 21st century.

Leisy Abrego (Ph.D. UCLA, 2008) is an Assistant Professor in the César E. Chávez Department of Chicana and Chicano Studies at UCLA. Her expertise is in the area of families, gender, Central American migration, and Latino undocumented immigrants. She earned her PhD in Sociology from UCLA in 2008 and is a Ford Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow in 2012-2013. She is currently completing a book manuscript about the well-being of immigrants in the US and their families in El Salvador, with a focus on how these experiences are mediated by migrants’ gender and immigration status.
Elizabeth Aranda (Ph.D. Temple University, 2001) is currently Associate Professor and incoming Associate Chair of the Department of Sociology and head of the Latino Research Initiative in the Sociology Department at the University of South Florida. She held the position of Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Miami (2002-07) and Visiting Instructor at the University of Florida (2001-02). Her research focuses on immigrant incorporation and the emotional experiences of migration and settlement as well as how immigrants adjust to their status as transnational actors—particularly in the case of Latino/a immigrants. Dr. Aranda also studies how race, ethnicity, social class, legal status and gender shape the process of immigrant adaptation and integration into U.S. society. Her book, Emotional Bridges to Puerto Rico: Migration, Return Migration, and the Struggles of Incorporation, was published in 2006 by Rowman & Littlefield. Her work is also published in The Sociological Quarterly, Gender & Society and Social Science Research among other journals. Dr. Aranda teaches courses on immigration and transnationalism, Latinos in the U.S., Race and Ethnicity, and Sociology of Families. Her book, Multi-Ethnic Miami: Constructing Transnational Social Citizenship from Below (with Elena Sabogal and Sallie Hughes) will be published by Lynne Rienner Publishers in 2013.

Cynthia Feliciano (Ph.D. UCLA, 2003) is Associate Professor of Sociology and Chicano/Latino Studies at the University of California, Irvine. Her research investigates the development and consequences of group boundaries and inequalities based on race, ethnicity, class, and gender. This work primarily, but not exclusively, focuses on how descendants of Latin American and Asian immigrants are incorporated in the United States, a question at the center of prominent theoretical debates, and of great practical importance given current demographic trends. She pursues these issues through two main strands of research: 1) determinants of educational inequality and 2) ethnic and racial boundary-making and relations. Professor Feliciano is the author of Unequal Origins: Immigrant Selection and the Education of the Second Generation (LFB Scholarly 2006), and numerous articles in journals including Social Problems, Social Forces, Sociology of Education, Demography, and Social Science Quarterly. She received her B.A. from Boston University and her Ph.D. from UCLA, and has been a fellow of the Ford Foundation, the University of California President’s Postdoctoral Program and the National Academy of Education/Spencer Foundation.
Roberto G. Gonzales (Ph.D., University of California at Irvine, 2008) is an Assistant Professor at the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration. He received his Ph.D. in sociology from the University of California at Irvine. Professor Gonzales’ research focuses on the ways in which legal and educational institutions shape the everyday experiences of poor, minority, and immigrant youth along the life course and the important ways in which they respond. Over the last decade he has been engaged in critical inquiry regarding what happens to undocumented immigrant children as they make transitions to adolescence and young adulthood. His work has been published in the American Sociological Review, Current Anthropology, International Migration, and the Peabody Journal of Education among other journals and has been featured in the New York Times, Washington Post, LA Times, TIME Magazine, Chicago Tribune, CNN and NPR. He is currently working on a book manuscript based on a study of undocumented young adults in Los Angeles.

Giovani Burgos (Ph.D. Indiana, 2006) is Assistant Professor of Sociology at McGill University. His research centers on the pathways that link structural disadvantages to the well being of marginalized populations. Using multilevel, longitudinal, and structural equation modeling techniques, his work examines how residential segregation, income inequality, macro-political factors, neighborhood disorder, and discrimination stress affect the life chances of minorities, particularly African Americans and Latinos in the U.S. His work appears in a variety of journals including Social Forces, Center for Puerto Rican Studies Journal, Sociological Focus, American Journal of Criminal Justice, Canadian Medical Association Journal, Journal of Adolescent Health, among others. He is currently working on a book (with William Vélez) on the Social and Economic Well being of Puerto Ricans in the United States.
Chalane E. Lechuga (Ph.D. University of New Mexico, 2010.) Her concentrations are in race/ethnicity and education, with an emphasis in Latina/o sociology. Dr. Lechuga’s dissertation examined the racial identities of Latina/o high school in New Mexico and the relationship between racial identity and academic achievement. Currently, she is an Adjunct Lecturer in the Department of Sociology at UNM and an Institutional Researcher with the Division for Equity and Inclusion at the University of New Mexico. Dr. Lechuga’s research with the division focuses on the recruitment and retention of underrepresented faculty at the university. She also supports the development of comprehensive assessment plans for numerous campus initiatives. Dr. Lechuga has a M.S. in Sociology from the University of Denver and a B.A. in English and Ethnic Studies (Chicana/o Studies and Black Studies) from the University of Colorado, Boulder.

Joanna Perez is a first-generation Guatemalan Sociology Doctoral Student at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC). She received her bachelor’s degree in Sociology with a double minor in Civic Engagement and Labor & Workplace Studies at the University of California Los Angeles and her master’s degree in Sociology at UIUC. Her research draws on the intersectionality of race, class, gender, sexuality, and immigration. More specifically, her dissertation focuses on the social movement of undocumented immigrant youth in the U.S. Joanna is a scholar activist invested in making a change within her community and enjoys teaching, mentoring, and learning.
Dr. David G. Embrick (Ph.D. Texas A&M University, 2006) is an Associate professor in the Sociology Department at Loyola University-Chicago and a former ASA Minority Fellow. Dr. Embrick’s publication has centered largely on the issue of the impact of contemporary forms of racism on people of color. While most of his research is specific to inequalities in the business world, he has published on race and education, the impact of schools-welfare-and prisons on people of color, and issues of sex discrimination. Dr. Embrick has published in a number of journals including Sociological Forum, The Journal of Symbolic Interaction, Race and Society, Sex Roles, Critical Sociology and the Journal of Intergroup Relations.

