

Section Paper Session Topics

Paper submissions to the following topics will open November 1, 2019. The deadline to submit is Wednesday, January 29, 2020 at 11:59 p.m. Eastern. PDF version.

Community and Urban Sociology Section

Cities and Big Data

The use of 'big data' for social sciences is on the rise. Social media and other location-based services provide an abundance of fine-grained data to a high geographical resolution. New computational methods allow researchers to analyze high volumes of user-generated location points, travels, tweets, reviews, among others. This context poses an opportunity for urban sociologists to expand traditional quantitative and qualitative methods in researching people's dynamics in the city, and the impact of new technologies on the urban experience. This panel provides a space for discussion among researchers interested in exploring the possibilities of 'big data' analysis for urban sociology.

Community and Urban Sociology Section

Community and Urban Sociology Section Roundtables

Community and Urban Sociology Section

New Forms of Precarious Urban Labor

The rise of platform based gig work, such as driving an Uber or finding short stints on Taskrabbit, is often linked back to the Great Recession as workers attempted to make do with less and diversify their income sources. But as platform-based gig work enters its second decade, the question arises, how has gig work given rise to new forms of urban precarity? More broadly, what is the impact of the new urban economy on workers, their careers, and life chances? This session invites papers that explore new forms of precarious labor by considering some of the following: What is the relationship of different types of platform-based gig work to urban place-making, e.g. the experience of "eyes on the street", as workers are increasingly found in co-working spaces, coffee shops, and parks? In what ways do new forms of labor shape precarity for urban workers, as they encounter increased and outsourced risk in the workplace? Alternatively, has the reported flexibility of the work allowed for improved financial security through a side hustle for those with in-demand skills and high levels of social and financial capital? And finally, how do we theorize the forms of precarious labor and platform-based gig work within the study of urban inequality and racial segregation?

Community and Urban Sociology Section

Theorizing the Renters and Rental Housing in the United States

In U.S. cities, the percentage of residents renting units versus owning homes has reached a historic high. Given the growing share of renters and increasing rental costs across the country's largest metropolitan areas, this session invites papers that explore various facets of rental markets in the United States, particularly as they relate to urban inequality. Potential topics of interest could examine how residents navigate unaffordable housing markets to find adequate housing; the role of landlords, property managers, real estate investors, and city officials vis-à-vis rental markets; or dynamics within subgroups of renters. Papers may also explore topics such as: cost-saving measures such as doubling up; the emergence of multi-tenant homes and short-term rental services; the global circuits of finance capital and how they relate to the rental market; and social movements mobilizing for greater tenant protections and dignified housing. Overall, this session seeks submissions that broadly theorize various aspects of rental markets. It will examine rental relationships as engines of inequality in the United States, as well as the resistance that it engenders in the process.

Community and Urban Sociology Section

Work, Community, and City

This session brings together the subjects of work and community and answers questions about how employees, freelancers, and even more precarious workers find community in the city. With the high cost of living in cities, stagnating wages, and long hours, many urban workers struggle to find like-minded and meaningful community. Papers in this session will address the following questions: How does the culture of creative class cities promote or harm a sense of community? What kinds of spaces facilitate connections, engage people in community-building, and bring people together? How do urban workers experience quality of life in cities and communities?

Family Section

Family and Health

Research at the intersection of family and health.

Family Section

Family Section Roundtable Sessions

Family Section

Gender and Family

Research at the intersection of gender and family.

Family Section

Intergenerational Relationships

Research on family relationships between generations, including parents, grandparents, and children.

Family Section

Work and Family

Research at the intersection of work and family.

Section on Aging and the Life Course

Age Matters: Explorations of Age Categories in Social Life

This session seeks to explore how age and age categories shape people's social lives and experiences. Submissions might illuminate a wide range of topics, such as how age and age categories shape social identities, relations, interactions, expectations, conflict and cooperation, segregation and integration, stereotypes, discrimination, transitions, or language. New frontiers in theory and research on age lie in revealing its intersections with gender, race, and social class, and its roles in systems of power and inequality. Both theoretical and empirical contributions are welcomed.

Section on Aging and the Life Course

Diversity or Disadvantage? Interrogating How Social Inequality Shapes Life Course(s)

Life course scholarship has long called for attention to the diversity in life course paths, by gender, race/ethnicity, immigration status, or social class. Yet implicit in the word “diversity” is a sense of benign differences between persons and groups, which obscures the vast social inequalities at play in shaping life chances and experiences. Seeking to identify a generalized understanding of how early experiences manifest in later life outcomes or focusing on normative transitions or trajectories does not place social inequality at the center of the inquiry. This session calls for papers that interrogate such social inequalities and how they interact across the life course, manifesting in early, mid, and late life disparities. Topics could include: the effect of early economic disadvantage on the transition to adulthood; gendered life courses and access to key social institutions such as work; how structural racism limits intergenerational social mobility.

Section on Aging and the Life Course

Section on Aging and the Life Course Roundtables

Section on Alcohol, Drugs, and Tobacco

Section on Alcohol, Drugs, and Tobacco - Open Paper Session

Section on Alcohol, Drugs, and Tobacco

Section on Alcohol, Drugs, and Tobacco Roundtables

Section on Altruism, Morality, and Social Solidarity

Open Session on Altruism, Morality, and Social Solidarity: Understanding the Good in a World Gone Bad

How are we to understand how, why, and when people do good in a world gone wrong? What distinguishes those who take moral action to help others from the bad? Why do people persist in working collectively for a good society against steep odds? How do people contest their own marginalization and create empowerment? Given the challenges that contemporary societies face due to patriarchy, racism, exploitation, nationalism, environmental destruction, and violence, among other problems, this open session examines the meanings, practices, institutions, processes, cultures, and movements intended to benefit the welfare of others. The session includes papers that approach this topic from range of methodological and epistemological perspectives.

Section on Animals and Society

Animal Labor

Although Nonhuman Animals are heavily integrated into human societies and their labor contributes heavily to societal maintenance and advancement, sociology has only minimally included Nonhuman Animals in the study of inequality and resistance in work. This session aims to spotlight animal labor of all kinds, such as that related to food production, therapy work, companionship and emotional labor, household contributions, labor in entertainment and science, pets in human workplaces, as well as the exploitation or celebration of work in free-living, "wild" animal communities. This session also welcomes papers on inequality and resistance in human labor related to nonhumans, such as social movements, farming and slaughterhouses, veterinary work, therapy, sheltering, sanctuary work, etc.

Section on Animals and Society

Section on Animals and Society Round Table

This is an open call for submissions to a roundtable discussion. Papers must relate to animals and society, broadly defined.

Section on Asia and Asian America

Asian Americans in a Changing American Society

With a changing global economy and shifting racial dynamics in American society, Asian Americans face new challenges in this era of populism and rising nationalism. This panel will feature new research that analyzes the diversity of Asian American experiences in the U.S., focusing on emerging themes within the community. Paper topics might include the transition from education to work, shifting racial/ethnic dynamics, ethnic and cultural capital, gender and families, workplace inequalities, political advocacy or the undocumented Asian populations. The panel will bring together papers that highlight the relative socioeconomic success among Asian Americans, along with remaining barriers against their full integration into American life, especially among marginalized and disadvantaged Asian ethnic groups.

Section on Asia and Asian America

Section on Asia and Asian America Roundtable Session

Section on Asia and Asian America

The New Economy and Changes in Asian Societies

How are globalization, computerization, digitalization, and financialization transforming work and life for people in Asia? To echo the ASA theme for the annual conference, "Power, Inequality, and Resistance at Work," this panel will feature research that explores how the forces of new economic realities play out across Asia. Paper topics might include how these new economies shape organizational inequality, workplace discrimination, work and family life, gender and racial/ethnic inequalities, cultural understandings and practices, urban life, or democratic institutions. We also welcome papers that question whether, and to what extent, new economies are actually changing Asian societies or perpetuating existing social dynamics.

Section on Children and Youth

Children and Youth in a Changing World

Youth's worlds today are characterized by dramatic social changes, including changes (1) in the way youth connect with each other, (2) in oppressive state policies, (3) in exposure to violence in communities and schools, and (4) even in the physical environment and global climate. These changes have implications for happy and healthy human development as well as equality of opportunity and life chances. With this session, we include papers that examine (1) how broad social, political, environmental, and technological forces are affecting the lives of children and youth and (2) how youth are making sense of, incorporating, or resisting these changes, collectively and individually. Both theoretical and empirical papers are welcome, as are papers using quantitative or qualitative methodologies. We strongly encourage papers that examine the lives of children and youth around the world and that include an intersectional lens.

Section on Children and Youth

Making Research on Children and Youth Matter: Strategies & Challenges

Sociologists are well positioned to conduct research on children and youth with real world implications; and yet, doing public sociology, particularly with kids, is not always easy. With this session, we feature research from scholars who are taking steps to make their research on youth matter to the everyday lives of kids. The presentations will both (1) share new and novel empirical insights into kids' lives and (2) discuss the challenges and strategies of translating research findings so that they have a public impact. We welcome papers: (1) using qualitative or quantitative methodologies; (2) that discuss epistemological, ethical, practical, or theoretical issues in bridging our roles as scholar-researchers and public-policy makers, interventionists, and/or social activists; or (3) that feature creative or traditional ways of doing public sociology.

