

2025 Section Annual Report: Part 1 for Sociology of Sex & Gender Section

Introduction

Annual reports are used by the Sections Committee to assess the health of a Section, measure the Section's vitality, and identify processes, programs, or initiatives that could serve as a model for other Sections. In addition, they serve to provide institutional memory, socialize new Section leaders, and promote transparency to Section members.

This annual report covers the period of Section activity from September 2024 to August 2025 and a fiscal year from January 2025 to December 2025. This portion of the report will be shared publicly.

Section Governance

Provide details of your Section's governance activity during the period between September 2024 and August 2025.

Business Meeting

Copy and paste below (or attach separately) the agenda and draft/approved meeting minutes from the Section business meeting which include a count of members present and summary of decisions made at this meeting. Minutes are not a transcript of proceedings, but a listing of what discussions took place and official actions taken.

ASA Annual Meeting 2025
Sociology of Sex & Gender Business Meeting

Member count: 43

Business Meeting Agenda:

- 1) **Welcome and Thanks** – Carla Pfeffer, Chair
- 2) **Section Budget Update** – [Soma Chaudhuri, Treasurer/Secretary - absent - provided report]
- 3) **Leadership Transitions and Thanks** – Carla Pfeffer - Chair
(new Sept. 1 start date for leadership transitions)

Incoming Chair: Kemi Balogun

Incoming Chair-Elect: Dawn M. Dow

Incoming Student Representative: Khoa Phan-Howard

Incoming Council Members: LaToya Council, Cinzia D. Solari, Poulami Roychowdhury

Ongoing Secretary-Treasurer: Soma Chaudhuri

Ongoing Web Coordinator: Deb Chakraborty

Ongoing Newsletter Editor: Kate Freeman

Ongoing Student Representative: Upasana Garnaik

Ongoing Council Members: Miriam Abelson, Fauzia Husain, Ethel Mickey, Freeden
Blume Oeur, Youngjoo Cha, Elena Shih

Outgoing Council Members: Maria Cecilia Hwang, Ellen Lamont, Minwoo Jung

Outgoing Student Representative: Atticus Wolfe

Outgoing Chair: Carla Pfeffer (also incoming Past Chair)

Outgoing Past Chair: Jennifer Randles

- 4) **Section Award Announcements and Photos** – Kemi Balogun, Awards Committee Chair
(thanks to award committee chairs and members)

Distinguished Book Award Announcement

Freden Blume Oeur, Committee Chair

Feminist Activist-Scholar Award Announcement

Minwoo Jung, Committee Chair

Sally Hacker Graduate Student Paper Award Announcement

Ellen Lamont, Committee Chair

Distinguished Article Award Announcement

Elena Shih, Committee Chair

- 5) **Opportunities for Section Involvement Next Year** – Youngjoo Cha, Chair of Membership & Mentorship Committee (circulated volunteer sheets)

- 6) **Request for Ideas for ASA 2026 Section Program Activities & Adjournment**– Kemi Balogun, Incoming Chair and Chair of 2026 Program Committee (circulated idea sheets)

Note: Soma Chaudhury was not able to attend the business meeting. Budget update was included in subsequent Council meeting on 10/10/2025 and unanimously approved.

Meeting called to order at 3:00 EST

Carla Pfeffer (Chair) started the meeting by welcoming everyone and announcing section leadership and leadership transitions. She then invited Kemi Balogun (Chair-Elect) to introduce awards committee chairs who then introduced section award winners. Freden Blume Oeur, Committee Chair, announced the Distinguished Book Award winner; Minwoo Jung, Committee Chair, announced the Feminist Activist-Scholar Award winner; Ellen Lamont, Committee Chair, announced the Sally Hacker Graduate Student Paper Award winner; and Elena Shih, Committee Chair, announced the Distinguished Article Award winner. As Awards Committee Chair, Kemi Balogun brought all awards plaques to the meeting so that winners could receive them and have pictures taken with committee members who announced the awards. Kemi will mail plaques to winners who were unable to receive their awards in person and seek reimbursement from the Secretary-Treasurer for postal fees.

Kemi then discussed opportunities for section involvement over the coming year and requested ideas for ASA 2026 Section Program activities. She also announced that we will send a survey link out to our membership to solicit volunteers to staff various section committees as well as ideas for ASA 2026 section programming and reception.