Cid Martinez’s (Ph.D. UC Berkeley, 2008) primary teaching and research interest are criminology, urban politics, religion, immigration and inter-racial relations. Currently, he is an assistant professor at CSU, Sacramento in the Sociology Department.

His research focuses on violence and community institutions. His book manuscript, Managed Violence: Community Institutions and the Peace of the Inner City, is currently under contract with New York University Press. The book focuses on Latinos and African Americans in South L.A.
“When We All Become the Immigration Police” by Helen B. Marrow

In July 2011, Governor of Alabama Robert Bentley signed into law a sweeping new anti-immigration bill. Hailed by Republican lawmakers as the “harshest” in the country, House Bill 56 went far beyond Arizona’s Senate Bill 1070, which had made national headlines in 2010.

On September 28, 2011, U.S. District Court Judge Sharon Blackburn blocked the first six provisions in the bill, including ones that made it a state crime for unauthorized immigrants to apply for or solicit work, made it unlawful to conceal, harbor, shield, or transport unauthorized immigrants, and prohibited unauthorized immigrant students from attending public colleges. Two of the most controversial of the remaining provisions were later enjoined by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit – one that required public schools to track the immigration status of students, and the other that allowed the state to charge someone who fails to produce proof of legal status with a misdemeanor criminal offense.

But the appellate court left in place the remaining provisions. The ninth provision – unofficially referred to as the “papers please” clause, because it allows state and local police to inquire into the immigration status of anyone stopped or arrested if an officer has a “reasonable” suspicion that the person is unauthorized – remains controversial because an injunction against its counterpart in Arizona’s SB 1070 was previously upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and is now heading to the U.S. Supreme Court.*

The tenth and eleventh provisions – the former denying unauthorized immigrations access to the courts to enforce contracts, and the latter making it a felony for unauthorized immigrants to enter or attempt to enter into business transactions with state or local governments – are even more controversial. They effectively expand the range of what is considered “illegal” behavior, not just by unauthorized immigrants by also U.S. citizens, into new territory.

As Joan Friedland (2011) notes, according to the tenth provision (Section 27), an unauthorized immigrant can enter into a contract but have no legal means to enforce it – if, for instance, an employer fails to pay for work accomplished or overtime completed, or if a landlord fails to keep a rental property in working condition. Likewise, a U.S. citizen landlord can enter into a contract with an unauthorized immigrant but have no legal means to enforce it – if, for instance, the immigrant fails to pay rent or adhere to the provisions of a lease.

According to the eleventh provision (Section 30), an unauthorized immigrant can neither enter nor even attempt to enter into business transactions with state or local governments. And while U.S. District Court Judge Sharon Blackburn defined a “business transaction” more narrowly to include only licensing and commercial activities, the provision itself defines it more broadly – as “any transaction between a person and the state or a political subdivision of the state”. Indeed, some local governments have already applied the law to all dealings with state and local government entities, and others have decided that the law limits their provision of public services such as utilities. The town of Allgood, Alabama has interpreted HB 56 to require all water customers to provide an Alabama’s driver’s license or an Alabama picture ID in order to keep their current water service. Jefferson County, Alabama has also interpreted the law to require proof of lawful presence for registering a mobile home, including for obtaining the decal proof of payment of property tax. This provision is so controversial that just this week U.S. District Court Judge Myron Thompson temporarily enjoined its enforcement regarding mobile home owners, arguing that it violates the Fair Housing Act (Hoy 2011).

Whatever happens to the legal fates of Arizona SB 1070 and Alabama HB 56, they highlight a dangerous new trend of what I call bureaucratic and civil cross-deputization.

What do I mean by this? On its own, “cross-deputation” is the official term used to describe what is happening under law enforcement provisions like the ninth one in HB 56, when state and local police become authorized to engage in activities related to federal immigration enforcement. For much of the last two centuries, state and local policing has been considered as separate from our federal immigration regime. But beginning in 1996, the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) added Section 287(g) to the Immigration and Nationality Act, vertically integrating the project of immigration enforcement. (continues on next page)
Section 287(g) authorized U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to enter into memoranda of agreement with state and local law enforcement agencies to train selected state and local officers to perform certain functions of immigration officers, at their own cost and under the supervision of federal ICE officers. Functions include searching selected federal databases and conducting interviews to assist in identifying those individuals who are in the country illegally.

Thus, under 287(g) memoranda of agreement, an increasing number of state and local law enforcement officers have become cross-deputized as federal immigration agents: they now have direct access to ICE databases and can act in the stead of ICE agencies by processing aliens for removal, which goes beyond their previous ability to communicate indirectly with ICE regarding the immigration status of individuals, or to otherwise cooperate indirectly with ICE in identification and removal of aliens not lawfully present in the United States. Moreover, the 287(g) program is just one of 14 covered by the umbrella of ICE’s Agreements of Cooperation in Communities to Enhance Safety and Security. In fact, a new ICE Secure Communities plan, which is intended to take advantage of the “full interoperability” of the federal government’s biometric identification systems to identify and remove “criminal illegal aliens”, is projected to be made available to all of the nation’s 1,200 state and federal prisons and 3,100 local jails by the end of 2013 (Rodriguez et al. 2010).