Section on Children and Youth

Power, Agency, and Resistance in Youth's Lives

Children and youth face unequal treatment by virtue of their intersecting identities (e.g., race, gender, disability, immigration status, etc.) and are generally offered fewer opportunities to shape the world they inhabit because of their subordinate developmental stage. In this session, we invite papers that grapple with the connections between power, agency, and resistance in the lives of children and youth and the implications of these connections for children's life chances. Both theoretical and empirical papers are welcome, as are papers using quantitative and qualitative methodologies. We strongly encourage papers that examine the lives of children and youth around the world and that include an intersectional lens.

Section on Children and Youth

Section on Children and Youth Roundtables

We welcome all papers featuring research on children and youth.

Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements

Collective Behavior and Social Movements Refereed Roundtables

Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements

Current Scholarship on Activism, Contention, Social Movements

This session seeks scholarship on a broad range of scholarly questions regarding resistance, activism, contentious politics and social movements. Of particular interest are studies that cut across social movement cases to examine broad themes across social movement organizations and sectors.

Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements

Indigenous-Led Social Movements and the Role of Alliances

In the 21st century, Indigenous peoples have been at the forefront of movements not only to defend Indigenous lands and waters and uphold treaties, but also to combat climate change, racism, and heteropatriarchy and to build more just and sustainable societies. From Idle No More to Standing Rock, some non-Indigenous people and organizations have sought to stand in solidarity with Indigenous-led movements. This session invites theoretical and empirical papers on the origins, development, and impacts of Indigenous-led social movements in North America and beyond. Under what conditions do such movements emerge and how do they unfold? What are their strategies and goals, and what have they accomplished? How do they deal with racist, colonialist counter-movements? When, how, and why are alliances forged with non-Indigenous groups? What roles can such alliances play, what challenges arise in working together, and what may be learned from these experiences?

Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements

Leverage and Disruption: What does the evidence say?

This session aims to bring together empirical evidence that addresses questions around movement leverage and their ability to maximize concessions through disruption. Which protest movements, actors, and targets possess the leverage to amplify disruption, under which structural conditions, and how? What about movements that don't possess the same leverage? What does disruption look like (or can it be recognized) in settings other than labor strikes and boycotts? What are the consequences of disruption? Are there different types of leverage? We invite scholars working on a wide range of movements from student movements, peasant rebellions, and working class organizations, to poor people's movements, climate change, and anti-race struggles to submit papers that can contribute to a discussion on the analytical and strategic value of disruption to social movements.

Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements

Negative Drivers of Collective Action in the 21st Century

Just as movement scholars have developed precise indicators of political opportunities (elite conflict, institutional access, declining repression, etc), we need more precise classifications of negative conditions driving collective action in the 21st century. This panel seeks papers on various forms of threat and the conditions likely to generate mobilization. The women's marches, international women's day actions, economic austerity, immigrant rights, police abuse, government repression, renewed authoritarianism and racism, and ecological crises are all associated with producing some of the largest mobilizations in the past decade and are largely stimulated by negative circumstances. The panel will highlight research in progress to better define and understand various threats and the conditions under which they lead to efficacious mobilizations.

Section on Communication, Information Technologies, and Media Sociology

Communication, Information and Technology: Critical Debates

Communication, information and technology has received much attention with the rapid spread of digital technologies such as mobile technology, apps, computers, and social media platforms. While much research has focused on the adoption and use of these technologies, there is an urgent need for critical debates. The session encourages work with diverse theoretical and empirical approaches that shed light on ethical, moral, and political concerns, consequences, and contingencies of various aspects of communication, information and technology. Advancing critical debates and understandings of information, communication and technologies including discussions around algorithmic bias, platform ownership and regulation, privacy and moral dilemmas.

Section on Communication, Information Technologies, and Media Sociology

Digital and Legacy Media: Rethinking Social Processes

Digital and legacy media have transformed many social processes, often in unexpected and sudden ways. This session invites paper submissions that contribute to our understanding of how media and social processes are linked. The session welcomes new methodological approaches to the study of social processes that are linked to transformations in digital and legacy media. It also welcomes theoretical understandings of how the media transform social processes. Media are defined broadly, in particular taking into consideration developments of media convergence, transmedia, and constant changes and developments in digital media features, affordances, and environments. Social processes of interest include information sharing, friending, dating, and networking, but are not limited to individual level processes. Papers on micro- and macro-level social processes are also welcome looking at for example institutional, group, or organizational social processes occurring through digital media, legacy media, and alternative media.

Section on Communication, Information Technologies, and Media Sociology

Media, (Mis)Information, and Democracy

The legitimacy of democracy hinges on voters having sufficient accurate information to make meaningful decisions on their own behalf when they enter the voting booth. This has never been as simple as we might hope: the ideal of the informed citizenry has been thwarted by gatekeeping, public relations, propagandists, the silencing of marginalized voices, conspiracy theories, and the misuse of statistics (intentional and unintentional). Even so, we have reached a crisis in our information environment. Heightened political polarization, an endless array of venues generating news and news analysis, and new information and communications technologies that dramatically increase the speed and scale at which misinformation can be circulated have proved fertile ground for information pollution. This session will explore the interplay between media (legacy media as well as new media) and the information environment.

Section on Communication, Information Technologies, and Media Sociology

Section on Communication, Information Technologies, and Media Sociology Refereed Roundtable Session

The CITAMS Roundtables bring together scholars who examine important questions about communication, information, technology, and media sociology broadly defined. The CITAMS Roundtables welcomes a range of contributions from different theoretical perspectives and at different stages. The CITAMS Roundtables welcomes scholars at different stages of their careers and represents a valuable opportunity to present and discuss work with peers in the field.

Section on Comparative-Historical Sociology

Comparative-Historical Sociology Refereed Roundtables (60 minutes)

Section on Comparative-Historical Sociology

Historical and Comparative Perspectives on Law, Politics, and Institutional Change in the United States

For some time now, scholars from a range of disciplinary backgrounds have asked whether and how law and the courts might come to shape institutional change in the United States, especially given the fragmented and decentralized structure of the American political system. What kind of independent capacities, if any, do the courts have in this regard? What are the limits of such capacities? Under what conditions or circumstances is the impact of law and the courts magnified, diminished, or even negated? In what ways do law and the courts play into processes of institutional change such as layering, conversion, drift, displacement, path dependence, and policy feedback? What kind of alternative to the political system do law and the courts appear to represent? This session welcomes papers that take a historical-sociological approach to exploring these and related questions. Scholarship that places the case of the United States into comparative perspective is especially welcome.

Section on Comparative-Historical Sociology

Populism and Religion: Comparative-Historical Approaches

While the literature on the rise of populism(s) is rich and ever growing, the interplay between populism and religion(s), especially in non-Western cases, remains underexamined. This session brings together case studies and comparative works that offer historical sociological perspectives on the study of populism and religion. Across multiple geographies and religious traditions, it considers the various ways in which religion and populism interact, and asks: What are the religious origins and consequences of populism and vice versa? How do populists, both left- and right-wing, utilize religion/secularity as an identity marker and mobilization tool? How do religious leaders and communities deploy populism? In what ways do religion and populism get entangled with other forces, such as nationalism? The session explores these and other questions to shed light on the populism-religion nexus.

Section on Comparative-Historical Sociology

The Meaning of Corruption--Historical Transformations and Cultural Variations

Partly in reaction to the constraints of modernization theory, the recent efflorescence of social-scientific work on corruption has overwhelmingly sought to materialize and universalize the concept. Yet corruption remains indelibly a composite of concrete behaviors and the judgment of those behaviors in terms of varying cultural and historical norms. This panel seeks to probe variations in the meaning of what counts as "corruption" and why those meanings change. We especially invite historical accounts of corruption.

Section on Crime, Law, and Deviance

Open Session on Crime, Law, and Deviance

Section on Crime, Law, and Deviance

Section on Crime, Law, and Deviance Roundtable Session

Section on Disability in Society

Past, Present, and Future: 30 years after the Americans with Disabilities Act

Papers in this session will explore disability as a category of social life. We encourage submissions that explore past, present, and/or future considerations for the Americans with Disabilities Act; disability rights; disability justice; disability

policy and organizational outcomes; activism and social movements; disability, access, inclusion and accessibility; disability as an axis of structural inequality and marginalization; and other topics that examine disability as a social and structural experience. Papers on all types of disabilities are encouraged.

Section on Disability in Society

The Section on Disability and Society Referred Round Tables

Papers in this session will explore disability in society broadly. Disability is a social category of life that encompasses a wide range of physical, mental, and behavior differences. Papers may explore disability and identity; disability activism and social movements; disability work, community and social participation; disability as an axis of structural inequality and marginalization; disability and access to services; disability and family, and other topics that consider the social experience of disability. Papers on all types of disabilities are encouraged.