Meeting adjourned at 3:30pm EST

Council Meetings

Meeting 1: 09/25/2024 1-2pm EST via Zoom

Attendees: Upasana Garnaik, Carla Pfeffer, Miriam Abelson, Deb Chakraborty, Kate Freeman, Minwoo Jung, Ellen Lamont, Jennifer Randles, Youngjoo Cha, Kemi Balogun, Ethel Mickey, Freeden Blume Oeur, Elena Shih

Absent: Fauzia Husain, Soma Chaudhuri, Maria Cecilia Hwang, Atticus Wolfe

DISCUSSION:

Established leadership and membership of our committees for the year:

AWARDS COMMITTEE CHAIR: Kemi Balogun
BOOK AWARD
CHAIR: Freeden Blume Oeur
Laurel Westbrook
Mary-Collier Wilks
Anna Wozny
Chloe Hart
Max Calleo
Jamie Budnick
ARTICLE AWARD
CHAIR: Elena Shih
Anna Gjika
Erin Johnson
Sara Tyberg
Miriam Gleckman-Krut
Joss Greene
GRADUATE STUDENT PAPER AWARD
CHAIR: Ellen Lamont
Hailey Rueden
Gretchen Peterson

Deniz Yucel
Sara R Wozniak
Hanyi Shi
FEMINIST ACTIVIST-SCHOLAR AWARD
CHAIR: Minwoo Jung
Jun Zhou
Georgiann Davis
Alyssa Lyons
Stephanie bonnes
Jina Lee
LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS
CHAIR: Dr. Brianne Painia
PROGRAM
CHAIR: Carla Pfeffer
Katie Mueller
Cinzia D Solari
Dan Cassino
Heather McLaughlin
Ethel Mickey
Asya Tsaturyan
COMMUNICATIONS
CHAIR:
Newsletter Editor: Kate Freeman
Web Coordinator: Deb Chakraborty
Lauren Clingan
Cierra Raine Sorin
Jinsun Yang

NOMINATIONS
CHAIR: Jennifer Randles
Allison Daminger
Yuchen Yang
Jaime Hartless
Minwoo Jung
Ellen Lamont
GRADUATE STUDENT CONCERNS
CHAIR: Atticus Wolf
Ana Lopez Ricoy
Sigrid Luhr
Esha Sraboni
Jeremy Brenner-Levoy
Piper Thomson
MEMBERSHIP & MENTORSHIP
CHAIR: Youngjoo Cha
Mahala Dyer Stewart
Rebecca Lennox

Discussed ASA 2025 programming and reception ideas gathered from section membership and added to the list with input from leadership. Discussed how last year’s award nomination process went and gathered suggestions for any necessary changes for our award nominations and reviews process.

Discussed section priorities, including bylaws updates re:

- 1) Aligning section officer start dates with those of ASA officer start dates (September 1).
- 2) Specifying that the written/published dates of submissions for the Sally Hacker Graduate Student Paper Award must be within the past two years.
- 3) Renaming the “Membership Committee” the “Membership and Mentorship Committee” and adding language pertaining to mentorship-related tasks.
- 4) Adding the “Student Concerns Committee” as a standing committee.
- 5) Updating language from “Webmaster” to “Web Coordinator”

Meeting 2:

June 10, 2025 1-2pm EST via Zoom

Present: Carla Pfeffer, Miriam Abelson, Kemi Balogun, Kate Freeman, Fauzia Husain, Minwoo Jung, Ethel Mickey, Elena Shih, Freeden Blume Oeur, Ellen Lamont, Maria Cecilia Hwang, Upasana Garnaik

Absent: Soma Chaudhuri, Jennifer Randles, Deb Chakraborty, Youngjoo Cha, Atticus Wolfe

DISCUSSION:

1. ASA 2025 events and programming
Discussed section programming, reception, business meeting, and sessions. All sessions fully staffed. Reception contract signed. Draft for business meeting in process.
2. Section budget update - all is well. Soma absent but budget data provided.
3. Section award submissions, committees, and processes. Discussed the need to ensure that those serving on the book award committee have experience writing/publishing books. Some concerns about committee members not doing the work they signed up to do. Narrowing the book pool for 3 to 2 years was a good decision.
4. Organizing a webinar/Zoom session on the challenges international scholars are facing
Will meet with ASA leadership to discuss the current policy on not providing remote accommodations for international scholars who are worried about travel to the US for ASA due to the existing federal Executive Orders and recent travel surveillance at US borders. Membership committee also working on potential webinar with other sections on these topics.
5. Student Concerns Committee follow-up actions
Atticus Wolfe and Yuchen Yang provided a final report on their survey of our graduate student section membership. The report follows:

The “Not Sociology” Problem Revisited:

Key Findings from the 2024 ASA Sex & Gender Section Student Survey

Yuchen Yang, University of Birmingham (2022–24 student representative)

Atticus Wolfe, Agnes Scott College (2023–25 student representative)

Introduction

Since the publication of Barbara Laslett and Barrie Thorne’s *Feminist Sociology: Life Histories of a Movement* (1997), gender scholars have made use of auto-ethnographic writing to document the disciplinary and methodological gatekeeping they experienced within sociology and to hold our discipline accountable for its exclusionary practices (e.g., Pierce 2003; Schilt 2018; Ward 2018). As these personal narratives reveal, members of our section often find their work labeled as “not sociology” or “too niche” and their methods dismissed as “ungeneralizable” or “subjective.”

However, even though feminist scholarships continue to be underrepresented in the so-called “generalist” journals of our discipline (Schilt 2018), the Sex and Gender Section has been consistently ranked as one of the largest sections of the American Sociological Association for more than a decade (ASA 2024).^[1] It is thus not surprising that, by 2023, the impact factor of *Gender & Society* has superseded that of the *American Sociological Review*. While it is inspiring for us to see that a feminist sociology journal is having a bigger impact than the “flagship” journal of the ASA, the marginalization of feminist scholarship within our discipline remains concerning, especially for graduate students who are in the process of establishing their intellectual identity as sociologists.

To what extent do the student members of our section still face such disciplinary and methodological gatekeeping? To answer this question, we, as co-chairs of our section's 2023–24 Student Concern Committee, conducted a survey to explore the experiences our section's student members had as gender scholars within sociology. In this brief report, we summarize the main findings from our survey.

The Student Survey

With the permission from the Section Council, we drafted a survey questionnaire in the fall of 2023. We then organized a focus group meeting in December with student members of the section who expressed interest in being involved in the Section's Student Concern Committee. We explained the rationale for conducting this survey at the meeting, and invited the participants to provide feedback on the questionnaire we drafted. After incorporating the feedback, we shared the revised questionnaire with the Section Council for their approval at the Winter Council Meeting.

The anonymous survey was finalized and fielded via Qualtrics in March, 2024. With the help of the Section Chair and the Section's Web Coordinator, we disseminated the survey through the Section's listserv as well as in the Section's April and May announcements. We also obtained a list of our section's student members, and sent the link for the Qualtrics survey directly to all 287 student members (as of March 2024) of the section on June 4th, and again on June 24th. We finished data collection in the beginning of July, and received a total of 131 unique responses.

Key Findings

The survey asked our student members about various aspects of their experience as gender scholars within sociology. The full survey has 30 questions ranging from their methodological orientations and demographic backgrounds to their coursework and publication experiences. This report focused on the questions that are most relevant to disciplinary/methodological gatekeeping due to space limitations.

Methodological Orientations. 96 participants responded to the multi-select question on the types of methods they work most with. Among them, qualitative methods are much more popular: 78% reported working with in-depth interviews, 35% reported working with ethnography, and another 35% reported working with content/discourse analysis. A significant minority reported using statistical modeling (22%), survey (21%), and experimental methods (10%). Only 9% of respondents reported working with archives, and only 4% of respondents reported using computational methods. Given the respondents' overwhelming reliance on qualitative methods, and in-depth interviewing in particular, it is reasonable to infer that when a journal imposes an arbitrary threshold for sample size or uncritically follows a frequentist logic for evaluating qualitative submissions, they might create additional barriers for student members of our Section.

Notably, none of our respondents reported working with conversation analysis. A closer look revealed that only 1 participant indicated that they were also a current member of the Ethnomethodology and Conversation Analysis (EMCA) Section, and none of the participants chose EMCA as one of the three sections that their work is most aligned with. This is particularly noteworthy, because the single most cited article (and the arguably most paradigm-shifting work) in the sociology of gender—West and Zimmerman's "Doing Gender" (1987)—is deeply rooted in ethnomethodology. This "divorce" with EMCA may be part of the reason why Crawley (2022) found that most citations of "doing gender"

overlook the theory's ethnomethodological premise. More collaboration with the EMCA Section, then, may help us bring this distinctively sociological theory of gender to its full potential.