Under this plan, state and local law enforcement officers will become even more strongly cross-deputized with the powers of federal immigration agents: they will be able to check all detainees’ fingerprints, and thereby their immigration status and prior immigration violations, against FBI and DHS records as part of routine booking processes.

Nonetheless, the ninth provision of Alabama HB’s 56 is just one of many. Looking at HB 56’s provisions in their entirety, and comparing them to those in anti-immigrant provisions and bills passed in other states and localities nationwide, suggests a broader trend toward cross-deputization afoot. This trend involves not only law enforcement officers, who are indeed uniquely authorized among public workers to employ the state’s coercive power. It also involves a range of the kinds of other “street-level bureaucrats” – such teachers, school and university administrators, healthcare providers, social welfare workers, court officials, and municipal service providers.

For example, it is school teachers and university administrators who find themselves on the front line of immigration policing when local ordinances prohibit unauthorized immigrants from attending public colleges, or when state bills require public schools to track the immigration status of their students (which, by the way, is not just for “fiscal analysis” purposes only, but rather for an ultimate purpose of trying to prove that their enrollment is an economic burden on U.S. students and taxpayers, so that Plyler v. Doe can be re-challenged in court). Likewise, it is healthcare providers who find themselves on the front line of immigration policing when local ordinances – like the one passed by Alamance County Commissioners in North Carolina in 2008 – prohibit them from offering nonemergency services to all unauthorized immigrants. And it is court personnel and municipal service providers, respectively, who find themselves on the front line of immigration policing when state bills such as Alabama HB 56 deny courts the ability to enforce contracts involving unauthorized immigrants, or turn business transactions between unauthorized immigrants and state or local government entities into a felony.

In fact, on the ground level it is precisely these kinds of street-level bureaucrats who are resisting politicians’ efforts to cross-deputize their work and roles vis-à-vis immigrants. Sure, some welcome and enforce such efforts. But by and large, my research in rural North Carolina finds that street-level bureaucrats are more likely to resist bureaucratic cross-deputization than to embrace it. We can see elements of this resistance elsewhere in the country, too. Alabama school superintendents and principals issued public service announcements and hosted community forums following the two court rulings around HB 56, in order to try and reassure anxious parents that they and their children would not be reported to immigration officials for having unauthorized status if the kids attended school (Chishti and Bergeron 2011). In 2006, the Police Chiefs of major U.S. cities issued a set of public recommendations regarding local police involvement in federal immigration policing, arguing that they should focus their efforts on the service-oriented mission of community policing rather than on the regulatory (continues on next page)
oriented mission of immigration enforcement (MCC 2006). And healthcare professionals in North Carolina fought against Alamance County’s restrictions, emphasizing the confidentiality of medical records as a central tenant of health care providers’ code of ethics, and the importance of serving unauthorized immigrants to improving total community health.

For many of these street-level bureaucrats, the professional mission of improving a community’s health and well-being encourages service provision, not regulation. Similarly, the definition of their client bases often extends to all residents in the “local community”, regardless of citizenship or legal status. For others, sheer discomfort over the complex moral dilemmas raised by having to carry out the job of immigration enforcement becomes too strong.

But it isn’t just street-level bureaucrats, as the public arms of the state, who have become implicated in this new trend toward cross-deputization. The first five provisions of HB 56 actually targeted employers, including private ones, as well as all state residents, regardless of their occupations. In this sense, the trend toward cross-deputization evident in HB 56 is not just bureaucratic but also civil. In other words, I argue that it is intended to turn all members of the surrounding civil society, not just local and state law enforcement officers or other public bureaucrats, into the immigration police. Perhaps this is why HB 56’s fifth provision – that which made it unlawful to conceal, harbor, shield, or transport unauthorized immigrants – strikes so many of us as problematic, and why it garnered so much opposition, especially from religious leaders (who, not coincidentally, consider “harboring” and “shielding” their flocks from harm to be a positive part of their personal and professional calling). Often the very civilians who support immigration enforcement in the abstract, as political scientist Antje Ellerman (2006) has shown in Germany, struggle much more visibly when they have to become physical witness to it.

Recovering some historical memory would be extremely helpful to combating this trend. Before the mid-1970s, sociologist Cybelle Fox (2009) shows us that unauthorized immigrants were not automatically rendered ineligible for federally-funded public health insurance and social welfare programs. Before 1986, sociologist Douglas Massey and his colleagues (2002) remind us that it was not illegal for employers, whether private or public, to hire unauthorized immigrants. And before the 1990s and 2000s (by most state laws) and 2005 (via the REAL ID Act of 2005), it was not illegal to issue driver’s licenses to unauthorized immigrants.

We have come a long way, then, in making life hell not only for unauthorized immigrants, but also for ourselves – as the collective range of employers, street-level bureaucrats, and everyday citizens who must now bear witness to immigrants’ struggles in the face of ever-restrictive policies like Arizona’s SB 1070 and Alabama’s HB 56. Bureaucratic and civil cross-deputization is dangerous not only because it puts unauthorized immigrants at risk of destitute poverty, family dissolution, and political disenfranchisement. It also puts the rest of us on the verge of becoming active “police agents” in a country that increasingly resembles a police state to immigrants and their families.

This is not a hopeful vision. We would do well to have a serious discussion about the host of ethical and pragmatic questions this trend raises before we continue moving down this path.