Section on Economic Sociology

Economic Sociology Section Session

Section on Economic Sociology

Section on Economic Sociology Roundtables

Section on Environmental Sociology

A Comparative Approach: Environmental Politics in a Time of Populism, Nationalism and De-Globalization

The list of authoritarian leaders who have come to rule a nation's central state by "deploying or harnessing some variant of populism" is distressing: "Bolsonaro in Brazil. Battulga in Mongolia. Duterte in the Philippines. Erdogan in Turkey. Putin in Russia. Modi in India. Xi in China. Trump in the United States." (McCarthy, 2019: 302-303). This populism is often accompanied by "country first" nationalism and a peeling back of some, but not all, market and governance dimensions of globalization. This raises many questions for those studying environmental governance and politics past, present and future. First – how may natural resource and environmental issues drive these trends? For example, how have downturns and uncertainties in communities built on natural resource extraction embedded in global commodity chains influenced the rise in populism? Second- how have these trends influenced environmental governance currently? For example, what national regulations and international treaties have been rolled back and how has that impacted people and the environment? What counter-movements and resistance has this spurred? And third – are there cases that can be pointed to that counter these trends and serve as a vision for a future environmental politics that lead to sustainable and inhabitable earth?

James McCarthy (2019) Authoritarianism, Populism, and the Environment: Comparative Experiences, Insights, and Perspectives, *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*, 109:2, 301-313, DOI: 10.1080/24694452.2018.1554393

Section on Environmental Sociology

Creating Knowledge for Equality and Empowerment

Environmental justice is a central and important focus in environmental sociology. Environmental justice research has demonstrated that institutional racism, sexism and classism, often intersecting, lead to unjust environmental outcomes. Scholars and practitioners are often working in the very structures and institutions that perpetuate these inequalities. If poorly designed and executed, research has the potential to aggravate inequalities by burdening marginalized populations, reifying the people researched as powerless, or producing knowledge that only serves powerful interests and their agenda. Given this, how do we ensure that environmental sociology research advances equality and empowerment? This session will feature researchers and practitioners using innovative approaches to create knowledge that empowers marginalized

groups to achieve more just outcomes. These research designs address intersectionality and power dynamics in how they produce knowledge about environmental problems and solutions. Examples of these kinds of research approaches could include feminist science, community based participatory research, citizen science, activist research, and co-production of knowledge.

Section on Environmental Sociology

Section on Environmental Sociology Roundtables

Section on Environmental Sociology

Social Change for Sustainability

When social change is described, it is often characterized as either a rapid, non-linear, “tipping point” or a slow, gradual, change over time. Though social changes may lead to worsening environmental issues (i.e. populist leaders with deregulatory agendas), social change is also at the center of solutions to the problems of concern in environmental sociology. Social change is needed to decarbonize the energy system. It is needed to clean up toxic sites and provision fresh water to communities. It is needed to build new landscapes and infrastructures that enable us to adapt to climate change. And social change is needed to attain social justice in all the transitions just mentioned. This raises many questions: What kinds of social change do we need for sustainability? What drives social change rates? What are significant factors in determining change pathways for environmental improvements? And what theories of social change do environmental sociologists engage with?

This session will highlight empirical and theoretical perspectives on social change across a range of environmental issues and scales. Proposals may address micro-mobilization and the role of framing and emotions, social movement organization or movement successes at change efforts, instances of industry transformations and greening, institutional reforms, and others. From top-down to bottom-up, the ability to theorize, study, and imagine positive social change is essential to creating sustainable environmental solutions.

Section on Ethnomethodology and Conversation Analysis

Current Research in Ethnomethodology and Conversation Analysis

We welcome papers that report on current studies in EM and/or CA, further exploring how ordinary everyday practices and conversation are accomplished.

Section on Ethnomethodology and Conversation Analysis

Engaging Environment in Ethnomethodology and Conversation Analysis

We welcome papers that, from the distinct and shared EM and CA analytical position, address our relationship with the environment broadly conceived (considering its social and cultural aspects while not excluding biotic, chemical and physical characteristics of the world we live).

Section on Evolution, Biology, and Society

Brain, Mind and Society: From Social Neuroscience to Social Experience and Back Again

Homo sapiens evolved as an exceptionally social species having a dense matrix of social ties that launches human development, interpenetrates human functioning, and underpins human society. The papers in this session illustrate the range of connections between brain, mind, and society and test related hypotheses from the interdisciplinary perspectives of neurosociology and social neuroscience and from substantive areas ranging from criminology to community studies.

Section on Evolution, Biology, and Society

Darwin’s Sociological Legacy: Historical and Current Controversies and Accomplishments

Darwin’s theory of evolution by natural selection revolutionized the life sciences in the 19th century and established an

explanatory paradigm that has only strengthened over the last 150 years. Yet, the implications for human society adduced from Darwin's theory by early sociologists contributed to some of the most abhorrent social practices of the 20th century. Moreover, early efforts to assign constant evolutionary explanations to highly variable human behavior often ran afoul of reality. For both reasons, evolutionary theory and social science largely parted ways in a disciplinary divorce. But the success of Darwin's theory, and its growing elaboration in the biological sciences, has made a reconciliation effectively inevitable. In the last two decades the development of multi-level selection theory in particular has provided a new foundation for understanding the evolution of human cooperation and altruism that revives one of Darwin's original insights about human behavior. Papers in this session provide diverse perspectives on these historical and contemporary developments and help to create a new foundation for connecting sociology and evolutionary biology—with compelling examples from recent sociological research using such techniques as social network analysis and multilevel modeling—while also highlighting challenges that remain. Papers in this session come neither to praise Darwin, nor to bury him, but instead to help chart our path forward in light of the facts of evolution.

Section on Global and Transnational Sociology

Global and Transnational Sociology Beyond English

Although English may be the hegemonic language of global sociology, to presume that the most critical insights in such a transnational sociology are offered in English reproduces a deeply problematic assumption. We invite paper submissions from colleagues engaged in language communities beyond English that reference, empirically, critical questions, concepts, and debates taking place that have not yet, but ought, shape discussions in global sociology's lingua franca.

Section on Global and Transnational Sociology

Global Crisis and Cultures of Resistance/Transformation

From biophysical catastrophe to the resurgence of white supremacist extremism and more, crisis is properly, even necessarily, posed in global terms in the 21st century. But what articulations mobilize the most innovative, promising and/or consequential forms of resistance and transformation to it? We invite papers that articulate forms of public engagement reframing the terms of solidarity beyond those typically privileged by the powerful. Whether organized beyond English, across the Global South, or against anti-Blackness, we organize this session around sociologies that illuminate imaginaries of emancipatory and sustainable futures embedded in cultures of transformational practice.

Section on Global and Transnational Sociology

Open Topics in Global and Transnational Sociology

We welcome all paper submissions that address critical issues in #GATSociology. Please check our website <https://asaglobalandtransn.wixsite.com/asa-gts> to see some of the theories, methods, and substantive areas moving our section in the past, and how you might move us in the future.

Section on Global and Transnational Sociology

Open Topics in Global and Transnational Sociology (60 min)

Consider participating in one of our Roundtable Sessions. Be sure to check out our research clusters to imagine good discussions <https://asaglobalandtransn.wixsite.com/asa-gts/research-clusters-1>

Section on History of Sociology

Sociology in Politics and Politics in Sociology

Papers should explore one of two phenomena: (1) the impact of sociologists or sociological research on a society's politics and policies OR (2) the ways that the development of sociology as a discipline has been shaped by the politics of sociology as a profession. (Topics might include subjects like Durkheim's work with the Ministry of Education; Hendrik Verwoerd's sociology and his role as South African prime minister; the influence of settlement sociology on the New Deal; revisiting Camie's analysis of sociology in the New Deal and Great Depression; the effects of past ASA elections; Lathrop's influence as the first head of the Children's Bureau; sociological research in *Brown v. Board of Education*)

Topeka, Ks; the role of the Brandeis Brief in American jurisprudence; the Webbs and the creation of the British welfare state.)

Section on Inequality, Poverty, and Mobility

Empirical and Analytical Approaches to Intersectional Inequalities

This section welcomes all papers that involve empirical and/or analytical approaches to intersectional inequalities. Intersectional inequalities are defined as involving two or more dimensions of inequality (e.g. race and class, class and gender, etc.).

Section on Inequality, Poverty, and Mobility

Section on Inequality, Poverty, and Mobility Roundtables

Papers are invited from all aspects of the Inequality, Poverty and Mobility section. Papers will be clustered thematically into reasonably coherent roundtables.

Section on Inequality, Poverty, and Mobility

The Political Causes of Inequality, Poverty and Mobility

This session welcomes papers on political causes of various forms of inequality, poverty and mobility. All methodological approaches are welcome, as are studies about any and multiple countries. This session's definition of "political" is broad, but should include some of the following: the state, government, public policy, power, political institutions, political ideology, etc.