Experience as a Gender Scholar. 96 participants answered the question about their general experience as a gender scholar in sociology. Only very few respondents reported feeling negative (3%) or very negative (1%) in this regard. 53% of those who responded to this question felt positive about their experience, and 15% felt very positive. Still, 28% reported feeling neutral, which suggests that, despite important progress, there is more work that can be done to repair our discipline's exclusionary practices and make it a more hospitable place for gender scholars.

Relatedly, we also asked our student members if they felt their personal work as a gender scholar is perceived as much more valuable, more valuable, no difference in value, less valuable, or much less valuable compared to scholars both within and beyond our discipline. For all three questions, extremely positive answers were rare. The majority of respondents felt their personal work is perceived as no difference in value (compared to other scholars, 39%; compared to other sociologists, 53%; compared to other gender scholars, 60%), or less valuable (55%, 41%, and 32% respectively). This suggests that even though very few respondents felt their work is perceived as much less valuable, there is still a concerning tendency in our discipline and in academia more generally to devalue gender scholarship as well as a lack of awareness about the urgency of feminist interventions.

Coursework. To dig into these experiences, we further asked our student members if their department offered a gender-related course at the graduate level in the last academic year ($n = 90$), and whether any of the courses they took within their department that are not specifically related to gender, sex, or sexuality had at least one week dedicated to these topics ($n = 89$). For the first question, 60% answered "yes," 24% answered "no," and 16% answered "I'm not sure." For the second question, the responses were 85% "yes," 7% "no," and 8% "I'm not sure." These results suggest that most of our student members are getting some level of support in their department through their coursework. When put into context with the findings that many respondents feel their field is devalued, the prevalence of gender-related graduate level courses suggests that the devaluation of gender, sex, and sexuality studies is driven not by lack of exposure, but perhaps the quality or quantity of exposure.

Gatekeeping. In addition to formal coursework, our survey also includes a matrix question about whether our student members have ever been 1) discouraged from pursuing a research project related to gender, sex, and sexuality, and 2) asked to justify why their project is sociological in the 2023 calendar year. For both questions, the matrix requires the respondents to specify whether such experience came from their interaction with their advisor, a journal editor or reviewer, someone in their department who is not their advisor, or someone else in academia or scholarship. Among the 83 participants who responded to this question, 8 reported being discouraged by their advisors, 3 by a journal editor or reviewer, 20 by someone other than their advisor in the department, and 13 by someone else in academia/scholarship. Similarly, 10 reported being asked to justify why their project is sociological by their advisor, 7 by a junior editor or reviewer, 19 by someone other than their advisor in the department, and 16 by someone else in academia/scholarship. At a first glance, these results may seem promising, if not reassuring. However, it is also important to note that we are unable to fully analyze these findings without knowing how many of these 83 respondents were at the stage of research design, and how many of them have submitted their work to a journal for consideration. Had we targeted these questions to those who were in the relevant career stages, we might have gotten a higher percentage of respondents reporting these experiences.

Journal Publication. 80 participants responded to our multi-select question about their experiences of and plans for journal submission. Unsurprisingly, *Gender & Society* stood out as the single most targeted journal by our section members: a supermajority (73%) submitted or plan to submit their work to *Gender & Society*. In contrast, only a small minority of our respondents have submitted to or plan to submit to the three top “generalist” journals such as the *American Journal of Sociology* (16%), the *American Sociological Review* (25%), and *Social Forces* (26%). In this regard, *Social Problems* does a bit better, with 31% of our respondents indicating they have sent or plan to send their work to the journal. Due to the size of our sample, we are not able to report whether there is statistically significant difference between methodology and submission to major sociological journals. However, the favoring of articles utilizing quantitative over qualitative methodologies is clear in many of these journals’ publishing history. As Stacey and Thorne (1985) noted, such privileging of positivist approaches over interpretivist ones is a major reason why the feminist revolution in sociology is much slower than in our intellectual neighbors such as anthropology. But considering that we are now one of the largest sections of the ASA, this stark contrast in journal submission raises the question: Are the “generalist” journals in our discipline really “general”? Indeed, only 11% of respondents reported feeling their work was reflected in existing sociology journals “to a great extent” (9 out of 83 responses). The majority (60%) of those who answered this question felt their work was “somewhat” reflected and a significant minority (29%) felt their work was “not much” reflected.