*Addendum in July 2012:

In June 2012 the Supreme Court issued a 5-3 mixed ruling that allowed Arizona to implement SB 1070’s provision requiring police to determine the immigration status of people in custody if “reasonable suspicion” exists that they are in the country unlawfully (though it left the provision open to future challenge). At the same time, the Justices upheld injunctions against other provisions of the law that authorize police to arrest immigrants suspected of committing removable offenses, and that impose penalties under state law for immigrants who fail to carry “registration” papers or attempt to work without federal authorization (Winograd 2012a).

Following the decision, civil rights groups in Alabama and elsewhere have resumed their challenges to “copycat laws” bearing similarity to SB 1070. In Alabama, legal debates currently center around two of HB 56’s provisions: first, the “papers please” provision regarding immigrants in custody (given that the Justices did not strike down the analogous provision of SB 1070), and second, the provision requiring public schools to track the immigration status of students.

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(given that no equivalent provision in SB 1070 was heard by the Court). As Winograd (2012b) reports, while the Supreme Court may have issued a rebuke to the forces of cross-deputization in Arizona, their supporters in other states have no intention of backing down.

References


Helen B. Marrow, Ph.D. is an Assistant Professor in the Departments of Sociology and Latin American Studies at Tufts University. She is winner of the 2008 Best Dissertation Award from the American Sociological Association and author of New Destination Dreaming: Immigration, Race, and Legal Status in the Rural American South (Stanford University Press, 2011).
Latinos and Racial Classification by Cristina Mora

Throughout the 1970s, the US Census Bureau held a series of meetings with activists and community leaders on how to classify and enumerate Latinos. While talk of developing a panethnic “Hispanic/Latino” category was at the forefront, there was also the question of race. For the most part, community leaders lobbied for a Hispanic/Latino racial designation arguing that the standard white, black, American Indian, and Asian categories made little sense to Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and others. However, soon after the pilot results were returned, census officials shied away from this option, but not because of high respondent error. Rather, officials became worried that a Latino racial designation would lower the numerical estimates of other minority groups and thus incur the wrath of African American, Asian, and American Indian activist groups; think Puerto Ricans opting Hispanic over black, mixed Mexican American-Yaqui individuals opting Hispanic over American Indian, and even Filipinos identifying as Hispanic over Asian. Not willing to take this risk, census officials and community leaders agreed to include a “Hispanic” ethnic, instead of racial, designation on the 1980 census.

Let us fast-forward a few decades. In October of 2011 the U.S. Census Bureau released a surprising finding – the number of white Americans increased substantially between 2000 and 2010. Much of the growth, the Bureau reported, came not from higher Anglo American fertility rates, nor from an influx of European migrants, but from an increase in white identification among Latinos. Indeed, while a substantial proportion of Latinos have historically checked “Other Race” or left the race question blank (these have always been recoded as “white” by census officials), this number dwindled down to less than 40 percent in 2010, while the number of persons identifying as “white” increased significantly to 53 percent in 2010.

Now does this reflect a widespread consciousness shift in racial identification among Latinos? This is, of course, an empirical question and the literature in Latino sociology does not provide a clear-cut answer. On the one hand, there are racial boundaries studies that emphasize how intermarriage, class, nationality, and generational status influence this trend. At the extreme of this debate is the argument that Latinos are simply on their way to identifying as white, just give them a few generations. On the other hand, there are the racialization studies that emphasize (not simply mention and dismiss) inequality rates, the enduring effects of discrimination, and the experience of Latinos vis-à-vis penal and labor market institutions, to assert that Latinos are marginalized and consistently othered (read: not treated as white.) The recent anti-immigration climate in the South and Southwest is just one example of how Latinos are continuously racialized.

But if it’s not as simple as a consciousness shift, then what accounts for the Hispanic-fueled increase in the white population? I’d like to suggest that bureaucratic logics play an important role. Specifically, I mean that the Bureau’s interest in keeping racial categories historically commensurate, and thus emphasizing a real difference between race and ethnicity, was consequential. Indeed, in the 2010 census form the Bureau inserted special instructions that explicitly reminded respondents that Hispanic was an ethnicity, not a race. Spanish-speaking enumerators were also instructed to communicate the distinction. (continues on next page)
Given this new emphasis, Latino respondents may have constrained their answers to the categories at hand.

Of course, most of us can sympathize with the Bureau’s plight – the fact that the nation’s fastest growing ethnic group keeps identifying as “other race” is a technical nightmare. On the other hand, it is important to understand the subversive ways that power is at work. Receiving messages from state about what race and ethnicity mean is not completely benign. And although this is also an empirical question, I’d urge my colleagues to consider the consequences of bureaucratic logics when interpreting the 2010 results.

Nonetheless, at the very least the census results push us to consider more deeply what Latinidad means, and to discern the effects of racial categorization processes. Before WWII, academics and census officials alike slipped easily between terms such as nation, race, and ethnicity and it was not uncommon for reports on the Italian or French Race to be produced. Since then a much more rigid racial categorization structure has emerged and the question of Latino identity has become increasingly complicated. The question of whether Latinos are a race or an ethnicity (or for that matter whether we should force ourselves to keep making distinctions of this sort) speaks not simply to our ability to adequately gage the American social landscape, but also to understand how population categories map onto and shape Latino identities.

Let us consider two last tidbits. First, the Census Bureau recently released the results of the 2010 Census Race and Hispanic Origin Alternative Questionnaire Experiment (AQE). Employing a three-part research design (mail survey, reinterview study, and focus groups), the AQE tested different questionnaires, including an experimental combined race and ethnicity design. In comparison to the current two-question format, findings show that the combined race and ethnicity question increased overall response rates and decreased the number of “Some Other race.” The combined question also increased the population selecting two or more responses.