Section on Inequality, Poverty, and Mobility

Two Open Sessions for Section on Inequality, Poverty, and Mobility

Submit here to be considered for one of two open sessions for the Inequality, Poverty and Mobility section. The session organizers will review all submissions and select 8-10 papers for two different sessions. All aspects of inequality, poverty, and mobility, all methodological approaches, and all national/international foci are welcome.

Section on International Migration

A New Comprehensive Immigration Reform

While everyone agrees that the United States has a broken immigration system, there is no consensus on how to fix it. In recent years, attempts at comprehensive immigration reform twice failed in Congress. For this session we will consider papers that deal with possible reforms to our immigration system while drawing from presenters' research to inform change. We encourage comparisons with the immigration laws of other countries (e.g., Canada or Germany) that can help us understand alternatives to our present system in the U.S. We also encourage comparisons with other historical moments in the U.S. (e.g., the 1986 Immigration and Control Act, IRCA) that can also serve as models for change to our immigration policies in the present.

Section on International Migration

Critical Migration Studies and Under-explored Intersectionalities: Racialization, Global Geopolitics, and Indigenous Peoples' Mobilities

The panel will explore the parameters for a Critical Migration Studies. Existing research on restrictive/exclusionary policies or racist nativism has problematized ideologies and practices that are intended to "keep immigrants out." In contrast, there are critical sensibilities that have highlighted the relationship between modern migration and the Western-imperial nation-building projects of the late colonial era. From this perspective, migration regimes are inherently oppressive, even when they are "most welcoming" of immigrants, and the dynamics of migrant incorporation are inextricably related to the history of white supremacy, as well as the consolidation of class power and male domination

that has defined the domestic politics of the modern-nation state. These critiques have drawn attention to major transformations in the way that global migration works today that have not been sufficiently accounted for by established theories of immigration, especially theories of immigrant integration and assimilation. We welcome papers that explore the ways that race, gender and heteronormativity shape migration processes, the international migration of indigenous groups from individual nation-states, and the links between contemporary geopolitics, the historical relationship between the sending region/country and the host country, and migrants' ethnic and racial status and experience. For example, how did Japanese migrants, who were interned, subsequently become “model” minorities? How does the neo-colonial relationship between the Caribbean and Latin American countries and the United States shape portrayal and treatment of migrants? How is the ethno-racial experience of migrants from southwest Asia (“the Middle East”) influenced by the United States’ interest in the natural resources in the region? How can we push the field to use critical sensibilities to surface qualitatively different kinds of problems, social positionalities, and national- and transnational-spaces?

Section on International Migration

International Migration Roundtables

Papers on all aspects of international migration are welcome in the roundtables.

Section on International Migration

Media Framing or Framing the Media? Contemporary Portrayals of Migrants and Refugees Around the World

This session proposes to examine the media frames that construct, and disseminate, diverse agenda-setting arguments concerning the rights of migrants, refugees and asylees—along with others holding temporary or permanent statuses—in different regions and contexts. Particular interest will be paid to the analysis of diverse types of news (i.e., print, television, online) and social media that analyze migrants and refugees’ rights to legal status, housing, health care, education, employment and welfare entitlement (e.g., subsidized housing) among several related phenomena. Contributions exploring the portrayal of displaced populations as a result of armed conflict, natural disasters and political violence will also be considered. Papers from different research designs and methodologies are welcome, including those based on quantitative data of frame frequency and qualitative approaches (e.g., discourse analysis). Together, presentations in this panel will comprehensively address the ideological underpinnings of contemporary news and social media messages targeting different groups of migrants, refugees and asylees. Given the media’s alleged role in shaping attitudes and behaviors, it is crucial for sociologists to understand the divergent common scripts and images that build support, both in favor and against, of migrants and other displaced populations around the world.

Section on International Migration

Technologies of Migration Control

Countries across the globe are developing and implementing new ways to control and discourage immigration. In this ever-changing political and bureaucratic context, we seek contributions about any area of the world that address one or more of the following questions: How are countries adapting their immigration control practices to confront changes in movement/migration? What role do technological advancements play in facilitating these altered practices? What elements of immigration control have remained constant over time, despite changes in migration patterns and vast expansions in surveillance technology? What are the social and political ramifications of new migration control technologies? What theoretical, methodological, and ethical considerations may be necessary to better identify and address these changes in immigration control? Relevant topics include (but are not limited to) pop-up tent courts and mass deportation proceedings, restructuring and outsourcing asylum-seeking processes, the contents and consequences of cross-national cooperation in migration control, or new uses of law and legal change as tools for controlling migration. We define technologies of immigration control broadly to include legal innovations; changes in surveillance hardware, software, and methods; national and international political developments; etc. We are also interested in how migrants, refugees, and others push against and navigate around these evolving technologies of control.

Section on International Migration

Theorizing and Understanding Immigrant Organizations

A growing literature highlights the opportunities immigrant organizations can foster in processes of immigrant incorporation, collective mobilization, and transnational engagement. Yet, existing theoretical perspectives on immigrant organizations are underdeveloped. This session seeks innovative scholarship that contributes to our theoretical understanding of the various contexts and conditions that can foster or constrain the activities and capacities of immigrant organizations. Accordingly, the session seeks studies examining questions such as: How does the racialization of immigrant communities affect their affiliated organizations? How do electoral political cycles affect the activities of immigrant organizations in the current climate of nationalist populism in Europe and the United States? To what extent are immigrant organizations affected by events and conditions in home countries? How might binational alliances between immigrants' origin and receiving countries generate opportunities for immigrant organizations? How might strained bilateral relations or conflicts between origin and receiving countries impact the activities and missions of immigrant organizations? These examples are but a small sample of the types of research this session seeks to bring into dialogue. We welcome empirical or theoretical papers focusing on immigrant organizations in sending as well as receiving countries across the globe.

Section on Labor and Labor Movements

Labor's New Challenges

As most labor scholars today acknowledge, the past three decades have posed stark new challenges for labor movements; deregulation combined with changing labor processes and an increasingly global economy have weakened unions in much of the world, both in terms of protecting union members and representing broader community interests. This panel invites papers that examine labor's new challenges across sectors and contexts, and discussing activists' varied responses to those challenges

Section on Labor and Labor Movements

New Strategies for Labor

Over the past decade, labor activists around the world have pursued new strategies for mobilizing and representing workers. This panel seeks papers that describe new organizing strategies for labor, whether in sectors or communities lacking well-established unions, where previously-established unions have been prompted to explore new strategies, or in places where workers lack the right to form their own unions. From workers' centers and minimum wage campaigns, to efforts to mobilize broad community support "for the common good" and to otherwise gain a voice for workers in the workplace and the economy, the panel will highlight and explore innovative labor strategies in the 21st century.

Section on Labor and Labor Movements

Section on Labor and Labor Movements Roundtables

Labor section roundtables

Section on Latina/o Sociology

An Invitation to Reflexivity: Critical Race Theory, Intersectionality and the Future of Latinx Sociology

This panel is an invitation to scholars of Latina/o/x Sociology to engage in critical on-going and self-implicating praxis (reflection and action) around ethical scholarly production, research, data collection, analysis and policy making that centers the lives of the most disadvantaged within Hispanic origin communities as a moral and ethical imperative. Critical race theory and intersectionality have emerged as powerful theoretical, conceptual and ontological guideposts for examining complex inequalities and advancing equity-based solutions in Latinx Sociology. The purpose of this panel is to create a convergence space for discussions about the future of Latinx Studies in Sociology. We are especially interested in scholarship, research and creative works in sociology on the implications and consequences of consolidating the difference between Hispanic origin, and race/street race, ethnicity, and ancestry for justice and equity-based policy. We also invite papers that discuss the political context, challenges and opportunities for policy-relevant research reducing inequality on K-12, higher education, law enforcement, fair housing, health, political representation, media, environmental justice and other important issues of our time. A key premise of the conversation is that our race-gender-class-nativity-sexuality, and other social locations shape our ontological universe and our experiences with privilege,

power, inequality, discrimination and opportunity structures. Transparency about our social locations and a commitment to on-going self-implicating reflexivity will be key for advancing justice and equity in scholarship, research and policy making that contributes to emancipatory Latina/o/x sociology.

Section on Latina/o Sociology

Latina/Latino Sociology Roundtables

This roundtables session is open to work of all kinds in Latina/Latino sociology. The papers will be assigned to different roundtables based on the presence of shared interests or common research topics.

Section on Latina/o Sociology

Latinxs and the Politics of Ethnoracial Knowledge

In 2020, for the fifth time in U.S. history, the decennial census will ask a question on “Hispanic origin.” The statistical data generated from this question will be used in legal cases, advocacy campaigns, demographic analyses, and political strategy. The census, however, is only one source of knowledge about the Latinx population (and its subgroups). Moreover, long before the inclusion of the category “Hispanic” on the census, these populations had long been objects and subjects of scientific and state knowledge, from IQ tests on Mexican children in the U.S. Southwest to birth control experiments on Puerto Rican women. Although Latinx lives have been shaped in diverse—and even adverse—ways by racialized knowledge production, sociologists have devoted limited attention to this issue. To begin to address such matters, this panel invites empirically rich and theoretically-informed papers that explore these and other questions: How have government agencies, corporations, media, and social movements produced and procured knowledge, data, and information about Latinx peoples? What does such knowledge—as well as its uptake and circulation—tell us about the politics of ethnoracial knowledge more generally? What impact has such knowledge had on U.S. public policy and popular imagination? How does data collection and dissemination affects Latinx identity and politics in the time of Trump?