In contrast to earlier tests with combined questions, the AQE did not lower the total number of Hispanics/Latinos. In the past, some Latino leaders have rejected the combined question due to this decrease. Even now, this remains a serious concern. For instance, Angelo Falcon, president of the non-partisan National Institute for Latino Policy, told the Huffington Post, “The burden will be on the Census Bureau to come up with evidence that wording changes will not undermine the Latino numbers.”

Moving forward, the Census Bureau plans to further test on the combined race and Hispanic origin question, especially with respect to improving detailed Hispanic/Latino and Asian reporting. It also recommends the removal – long sought by a number of African American organizations – of the term “Negro” from the “Black, African American” response category. As with past censuses, the categories and questions of the upcoming decennial census and other official statistics will be shaped by scientific, bureaucratic, and certainly political considerations. In complicated ways, these considerations will determine whether Hispanics/Latino will ultimately remain on a separate question or be integrated into a combined race/ethnicity question. For more details: http://2010.census.gov/news/press-kits/aqe/aqe.html.
Stephanie Bohon (University of Tennessee) and Bridget Gorman (Rice University) will be the new editors of Population Research and Policy Review beginning January 1, 2012. PRPR is the official journal of the Southern Demographic Association, and the journal publishes high quality work using any method (well executed) with implications for population policy. This includes research on immigration and research on race.

Jennifer Correa is starting her first tenured-track position at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside as an Assistant Professor in Sociology.

Sylvia Dominguez was promoted to Associate Professor of Sociology and Human Services at Northeastern University.

Glenda Marisol Flores (Doctoral Candidate Department of Sociology University of Southern California) successfully passed her dissertation defense. Dissertation title, "Latina Teachers in Los Angeles: Navigating Race/Ethnic and Class Boundaries in Multiracial Schools." She also accepted a Tenure Track position at UC, Irvine in the Department of Chicano/ Latino Studies with a courtesy appointment in Sociology.

The work of Roberto G. Gonzales (University of Chicago) received media coverage:

Rogelio Saenz has taken a position as Dean of the College of Public Policy at the University of Texas at San Antonio. He is also Professor in the Department of Demography at UTSA.

Marta Maria Maldonado was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure at Iowa State University.

Dr. Clara E. Rodriguez (Fordham University) received a two-week Fellowship from the Advertising Educational Foundation Fellowship (for further info on this visiting professor program, see www.aef.com). She recommends visiting the website for useful resources.

Luis Alberto Fernandez was elected as vice president for the Society for the Study of Social Problems, 2013-2014.

Silvia Pedraza, Professor of Sociology and American Culture at the University of Michigan, was elected Chair of the ASA’s International Migration Section. She is organizing all its activities for the ASA’s meeting in Denver, CO in August 2012. Last March, she also led the University of Michigan’s Alumni Trip to Cuba for 32 professionals who graduated from the University.

Anthony Christina Ocampo was awarded an Outstanding Faculty Award from the Cal Poly Pomona Student Athletes, as well as the Cal Poly Pomona Provost’s Teacher-Scholar Award, which is awarded to eight junior faculty by the university each year.

Cecilia Menjivar received the following awards:
* 2011 Outstanding Doctoral Mentor Award, Arizona State University (university-wide award)
NEWS (Latino/a Section Awards)

**2012 Julian Samora Distinguished Career Award**
Mary Romero, Professor of Justice Studies and Social Inquiry, Arizona State University, Tempe.
[Committee members: Ruth Zambrana (chair), Hector Delgado, Edward Munoz and Maura Toro-Morn]

**2012 Distinguished Book Award**
Victor Rios, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of California- Santa Barbara.
[Committee members: Tomas Jimenez (chair), Manuel Barajas, Jacqueline M Hagan and G. Cristina Mora]

**2012 Distinguished Research - Best Article Award**
Veronica Terriquez. Director of Chicano/Latino Studies and Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology, University of Southern California
[Committee members: Helen Marrow (chair), Gilbert Mireles, Leland Saito, and Zulema Valdez]

**2012 Cristina Maria Riegos Student Paper Award (Dual Recipients):**
Jacob Faber. Graduate student in the Department of Sociology, New York University.
“Racial Dynamics of Subprime Mortgage Lending at the Peak.”

Matthew Ward. Graduate student in the Department of Sociology, University of Arizona.
“Battling Unauthorized Immigration to the United States: A Three Step Model of Contemporary Anti-Immigration Micromobilization”
[Committee members: Helen Marrow (chair), Gilbert Mireles, Leland Saito, and Zulema Valdez]
Publications (AS EMAILED)


Dominguez, Silvia and Betina Hollstein on Mixing Methods with Social Networks coming out with Cambridge University Press

Dominguez, Silvia et al. (Forthcoming). “Mental Health and the Adaptation of Young Liberians in Post Conflict Liberia: A Key Informants Perspective” International Journal of Culture and Mental Health


Enriquez, Laura E. 2011. “Because We Feel the Pressure and We Also Feel the Support”: Examining the Educational Success of Undocumented Immigrant Latina/o Students. Harvard Educational Review 81(3): 476-499


Ronald L. Mize and Alicia C.S. Swords. 2010. CONSUMING MEXICAN LABOR: FROM THE BRACERO PROGRAM TO NAFTA. University of Toronto Press.


Sessions on Latinos/as

1. Section on Latino/a Sociology: From Broken Promises to Possible Futures:
   Immigrant Rights in the Obama Years
Scheduled Time: Sat, Aug 18 - 8:30am - 10:10am
Session Organizers:
   Cynthia Feliciano (University of California-Irvine)
   Chalane E. Lechuga (University of New Mexico)
Presider: Chalane E. Lechuga (University of New Mexico)

Session Participants:
   Education not Deportation: Undocumented Immigrant Youth Activism in the Obama Years
      *Edelina M. Burciaga (University of California-Irvine)
   Do Undocumented Immigrants Commit More Crime? An Examination of the Utah Criminal Justice System
      *Charlie V. Morgan (Brigham Young University),
      *Michele Enciso Bendall (Brigham Young University)
      *John P. Hoffmann (Brigham Young University)
   The Burden of Deportation Policies on Children in Mexican Immigrant Families
      *Joanna Dreby (State University of New York-Albany)
   Framing Strategies and Negotiations in Two Immigrant Rights Organizations in Colorado
      *Nicole Lambert (University of Colorado-Boulder)
Discussant: Gloria S. Vaquera (John Carroll University)

2. Section on Latino/a Sociology: Latina/o Gender and Sexual Lives: New Insights, Conversations, and Research Directions (co-sponsored with Section on Sex and Gender)
Scheduled Time: Sat, Aug 18 - 10:30am - 12:10pm
Session Organizers:
   Lorena Garcia (University of Illinois-Chicago)
   Maura I. Toro-Morn (Illinois State University)
   Presider: Lorena Garcia (University of Illinois-Chicago)
Session Participants:
   Capitalizing on Education: Gay Latino Undergraduates’ Heteronormative Identity Work and Compensatory Manhood Acts
      *Abraham E. Pena-Talamantes (Florida State University)
   Rethinking Latina Youth Sexualities: Intersections of Gender, Class, and Culture
      *Emily S. Mann (San Francisco State University)
      *Cynthia Gómez (San Francisco State University)
   Grow Your Hair Out: Chicano Gang Recovery through Masculinity and the Body
      *Edward Orozco Flores (Loyola University-Chicago)
Discussant: Katie Linette Acosta (Tulane University)
3. Section on Latino/a Sociology Business Meeting
Scheduled Time: Sat, Aug 18 - 1:30pm - 2:10pm

OTHER SESSIONS ON LATINO ISSUES

4. Regular Session. Latino Issues
Scheduled Time: Fri, Aug 17 - 8:30am - 10:10am
Session Organizer: Silvia Dominguez (Northeastern University)
Presider: David G. Embrick (Loyola University-Chicago)
Session Participants:
- Latina/os, Sex and the Movies: How Film, Religion and Culture Combat Sexual Binaries and Homonegativity
  *Wendy Arce (Graduate Theological Union)
- Latino and Non-Hispanic White Intermarriage: Bi-culturalism and Racial Consciousness
  *Jessica M. Vasquez (University of Oregon)
- The Organizational Experiences of Mexican American Men and Women in the U.S. Marine Corps
  *Karin Modesto De Angelis (U.S. Air Force Academy)
- Why Has the U.S. Housing Crisis Hit Latinos Hardest?
  *Jacob S. Rugh (Princeton University)
- Latino Spatial and Structural Assimilation: Close Friendships with Anglos Among Houston-area Latinos
  *Marcus L. Britton (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

5. Regular Session: Multi-racial Classification/Identity
Scheduled Time: Fri, Aug 17 - 8:30am - 10:10am
Session Organizer: Ashley Wood Doane (University of Hartford)
Presider: Ashley Wood Doane (University of Hartford)

Capital “M” Multiracial: The Coherence of a Multiracial Identity and Challenges to the U.S. Racial Hierarchy
*Hephzibah Virginia Strmic-Pawl (University of Virginia)

Race Matters: The Racial Classification of Children in Latino/Non-Latino White, Black, and Asian Intermarriages
*Michael Hajime Miyawaki (Fordham University)

Is a Diverse Necessarily a Multiracial Future: Projections of the Racially Mixed Population
*Rose Anne Medeiros (Rice University), *Jenifer L. Bratter (Rice University)

Population Projections of the Mixed Race Population, 2000-2055
*Victor R. Thompson (Rider University)

Discussant: Nicholas A. Jones (U.S. Census Bureau)

**Scheduled Time:** Sat, Aug 18 - 8:30am - 10:10am

**Session Organizer:** Katharine Donato (Vanderbilt University)

**Presider:** Katharine Donato (Vanderbilt University)

**Session Participants:**

- Contextualizing Financial Strain in the Older Latino Population
  - *Carlos Diaz-Venegas (University of Texas-Austin)*
  - *Karl Eschbach (University of Texas-Medical Branch)*,
  - *Jacqueline L. Angel (University of Texas-Austin)*

- How do Parents’ and One’s Own Education Accumulate to Shape Adult Health?
  - *Jennifer Karas Montez (Harvard University)*

- Veteran Status, Onward and Return Migration in the All Volunteer Force Era
  - *Amy Kate Bailey (Utah State University)*

**Discussant:** Mariano Sana (Vanderbilt University)

7. **Section on Human Rights Paper Session: Human Rights of Migrants**

**Scheduled Time:** Sat, Aug 18 - 12:30pm - 2:10pm

**Session Organizer:** Rogelio Saenz (University of Texas-San Antonio)

**Presider:** Rogelio Saenz (University of Texas-San Antonio)

**Session Participants:**

- Coercive Immigration Enforcement and Bureaucratic Ideology
  - *Nestor P. Rodriguez (University of Texas-Austin)*,
  - *Cristian Luis Paredes (University of Texas-Austin)*

- Due Process Denied: Deportations in the Twenty-first Century United States
  - *Tanya Maria Golash-Boza (University of California-Merced)*

- Emerging Sociological Theories of Human Rights: Social Structure, Human Agency, and Inequality
  - *Tim J. Dunn (Salisbury University)*