Section on Marxist Sociology

Marxist Sociology

This is an open call panel for Marxist Sociology. We are particularly interested in papers that explore the following themes/issues:(a) society beyond capitalism; (b) democratizing society; (c) understanding elections/Class & Politics; (d) power, discrimination and inequality at work

Section on Marxist Sociology

Section on Marxist Sociology Refereed Roundtable Session

Section on Mathematical Sociology

Open Topics in Mathematical Sociology

This session features talks in all areas of mathematical sociology, aiming to understand the social world through mathematical or computational modeling, development or application of formal theory, and innovative social network analysis.

Section on Medical Sociology

Expanding Diversity of Biosocial Research: Opportunities & Challenges

The use of biological data in sociological research has diversified greatly over the years to the point where various measures can now occupy different places in our theoretical models. With this diversity, social scientists are now studying how "what is under the skin" (e.g., genetics, microbiome, etc.) affects a range of outcomes and how social conditions “get under the skin” (e.g., epigenetics, HPA-axis, inflammation, etc.) to affect health and behavior. New techniques using

signals “measured on the skin” (e.g., neuroimaging, electrodermal activity, sleep) are shedding light on how different bodily systems function in response to social circumstances. At the same time, critics question the underlying meaning and interpretations of such measures and raise concerns about biological essentialism and the representation (or lack) of marginalized populations in this research. The papers in this session demonstrate the promises and limitations of biologically-oriented data for understanding how social circumstances affect population health.

Section on Medical Sociology

Health and Health Care among Sexual Minorities

In recent decades, scholarly research on LGBTQI health has moved beyond HIV/AIDS and mental health, and now explores the distinctive risk and resilience factors of sexual minorities. At the same time, interpersonal and structural discrimination shape access to and the quality of care received in health settings. The papers in this session explore the health, health behaviors, and health care encounters of LGBTQ persons, and policies that affect the health of sexual minorities.

Section on Medical Sociology

Health and the Workplace

The linkages between employment and health are complex, with health shaping the kinds of work one can do, and work conditions – ranging from physical hazards to microaggressions to lack of health care benefits – can undermine emotional and physical well-being. The dynamics among patients, health care providers, and institutional practices also bear on the quality of care delivered. The papers in this session explore how health shapes and is shaped by ‘power, inequality and resistance’ in the workforce.

Section on Medical Sociology

Section on Medical Sociology Refereed Roundtables

The roundtables will feature research on all areas of medical sociology, and will be organized by topical areas. Research in all stages, from formative to completed, is welcome.

Section on Medical Sociology

Violence and Health

The escalating number of mass shootings in the United States triggers debates as to whether gun violence is a public health problem. Gun violence is just one of multiple forms of aggression that shape the health of individuals worldwide, including intimate partner, state-imposed, self-inflicted (suicide), workplace, sexual, structural, and other forms of violence and aggression. The papers in this session examine the complex linkages among violence, health care, health, and health care policy.

Section on Methodology

Computational Sociology

This is a joint session of the Methodology Section and the Mathematical Sociology Section featuring papers related to computational sociology methods.

Section on Methodology

Methodology Section

This is a Methodology Section paper session. The session is open to all papers related to the development and innovative application of sociological methods.

Section on Organizations, Occupations, and Work

Organizations, Occupations, and Work: Refereed Roundtables

Section on Organizations, Occupations, and Work

Section on Organizations, Occupations, and Work/Open Topics on Organizations, Occupations, and Work

Section on Organizations, Occupations, and Work

Status and Organizations

Section on Peace, War, and Social Conflict

Gender, Conflict, and Peace Making

Gender plays a potentially important role in the how war and peace are conceptualized—who supports and makes war, who organizes and works for peace, who is detrimentally affected by war (e.g., civilians, soldiers, veterans, migrants, refugees), or stands to particularly benefit from peace. A variety of theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches are welcome.

Section on Peace, War, and Social Conflict

Peace, War, and Human Rights

Sociologists have not sufficiently addressed human rights. Papers in this session will examine how military and/or peace organizations either support or suppress human rights. Papers in this session could be motivated by a variety of theoretical perspectives and range from micro to macro in orientation.

Section on Peace, War, and Social Conflict

Peace, War and Social Conflict Roundtables

The section on Peace, War and Social Conflict welcomes papers that apply sociological methods, theories, and perspectives to the study of peace, war, and social conflict.

Section on Political Economy of the World-System

Cosmopolitan Localism: Situated Practices Circulating in World Systems

This session addresses how different groups around the world have been able to adapt local practices and frameworks to confront and have an influence on global challenges. It will also include discussions about the limitations that these groups face at different scales (local, regional, national, worldwide) and how world systems perspectives can contribute to understanding the possibilities and limitations that local communities face in their efforts to address the risks posed by global processes. This session will create a dialogue between world-system perspectives and post-development literature focused on local alternatives to development. Papers that focus on how white supremacy, patriarchy, and global capitalist interests shape development and post-development outcomes are welcome.

Section on Political Economy of the World-System

Political Economy of the World System Roundtables

The Section on Political Economy of the World-System is concerned with pursuing the study of world-systems over long periods of time, and to the understanding of the difference such a point of departure makes for the integrated analysis of the political economy and its social bases. Papers on all topics related to the political economy of the world system are welcome. Papers that focus on how white supremacy, patriarchy, and global capitalist interests shape world systems are

particularly welcome.

Section on Political Economy of the World-System

The Family and the Market in the Longue Durée

As Melinda Cooper shows in *Family Values*, neoliberalism and the new social conservatism converge in the US in the 1970s to re-establish the private family as the primary source of economic security and a comprehensive alternative to the welfare state. Rather than being a compromise, the embrace of family values for neoliberals like Hayek and Friedmann is overt and central to the project of expanding the market. And neoliberalism and the new social conservatism were largely successful in perpetuating state-sanctioned family values – of monogamy, patrimony, and so on – and the family as a main instrument for the distribution of wealth and income – in the form, for example, of asset price inflation, private savings accounts (e.g. IRAs) – throughout at least the Anglo-speaking countries. This success in re-inventing the family both drew on early-modern poor law tradition and incorporated non-normative family forms (e.g., the gay family) of the 21st century. Despite the evident centrality of the family to the neoliberal social order, academic accounts of neoliberalism tend to relegate the defense of family values “much to the flotsam and jetsam floating above the real story of monumental wealth redistribution and class warfare” (Cooper, p 22). What does this constant forgetting of the familiarity and sociality of political economy reveal about our affinities? What may it mean to center the family in research on political economy and world systems? How does centering the family shape the extent to which our analyses pay attention to capitalism, white supremacy, and patriarchy?

Section on Political Economy of the World-System

World Systems Analysis and the Political Economy of Africa

Rekindling an old Romance: World-Systems Analysis (WSA) has its intellectual and pedagogical roots in the political economy of colonial and post-colonial Africa. From Giovanni Arrighi and Immanuel Wallerstein, to Walter Rodney and Samir Amin, the analysis of African social formations was the first kernel of what would become world-systems analysis. Later, Eastern Europe and Latin America also served as material for the concept of “periphery” in a world-systemic perspective. During the late 20th century, ‘East Asian miracles’ captivated political economists of global development, while the ‘African tragedy’ (Arrighi 2002) continued unfolding with scant engagement by WSA oriented scholars. As WSA approaches its fifth decade as a paradigm, how might we ‘bring Africa back in’ to world-systemic theorizing? What current empirical work on Africa provides insights into the political economy of world systems? To what extent does theoretical and empirical work on Africa take into account histories of colonization, genocide, and white supremacy?

Section on Political Sociology

Populism in the Global North and South

Populism has been invigorated in recent years. We welcome papers that address the appeal of populism, that seek to define populism and evaluate the efficacy of that term in comparison with other ways of categorizing rightwing and leftwing movements and ideologies, and that identify factors that increase or diminish support for populism. We welcome papers that examine any part of the world, look at contemporary or historical periods, and especially those that are comparative as well as ones focused on single cases.

Section on Political Sociology

Refereed Roundtables

We welcome papers on any topic related to political sociology. Papers will be organized into roundtables of 3 to 4 participants each.

Section on Political Sociology

Sociology of Political Elites

Papers can address any aspect of how political elites organize themselves, enter into conflict with each other, or affect the politics of non-elites. We welcome papers that examine any part of the world, look at contemporary or historical periods,

and especially those that are comparative as well as ones focused on single cases.

Section on Political Sociology

The Politics of Climate Change

This session welcomes papers that look at how climate change affects politics and also at how efforts to reduce CO2 emissions or to ameliorate the effects of global warming find political support. We welcome papers that examine any part of the world, and especially those that are comparative as well as ones focused on single cases.

Section on Political Sociology

White Nationalism and the Politics of Immigration

White nationalists in many parts of the world react against immigration and seek to limit future immigration or expel current immigrants. We welcome papers that seek to define and address the appeal of white nationalism, that populism and evaluate the efficacy of that term in comparison with other ways of categorizing rightwing movements and ideologies, and that identify factors that increase or diminish support for white nationalism. We welcome papers that examine any part of the world, look at contemporary or historical periods, and especially those that are comparative as well as ones focused on single cases.

Section on Race, Gender, and Class

At the Site of Memory: Women of Color Epistemology, Knowledge, and Cultural Production

In her essay, *The Site of Memory*, Toni Morrison says that “All water has a perfect memory and is forever trying to get back to where it was.” Given histories of genocide, dispossession, slavery, war, indentureship, trafficking, extraction, and exploitation, how do women of color remember when the conditions of the past make it impossible to reckon in the present? How have women of color produced new ways of thinking about oppression and resisting oppressive structures? How do they envision a different future given the past? This session invites papers that center the interventions women of color have made in their particular orientations and practices when confronting, forgetting, or conjuring the past through both knowledge and cultural production. We are especially interested in papers that explore the above questions from the perspective of memory work.

Section on Race, Gender, and Class

Centering Sexuality in Race, Gender, and Class

The U.S. Supreme Court decision about whether or not to extend federal civil rights protections to LGBTQ workers highlights the importance of centering sexuality in examining critical connections between race, gender, and class. This session invites papers that focus on sexuality through an intersectional lens. Papers can cover a broad range of topics. We are especially interested in papers that explore the challenges and possibilities of intersectional methodologies and research that foregrounds the experiences of sexual minorities and understudied populations.

Section on Race, Gender, and Class

Cultures of Classification: Race, Gender, and Class

Scholars have long recognized the role of cultural practices of classification in producing and reproducing social inequalities. They stress how classification systems — even when they are meant as neutral tools for describing the social world — have unanticipated consequences that can disadvantage underprivileged groups and minorities, entrench race-, gender-, or class-based disparities, and reify hierarchies of worth. This session will take stock of recent scholarship expanding (or challenging) this line of work. It is open to submissions on a wide range of classification practices, from categorization to rating, ranking and numerical scoring.

Section on Race, Gender, and Class

Section on Race, Gender, and Class Roundtables

Section on Race, Gender, and Class

Youth Leadership and Social Change Through an Intersectional Lens

Youth activism is on the rise. Kids are engaging with social justice movements and public policy reform on an international level. From teen climate activists to high school survivors of mass shootings who are now some of the most vocal gun control advocates, kids are speaking out about social problems that affect their lives and futures. This session invites papers that focus on youth activism through an intersectional lens. Papers can cover a broad range of topics pertaining to youth-led resistance work and social movements. Papers that explore kids' relationship to queer and feminist movements are especially welcomed.

Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Black Community, Entrepreneurship and Resistance at Work

Over a century ago, the two most prominent black leaders in the United States, W.E.B. DuBois and Booker T. Washington, debated the future of black America. The former argued for liberal education and integration with whites. The latter advocated for a focus on industrial education, business ownership, and self-reliance. Today in the 21st century one might argue that the debate is unresolved. On the one hand, some blacks have made remarkable occupational progress. Nevertheless, even in the best of times the black population experiences greater un- and underemployment, poverty, residential segregation, and disparities in income, wealth and health. Moreover, recent trends of overt racism at the macro, medial, and micro levels have lead many sociologists to revisit and to rethink the strategies for moving the black population forward. Accordingly, this session invites papers on black community development, black entrepreneurship, and/or resistance at work to engage the contemporary debate and offer new ideas, theories and/or methodologies that will facilitate progress in the socioeconomic status of blacks in America.

Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Cite Black Women: Black Feminist Thought and Sociology

Grounded in the connection between theory and praxis, Black feminist thought begins with an understanding of how multiple systems of oppression are organized in a "matrix of domination" where race, gender, class, and sexuality categories (among others) are mutually constituted to maintain social hierarchy. As a resistant knowledge project, Black feminist thought also emphasizes the critical importance of agency, expression, experience, resistance and social justice. In this session, we encourage intersectional scholarship that seriously draws on Black feminist epistemology, methodology and theory. The panel extends last year's *Cite Black Women: Centering and Celebrating Black Women in Sociology* panel by examining the role that Black Feminist Thought has in shaping sociology writ large and sociological interventions such as intersectionality and critical race theory, among others. We encourage submissions that also illustrate the ongoing importance of Black feminist sociology for creating and fighting for social change.

Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Race and Technology

New technologies have become increasingly central to social and economic life in the first decades of the 21st century. Developments in computing, social media, digital surveillance, genetic testing, robotics, big data, and other realms are changing many aspects of the way people communicate, interact and consume. These technologies are also changing people's relations with the state, the criminal justice system, corporations, and many other institutional structures. How are these technologies influencing, or influenced by, race? This session will explore various ways that the technological developments shaping the 21st century intersect with issues of race, racialization, and racial inequalities. It provides an opportunity to consider how these developments may influence or reproduce racial inequalities, provide new opportunities or constraints to racial groups, transform racial dynamics, or challenge racial boundaries.

Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Racial Attitudes, Racism, and Racial Violence in Trump's America

Scholarship previously theorized the pervasive use of color-blind ideologies in framing American racial attitudes from the beginning of the 21st century and culminating with the election of Barack Obama. Now the U.S. has clearly moved to overt displays of racist, xenophobic, and Islamophobic attitudes. Hateful political rhetoric not only shaped the 2016 presidential election cycle but has formed the foundation of the Trump administration over the last few years. The on-going violent rhetoric has encouraged the profiling and targeting of communities of color. Further, the breadth of policies issued by this administration such as the imprisonment of families at the border, the Muslim ban, and the restriction of LGBTQ rights codify exclusion, discrimination, and harm against many vulnerable groups. Commensurate with the widespread normalization of hateful rhetoric is the increase of white supremacist groups and hate crimes across the U.S. This panel invites papers that will examine the scope and impact of shifting racial attitudes or the overt expression of them. Further, papers will bring nuance to the panel theme by moving beyond a singular dimension of race and offer multidimensional and intersectional (including gender, religious presentation, and immigrant background) understandings of racial violence across diverse communities.

Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities Roundtables

Papers on any topic related to racial and ethnic minorities, race, or racism, are welcome for this roundtable session.

Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Studying Race Globally

In this session, we invite scholars of race to engage with the rich legacies and new scholarly avenues of studying race globally, not only beyond the national boundaries of the U.S. but as extending across and even transcending national boundaries. We seek to create a conversation among scholars working on transnational and global studies of race in multiple geographic settings. Of particular interest, given the recent 400-year anniversary of the slave trade and heated debates about reparations in the United States, are papers that push the examination of global legacies of transatlantic slave trade beyond U.S. borders. Given that U.S.-based sociology of race has traditionally avoided the study of indigenous people, indigeneity, and settler colonialism, we also invite papers that engage with these topics and analyze the relationships between indigenous and other racialized and colonized groups, including throughout the Americas, Palestine, and other regions.

Section on Rationality and Society

Developments in Rational Choice Theory

The session seeks papers that use Rational Choice or related theories of choice in new or innovative ways.

Section on Rationality and Society

Joint Session for Altruism, Morality and Social Solidarity and Rationality and Society: Rationality, Norms and Social Action

The session seeks papers that examine how the interaction between rationality and norms affect behavior.

Section on Science, Knowledge, and Technology

Open Science, Knowledge, and Technology Section Session

All papers related to topics in science, technology, and knowledge are invited for submission to this open SKAT section paper session.

Section on Science, Knowledge, and Technology

Science, Knowledge, and Technology Roundtables

Papers related to topics in science, technology, and knowledge are invited for submission for SKAT section roundtables.

Section on Social Psychology

Open Topics in Social Psychology

Section on Social Psychology

Section on Social Psychology Refereed Roundtables (Cospponsored with Section on Sociology of Emotions)

Section on Sociological Practice and Public Sociology

Section on Sociological Practice and Public Sociology Open Roundtable Session

In this open roundtable session, participants will have the opportunity to present their work informally in a more dialogic setting. We welcome all submissions relevant to sociological practice and/or public sociology. We will group submitted papers according to topic area (e.g., health, policy, education, criminal justice) as much as possible, and may also include suggestions for prompts at each table that will stimulate interaction and discussion.

Section on Sociological Practice and Public Sociology

Sociological Impact and Dissemination Beyond the Ivory Tower

Many sociologists today work outside academic settings and/or do work in service to nonacademic audiences. This session is intended to showcase the impact of such work. Participants will share examples of how they utilize sociological insights, methods, data, and/or theories in their work and discuss how it has an impact and has been disseminated beyond the discipline. Rather than a traditional academic paper, submissions should be in the form of a perspectives piece, commentary, or essay suitable for publication as an op/ed or blog post (approximately 3-10 double spaced pages).