- The Limits of Human Rights in the Context of Market Citizenship
  - *Stephanie J. Nawyn (Michigan State University)*

**Discussant:** Cecilia Menjivar (Arizona State University)

Scheduled Time: Sat, Aug 18 - 2:30pm - 4:10pm

Building:

Session Organizer: Leisy Janet Abrego (University of California-Los Angeles)

Presider: Patrisia Macias (Sarah Lawrence College)

Session Participants:

Between Exploitation and Resistance: Immigrant Women Organizing Residential Construction
* Maria Cristina Morales (University of Texas-El Paso)

Litigating to Organize: Workers’ Centers, Immigrant Workers and the National Labor Relations Act
* Jessica Rose Garrick (University of New Mexico)

Regulatory Resistance: Bureaucratic Opportunity Structures Shaping Rights of Undocumented Workers
* Ming Hsu Chen (University of Colorado-Boulder)

Undocumented and Unafraid: Undocumented Youth, Deportation Deferral Campaigns, and Redefining Belonging
* Caitlin Cassidy Patler (University of California-Los Angeles)

Discussant: Leisy Janet Abrego (University of California-Los Angeles)

9. Regular Session: Latinos and Social Movements

Scheduled Time: Sat, Aug 18 - 2:30pm - 4:10pm

Session Organizer: Silvia Dominguez (Northeastern University)

Presider: Ramiro Martinez (Florida International University)

Session Participants:

Latinos and Social Movements in the Obama Years
* Jose Zapata Calderon (Pitzer College)

Undocumented and Unafraid: The Political Emergence of the Dream Generation
* Thomas Pineros Shields (Brandeis University)

Undocumented, Studious, but Pessimistic: Perspectives of Undocumented Latino Students in Chicago
* Dennis Kass (Chicago Law and Education Foundation)
  * Michael Onstott (Chicago Law and Education Foundation),
  * Lucila Rivas (Chicago Law and Education Foundation)

Voice and Power in the Immigrant Youth Movement
* Walter Nicholls (University of Amsterdam)

Discussant: Victor M. Rios (University of California-Santa Barbara)
10. Regular Session: Social Movements: Activist Paths and Identities
Scheduled Time: Sun, Aug 19 - 8:30am - 10:10am
Building:
Session Organizer: Steven M. Buechler (Minnesota State University)
Presider: Robert D. Benford (University of South Florida)
Session Participants:

Making it Personal: Humanizing Tactics and the Diffusion of Success in the Anti-sweatshop Movement
Forrest S. Briscoe (Pennsylvania State University)
   *Abhinav Gupta (Pennsylvania State University), Mark Anner (Cornell University)

The Distinctiveness of Antiwar Activism: Paths of Activist Participation in a Multi-movement Environment
*Fabio Rojas (Indiana University)

Constructing “Identities of Privilege”: Identity Work in Conservative Social Movements
*David R. Dietrich (Texas State University)

*Wayne Santoro (University of New Mexico)
*Maria Beatriz Velez (University of New Mexico)
*Stacy M. Keogh (University of New Mexico)

Discussant: Robert D. Benford (University of South Florida)

11. Section on Sociology of Religion Paper Session: Religion in Racial and Ethnic Contexts
Scheduled Time: Sun, Aug 19 - 2:30pm - 4:10pm
Session Organizer: Daniel V.A. Olson (Purdue University)
Presider: Jen’nan G. Read (Duke University)
Session Participants:

United by Faith: Race, Ethnicity, Religion, and Beliefs about the Racial Inequality in America
*Ryon Jayson Cobb (Florida State University)
*Samuel L. Perry (University of Chicago)
*Erica Ryu Wong (University of Michigan)

Hispanic Catholic, Hispanic Protestant: A Test of Segmented Assimilation Theory on Religious Outcomes
*David E. Eagle (Duke University)

Making Good in the Hood: Mexican Immigrants and Religious Communities in Fresno
*Melissa Guzman (University of California-Santa Barbara)

Bridges and Barriers: Religion and Immigrant Occupational Attainment across Integration Contexts
*Phillip Connor (Pew Research Center)
*Matthias Koenig (University of Goettingen)
12. Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities Paper Session: Socio-historical Significance of Changing Ethnicity and Race Categories: Beyond the Black, Latino, and White Paradigm
Scheduled Time: **Mon, Aug 20 - 8:30am - 10:10am**

**Session Organizer:** Nadia Y. Kim (Loyola Marymount University)
**Presider:** Nadia Y. Kim (Loyola Marymount University)
**Session Participants:**

Nationalism and the Science of Ethnic Categorization
*Greggor Mattson (Oberlin College)

*Anthony Daniel Perez (University of North Carolina)
*Charles Hirschman (University of Washington)

Re-making Race for Inclusion: “Race” and “Class” Categories in Brazil’s New Affirmative Action
*Michelle Elaine Peria (University of California-Irvine)
*Stanley R. Bailey (University of California-Irvine)

Trapped in Racial Limbo: How Racial Triangulation can Explain the Mexican Inner Ethnic Conflict
*Marisa Estela Sanchez (Texas A&M University)

13. Regular Session: Regular Session: Race and Ethnicity
Scheduled Time: **Mon, Aug 20 - 10:30am - 12:10pm**
**Session Organizer:** Jessica M. Vasquez (University of Oregon)
**Presider:** Jessica M. Vasquez (University of Oregon)
**Session Participants:**

Challenges to Social Constructionist Views of Race in the Genomic Era
*Catherine Lee (State University of New Jersey-Rutgers)
*Crystal Bedley (State University of New Jersey-Rutgers)

Immigrant Community Boundaries in Response to State Racial Categories
*Tamera Lee Stover (University of California-Berkeley)