Section on Sociology of Body and Embodiment

Intersectional Bodies (Joint Session between Race, Gender, and Class and Sociology of Body and Embodiment)

We invite submissions that critically explore the relationship between intersectionality and embodiment. Of particular interest is research that examines how raced/classed/gendered bodies occupy particular nodes within the matrix of domination, as well as how enactment and reenactment of bodily practices refashion such inequalities. Submissions that touch on the ASA theme of Power, Inequality and Resistance at work are encouraged. Innovative methods and data are also encouraged.

Section on Sociology of Body and Embodiment

New Directions in the Sociology of Body and Embodiment

We invite submissions that address substantively, methodologically, or theoretically important questions related to body and embodiment. Of particular interest is research that employs innovative methods or data, poses new questions in sociology of embodiment, develops theory or knowledge of embodied practices, or other new directions.

Section on Sociology of Body and Embodiment

Sociology of Body and Embodiment Roundtables (60 minutes)

We invite paper submissions on all topics in the area of sociology of body and embodiment in our refereed roundtable session. Paper submissions will be grouped thematically, with two to four presentations per table plus a discussant (when available).

Section on Sociology of Consumers and Consumption

Consumers and Consumption in Everyday Life

Consumer culture encompasses more than simply the purchase of goods and services; it also affects various aspects of

everyday life. This occurs through the ways that people adopt consumer identities when carrying out their everyday routines and through the ways that organizations, whose primary purpose is not profit, still treat members and clients as consumers. We seek papers that address the significance of consumption-inflected approaches to work, family, intimate relationships, friendship, education, health, religion, or other realms of everyday life.

Section on Sociology of Consumers and Consumption

Consumers, Consumption, and Inequality

On multiple levels consumption generates and also serves as an indicator of inequality. Consumers are often positioned on social hierarchies according to what they do or do not consume, or what they are granted access to. Consumption objects, whether physical goods or experiences, are used in the legitimation of designations of social standing and rank.

Consumers have also drawn on consumption as a tool of resistance, to protest and contest the existing social order (i.e. boycotts or buycotts). How does consumption condition well-being, particularly, in societies in which consumption plays a vital role in structuring social relations? To what degree does inclusion or exclusion in the market also have implications for feelings of worth and belonging, more broadly? How do consumers use consumption to mitigate against or reduce barriers caused by social inequality? What role do states and/or market institutions play in promoting or reproducing inequality among different types or categories of consumers? For this session we invite papers that broadly call attention to the connection between consumption, in terms of its social, cultural, symbolic, economic and political dimensions, and inequality.

Section on Sociology of Consumers and Consumption

Section on Sociology of Consumers and Consumption Roundtables

[note to ASA: this should be scheduled in the same room as the Body & Embodiment section roundtables]

Section on Sociology of Culture

Culture and Inequality After Technology

From online labor platforms, to algorithmic predictive policing, digital technologies are mediating processes that have long-preoccupied sociologists of inequality. However, these systems have often been understood as outside of or influencing culture. Digital technologies and data-intensive automated systems are shot through with cultural meanings, from the creation of evaluation and ratings, to the construction of moral boundaries and identities, the meanings of designers, users, organizations, and other stakeholders become critical for understanding the production of inequality after technology.

This panel will consider questions such as (but not limited to): How are meanings mobilized that shape hierarchies between groups based on gender, race, class, or sexuality within and across technological systems? How do different stakeholders shape the meaning-making processes of design, implementation, and use? How does culture shape attempts to fix or remedy inequalities produced in these contexts?

Section on Sociology of Culture

Mind and Matter: Synthesizing Cognition and Materiality

Cognitive approaches to culture have become increasingly dominant, and interest in materiality and meaning making is on the rise. Griswold's definition of cultural object is implicitly cognitive (shared significance) and material (form).

Cognitive "types" rely on material "tokens." Work on distributed cognition suggest much cognition is distributed through environments of objects and people. Despite the affinities between these approaches, the literatures on cognition and materiality in sociology are usually siloed. New work is starting to synthesize these lines of inquiry, and this panel invites papers engaging the intersections of these agendas.

Section on Sociology of Culture

Populism and Civic Cultures in a Global Context

From the US to the UK, from Brazil to the Philippines, the rising trend of populism poses serious threats to democracy around the globe in recent years. The session “Populism and Civic Cultures in a Global Context” seeks papers that discuss how political discourses of populism are nurtured, or potentially challenged, by local and global civic cultures. Examples may include, but are certainly not limited to, how populist discourses draw on legitimate cultural codes or social narratives in civil society, how particular social narratives or civic interactions serve to disrupt or transform certain populist narratives, or how local and global populist discourses interact and intersect across national boundaries. Papers that are both theoretically informed and empirically grounded are particularly welcome.

Section on Sociology of Culture

Resurrecting the Macro in the Sociology of Culture

Reflection theory left its mark on the sociology of culture by effectively curtailing macro-level work and pulling the field towards micro and meso-level approaches. This panel invites a creative array of empirical, methodological and theoretical papers that operate at the ‘macro’ level and broadly fall within the sociology of culture. This includes both longitudinal and historical comparative writings in the vein of Tilly, but also work that investigates cultural change and diffusion as a macro-level phenomenon.

Section on Sociology of Culture

Sociology of Culture Section Roundtables

Section on Sociology of Development

Food and Agriculture in Development

This panel will examine current themes in food and agriculture with dual focus on conventional and alternative approaches to development. In addition to studying production/trade systems and movements, the papers on this panel may probe the convergence of agroecology and development sociology or explore issues ranging from land and labor rights to food justice and sustainability.

Section on Sociology of Development

Global South Perspectives on Development

The papers on this panel will clarify Global South contributions to development sociology by interrogating the intersection of modernity/coloniality with globalization and development, unpacking development epistemologies and ontologies, engaging Global South methods for research and practice, and advancing Global South theories of development and social change.

Section on Sociology of Development

Open Panel on Sociology of Development

In accordance with Section tradition, this panel will connect the wide-ranging discourse on development sociology to improve understanding of the field as a whole. All studies on development are welcome, regardless of theoretical orientation, methodological preference, region of study, or historical period of study.

Section on Sociology of Development

Populism, Democracy, and Development

Nations around the world are experiencing a wave of authoritarian populism. At the same time, democratic populism and pro-democracy movements are challenging authoritarian states and impulses. The papers on this panel will investigate

these tensions in a variety of ways and at various levels of analysis to consider implications for development.

Section on Sociology of Development

Section on Sociology of Development Refereed Roundtables

Section on Sociology of Education

Section on Sociology of Education Refereed Roundtables

Research addressing education-related topics

Section on Sociology of Education

Section on the Sociology of Education

Panel featuring papers on cutting-edge research in the sociology of education

Section on Sociology of Emotions

Cutting Edge Research on the Sociology of Emotions

This session will showcase short presentations from emotion scholars that highlight new directions in theory, methods, and applications of the sociology of emotions.

Section on Sociology of Human Rights

Challenges, Opportunities, and the Future of Human Rights

What place will human rights occupy within our future? In recent years, the proliferation of refugee crises, transnational terrorism, democratic "backslides," and the rise of nationalist groups, among many other challenges, have made it increasingly difficult to offer a definitive, well-grounded answer to the question. In addition to addressing the substantive human rights issues that lie at the heart of their research projects, this panel will ask presenters to reflect on how human rights scholarship within their own subfields and areas of specialization is weathering these latest storms. What challenges and opportunities lie ahead for the sociological study of human rights? What are the most promising directions forward?

Section on Sociology of Law

Finding the Sociology in Punishment and Society

This panel brings together sociological papers that study punishment broadly defined. Although most punishment studies have traditionally been focused on punishment as defined by the state (e.g., prison, probation/parole, capital punishment), recent research has examined a greater variety of activities as punishment (e.g., vigilantism, policing, spatial social control, administrative sanctions). This panel thus examines a range of penal phenomena and their relationship to society, also broadly construed (including culture, politics, economics, demographics, inequality and power dynamics generally, organizational structures, and institutional fields), using micro, meso, or macro levels of analysis. We welcome papers that study punishments in all times (both historical and contemporary) and all places (especially outside the US).

Section on Sociology of Law

Global Identities, Laws and Society

This panel invites research that interrogates the recursive relationship between law and identity. Across a range of sites and units of analysis, we invite scholarship that seeks to understand the ways in which identity is shaped and buttressed by law and vice-versa. We are particularly interested in identity markers and categories (along the lines of but not limited to gendered, ethnic, class, religious) that are not obvious and whose parameters are fluid. Similarly, the panel hopes to focus on research that considers such identity making and builds theory from (and in) global and comparative sites. We posit that these grounded interventions are important because they allow us to move beyond descriptive accounts of "other

kinds of sites” to instead value them on their own terms, as important petri dishes for reconsidering the relationships between law, legal institutions, and society. When seen on their own terms from the ground up (rather than as accounts which are “cases of” established constructs), what do these processes look like? What lessons can we learn from them?

Section on Sociology of Law

Law and Inequality

This panel invites research that explores concepts of inequality from a variety of socio-legal perspectives. Across a range of sites and units of analysis, we invite scholarship that considers the meanings and effects of pernicious inequalities in several socio-legal contexts, including but not limited to geography, race, immigration, and poverty/work/labor. This panel is also interested in scholarship that explores inequality in formal and informal legal institutions and its impact on access to justice. This includes research that “map” the ways that various legal dynamics drive the genesis, elaboration, reinforcement and maintenance of hierarchies of privilege and disadvantage across individuals, organizations, and institutions.

Section on Sociology of Law

Section of Sociology of Law Refereed Roundtables

We invite paper submissions on all topics in the area of sociology of law for our refereed roundtable session. Paper submissions will be grouped thematically, with three to five presentations per table plus a discussant (when available).

*Session will be one-hour in length; followed by the Section’s 40-minute business meeting.

Section on Sociology of Mental Health

Integrative Approaches to Studying Mental Health Disparities

Ten years ago, Carol Aneshensel published "Toward Explaining Mental Health Disparities" with the goal of advancing sociological models that explain the social determinants and consequences of social inequality. For this session, we seek papers that address how health disparities impact mental health and mental health care. Papers may include work that draws on theoretical frameworks within sociology, highlight interdisciplinary scholarship, and/or advance diverse methodologies in the study of social inequality and mental health.

Section on Sociology of Mental Health

Social Networks, Social Roles, and Mental Health

Social integration and social relationships are fundamental themes in mental health scholarship. This session highlights the study of social networks and social roles/identities in terms of their association with mental health. Papers may include research that focuses on the costs and benefits of network ties and social roles for mental health, the ways in which social networks and social roles influence and are influenced by social inequality, structural and/or personal meanings attached to social networks and social roles, etc. Papers that advance theoretical and/or methodological approaches to the study of social integration are welcome.

Section on Sociology of Population

Family Demography

From declines in teen and non-marital fertility to marital delay to intensive parenting, the demography of families is changing in ways that reflect and potentially reinforce social and economic inequalities. This session invites papers that carefully describe these changes, papers that probe individuals’ interpretations of these changes, and papers that seek to estimate the causes and consequences of changing family demography.

Section on Sociology of Population

Health and Mortality

This session will showcase sociological research on how social, economic, and political factors shape health and

mortality. Both conceptual and empirical papers are welcome. Submissions that engage in contemporary debates and dilemmas on health and mortality are especially encouraged.

Section on Sociology of Population

Sociology of Population Roundtable

The Sociology of Population Open Referred Roundtables welcomes submissions that address the study of population within the context of sociology. Population-related topics may include (but are not limited to) the following: fertility, mortality and morbidity, migration, population distribution, marriage and partnerships, family demography, human health, population growth and decline, and the causes and consequences of demographic change within a sociological context. We are particularly interested in the broader societal determinants and consequences of population dynamics.

Section on Sociology of Religion

Open Topic in Sociology of Religion

A session showcasing a variety of rich and influential contributions to the sociological study of religion

Section on Sociology of Religion

Section on Sociology of Religion Roundtables

Selected papers will be grouped by theme for presentation and discussion at a set of roundtables on topics within the sociology of religion

Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender

Disability, Sex, and Gender: Exploring Relationships, Identities, and Bodies

Co-sponsored with the Section on Disability in Society

Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender

Diverse Genders: Lived Experiences and Relations with Institutions

Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender

Intimate Labor: Queer Families, Sex Work, and Intimacy Practices

Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender

Section on the Sociology of Sex and Gender Refereed Roundtables

Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender

Sociologies of Fragility: Gender, Sexuality, Race and the Politics of Emotion

While both white fragility and fragile masculinity (aka #masculinitysofragile) have been subject to much attention, they are often treated as distinct social formations in popular discourse. This panel is intended to further sociological examinations of fragility at the intersections of gender, sexuality, and race, which is particularly timely in light of the upcoming 2020 presidential election.

Section on Sociology of Sexualities

Section on Sociology of Sexualities Roundtables

Section on Sociology of Sexualities

Sexualities and White Supremacy

How do sexual identities, practices, desire and communities help to organize, structure and benefit from white supremacy? These new works in the Sociology of Sexualities center intersectional analyses that takes seriously the role of racial hierarchies in socio-sexual life.

Section on Sociology of Sexualities

Sexual Pleasure and Intimacy Work

Why does so little work in the Sociology of Sexualities center analyses of sexual pleasure? This panel foregrounds often neglected topics like the mechanics and social logics of sex as it is had by individuals, and the socially patterned work of intimate and erotic life.

Section on Sociology of Sexualities

Transnationalizing Gender and Sexuality Studies: Call for and Epistemic Shift (Co-sponsored with the Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender)

This session, planned as a sequel to the 2019 session (organized by Héctor Carrillo and Ghassan Moussawi), invites scholars of transnational gender and sexualities to reflect on and put pressure on the boundaries, priorities and commitments produced by Sociology as a discipline. We invite scholars to think about the ways in which the field's disciplinary boundaries are cohered and upheld by a lack and sometimes rejection of transnational thinking. How has the nation-state form, its borders, its territorial and symbolic hegemonies, its presumed monolingualism, informs and continues to uphold Sociology's epistemic unconscious? What ontological and epistemic challenges are produced by transnational gender and sexuality studies scholarship to those boundaries? How might these fields help reimagine (US) Sociology?

Section on Teaching and Learning in Sociology

Accessible Teaching and Learning in Sociology

2020 marks the 30th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), landmark legislation which requires that universities and colleges make their programs accessible to students with disabilities, usually by making accommodations to policy, practice, or programs for individual students. This anniversary calls on us to ask: How do sociology instructors create learning experiences that are accessible and inclusive for all students? This session welcomes submissions on a range of topics, including how faculty members and instructors make learning spaces, materials, and activities accessible for all students; teaching techniques for teaching on the ADA and/or other topics related to the field of disability studies; or how faculty members and instructors have balanced their need for accessibility accommodations in the classroom with those of their students.

Section on Teaching and Learning in Sociology

Perfecting Our Pedagogy

Whether we're new to the craft of teaching or have been teaching core disciplinary courses (and our specialties) for decades, we're always learning about our teaching as much as our students are learning about sociology. This session focuses on ways we learn how to teach and how to improve our craft of teaching, especially given the changing global contexts in which we teach. This session addresses a wide array of topics related to learning about teaching; for example, the practice of teaching among Teaching Assistants, responses to the ASA statement on teaching evaluations, teaching current events (e.g., the 2020 Presidential election), teaching specific topics (such as research methods) throughout the sociology curriculum, incorporating a global focus into our teaching, and how sociology fits in the general education and core curriculum.

Section on Teaching and Learning in Sociology

Teaching Strategies that Transform: Addressing Human Rights and Inequalities Despite Ideological Resistance

As we struggle with issues of human rights, environmental change, migration, and inequalities, especially when educating about policing, sexual harassment, religion, and racism, we work in contexts that may be tense and include intellectual resistance. This session is designed for faculty to help share best practices for teaching about these issues to audiences who may be ideologically resistant to certain sociological perspectives. We are particularly interested in strategies that go beyond "preaching to the choir" and include assignments, projects, and teaching strategies that transform by increasing dialogue, connection, and learning among ideologically diverse students.

Theory Section

Globalizing Social Theory

Sociology as a discipline has privileged the experience of Western societies, presenting a false and unreflexive universalism. This panel interrogates (and attempts to correct) this tendency in the discipline by considering the work of social theorists developing their ideas outside of, although often in relation to, the experience of the West. The panel also invites papers that consider how theories developed in one context (say, Western, colonial, or otherwise) have traveled to sites outside of their original geographic and cultural context. What are the terms of this encounter, and how must theories derived from one experience be reconstructed in light of patterns of development and social change occurring elsewhere? Broadly, this panel seeks to bring global social theories into relation with one another without an overly reductionist and dichotomous (e.g., "the West" versus "the Rest," or the "global South" versus the "global North") mapping of the terrain of sociology.

Theory Section

Heretical Theories

What is the line between the thinkable and the unthinkable in sociological theorizing? When feminist thinkers appropriated Freudian psychoanalysis – a theory often considered to be misogynistic – in order to formulate a theory of gender liberation, they were engaging in a form of heresy. When Bourdieu suggested that class domination operated on the terrain of symbolic politics – a realm treated as superfluous by orthodox Marxism – he pushed against the limits of what was allowable within the terms of then dominant theories. When Callon advanced the theory of performativity to suggest that sociologists embrace rather than reject Homo Economicus as a model for social action, he too practiced a form of heresy. What new heresies with the potential to disrupt taken-for-granted ways of thinking are now within reach of current theorizing? This panel invites papers that push at the edges of what is doxic for the field, not with the objective of provocation for its own sake, but rather with the goal of generating new resources for solving some of the intractable problems that our society faces at the current moment.

Theory Section

Theory Section Refereed Roundtables (1 hour)