Race-ing towards the Real South Korea: The Case of Black-Korean Nationals and African Migrants
*Nadia Y. Kim (Loyola Marymount University)

Transnational Racial Meanings and Racial Ideologies in Miami
*Elizabeth Marie Aranda (University of South Florida)
14. **Section on International Migration Paper Session. Immigrants and Natives: Social Mobility, Intergroup Conflict, and Cooperation**

**Scheduled Time:** Mon, Aug 20 - 2:30pm - 4:10pm

**Session Organizer:** Silvia Dominguez (Northeastern University)

**Presider:** Silvia Dominguez (Northeastern University)

**Session Participants:**

A Glimpse of the Other Side: Immigrant Service Workers in a Wealthy Neighborhood  
*Elizabeth Miller (City University of New York-Graduate Center)*

Demographic Change and Urban Transformation: Interactions between Immigrant Business Owners and Customers, 1970 to 2007  
*Steven J. Gold (Michigan State University)*

From Jim Crow to Juan Crow: Black-brown Relations in the New South  
*Jennifer Anne Meri Jones (Ohio State University)*

Immigrants and Natives: Latina Teachers and the Hidden Chicana/Latina Cultural Pedagogy in Multiracial School-workplaces  
*Glenda M. Flores (University of California-Irvine)*

**Discussant:** Cid G. Martinez (California State University-Sacramento)

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**Section on Latino/a Sociology / Section on Latino/a Sociology Roundtables**

15. **Scheduled Time:** SAT, Aug 18 - 12:30am - 1:30 pm

**Session Organizers:** Elizabeth Aranda (University of South Florida)  
Giovani Burgos (McGill University)

**Table 01. Assimilation, Acculturation, and Race and Ethnic Identities among Latinos/as**

**Table Presider:** Lorena Castro (Stanford University)

**Session Participants:**

Attitudes about Assimilation among the Mexican-origin Population: Evidence from the 2006 Immigrant Rights Marches  
*Lorena Castro (Stanford University)*

Central American 2nd Generation: Identity Formation in Los Angeles  
*Ariana Jeanette Valle (University of California-Los Angeles)*

Integrating the Best of Both Worlds: Bi-cultural Adjustment of Mexican-origin College Students  
*Micah Infante (Texas A&M University)*  
*Kyle Anne Nelson (University of Northern Colorado)*

Race and Ethnicity: Theoretical and Applied Case for Latinos  
*Celia Olivia Lacayo (University of California-Berkeley)*
Table 02. Latinos/as and the Educational Pipeline
Table Presider: Christine E. Bose (State University of New York-Albany)

Session Participants:
   *Chalane E. Lechuga (University of New Mexico)
Real Utopias: Anzalduan Weaving of “Autohistorias” and “Testimonios” in Chicana/Latina Educational Narratives
   *Elisa Facio (University of Colorado-Boulder)
   *Shannon Coffey (University of Colorado-Boulder)
Schooling Experiences among Mexican Americans
   *Casandra Danielle Salgado (University of California-Los Angeles)
Unfinished Business: Latino Faculty Diversity in the State University of New York System
   *Christine E. Bose (State University of New York-Albany)
   *Edna Acosta-Belen (State University of New York-Albany)
Education And Skin Color Among Mexican Americans
   *Vilma Ortiz (University of California-Los Angeles)

Table 03. Latino/as and Health
Table Presider: Tangela G. Towns (University of Central Florida)

Session Participants:
Health Management Strategies of Undocumented Latina Household Workers in Los Angeles
   *Mirian Giovanna Meux (University of California-Los Angeles)

Health Promotion Among Hispanic Males
   *Tangela G. Towns (University of Central Florida)
   *Fernando I. Rivera (University of Central Florida)

Latinos in Hawaii
   *Giovani Burgos (McGill University)
Section on Latino/a Sociology / Section on Latino/a Sociology Roundtables (continued)

**Table 04. Issues Confronting Latino Families**

Table Presider: Marc R. Settembrino (University of Central Florida)

Session Participants:

Sharing Household Labor in Mexican American Families
* Katy M. Pinto (California State University-Dominguez Hills)
  * Vilma Ortiz (University of California-Los Angeles)

Under One Roof: The Effects of "Secure Communities" Policy on Mixed Status Latino Families in Oregon
* Emily M. Drew (Willamette University)

Food Security Among U.S. Latinos: Effects of Place of Birth, Years in the United States, and Ethnicity
* Marc R. Settembrino (University of Central Florida)

**Table 05. Contemporary Issues Facing Latinos/as**

Table Presider: Elizabeth Marie Aranda (University of South Florida)

Session Participants:

Disparities in House Value among Latino Boomers by Citizenship and English Proficiency
* Marisa Estela Sanchez (Texas A&M University)

Local Context and National Consequences: Black and Latino Homicide Variations
* Ramiro Martinez (Florida International University)

Uncertain Times: Day Laborers Working in the U.S. Informal Economy
* Daniel Melero Malpica (Sonoma State University)

White Racial Attitudes and Affects on Policy Preferences
* Celia Olivia Lacayo (University of California-Berkeley)
A note from the newsletter editor:

Ideally, it would be extremely useful if you send me all references to your recently published work in ASA format. See the ASA Style guide. This makes it much easier for me to create a proper bibliography.

Most importantly, please do not be shy about sending me any information that you may want included in future newsletters. Your input (news, awards, publications, etc.) is the backbone of the newsletter and is behind the success of the Latino/a Sociology Section.

I hope you enjoyed this issue of NOTAS and hope to see many of you at the ASA meeting in Denver!

--Giovani Burgos

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