When asked to explain why they felt their work is not reflected in the existing journals, a number of respondents brought up the “not sociology” problem (Schilt 2018). For example, one respondent who studies reproduction wrote, “There’s been this concern over abortion research not being considered sociological enough for journals like AJS and ASR.” Despite the heightened importance abortion and reproductive rights in American society today, this respondent noted that “work on reproduction is lacking in sociology generally.” The respondent does feel being more represented in specialized journals like *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, but do not find this to be the case in “‘top’ generalist journals.” Similarly, a respondent who study gender and law with a focus on sexual violence noted that “[a] lot of the older generations of non-gender scholars don’t see that as sociology,” whereas another respondent find care work scholarship is “really dispersed across journals” and there are “not many articles published in AJS/ASR theorizing care.” This “not sociology” problem appears to be particularly acute to those who do research on trans, queer, and nonbinary populations. As one respondent pointed out, “Work on transgender lives seems to exist in mostly Gender-themed journals, with very little appearing in the ‘top tier’ (as my advisor calls them) Sociology journals.” Another respondent explained that in addition to the lack of available data to study LGBTQ+ population health, there is “the labeling of LGBTQ+ issues as specialized (rather than generally applicable to sociology).” The continued marginalization and dismissal of sex and gender scholarship—especially in supposedly “generalist” sociology journals—are particularly ironic given the fact that we are one of the largest sections of the ASA: Statistically, *we* are the “general” sociology audience.

This, however, does not mean that our student members are only working within one (largest) “niche” within sociology. In fact, some find their scholarship underrepresented precisely because they are—to borrow the words of one respondent—“draw[ing] together subfields that don’t talk to each other very much.” But sociology journals do not seem to appreciate such intellectual labor. For instance, one respondent wrote, “Generally people either want gender scholarship or digital scholarship. I feel like I often am too digital for gender spaces and far to[o] gender for the digital spaces.” Another respondent identified a similar problem in environmental sociology: “I find myself feeling that environmental

sociology and allied areas of research do not take sex, gender, and sexuality seriously (especially when it comes to something like relationships and love, which strike some people as frivolous or secondary) or doesn't consider these tied to and produced by larger structures that are taken seriously (labor, economy, climate, etc.).” Indeed, our student members are not only pushing subdisciplinary boundaries but also facilitating interdisciplinary exchanges. But at the same time, they also found their work “too interdisciplinary” for sociology journals. As one respondent wrote, “I think sociology is too disciplinary and I work with visual analysis and art, topics that tend to be developed more in the humanities.” Another respondent also noted that their work is “very interdisciplinary and bridges sociology with media studies and cultural studies” but there are “few journals that cater to this intersection.”

Relatedly, multiple respondents reported that existing sociology journals are too US-centric. As one respondent concisely put, “My empirical focus lies outside the US - that largely explains why my work is not too welcomed.” Echoing this respondent's analysis, an ethnographer who studies masculinities in Lebanon and Syria found their “combination of regional and substantive interests are barely represented in American sociology right now.” Similarly, another respondent explained that they do not see their work represented in existing sociology journals “[b]ecause of US-centric approaches to knowledge production that do not reflect the global landscape nor the implications of certain processes on localities outside of the US.”

Also worth attention is the problem of methodological gatekeeping, as several respondents took issue with certain journals' devaluation of qualitative data and arbitrary sample size requirement. For example, one respondent felt that “journals do not seem to really accept content analysis as being of sociological value.” Similarly, another respondent wrote, “Some reviewers look down on anything qualitative because they think ‘real’ research is all statistical data.” The same respondent also pointed out that “Journals don't always have standards that conform with how actual research works. For instance, some have tried to impose [an] arbitrary number of interview requirements, which ignores real-world conditions which can make that impossible or unnecessary.” Another respondent who considers themselves as “able to publish in existing sociology journals, but not top tier ones” reflected on their experience of trying to publish their most “gender theory-ish” paper: They first sent it to *ASR* but the reviewers “pretty much said ‘this is better suited for *Gender & Society*’” so the editors rejected it. However, *Gender & Society* desk rejected their paper—and a few months later, the journal revealed their “new policy on sample size minimums.” In the end, the respondent published their paper at a journal that “has less of a Sociology audience and more of a Psychology audience.”

Conclusion

Forty years ago, Judith Stacey and Barrie Thorne (1985) brought our attention to “the missing feminist revolution in sociology.” Much progress has been made since—we have seen major demographic shifts in ASA memberships, both in terms of gender and in terms of research specialties; we are also seeing more and more feminist colleagues elected to leadership positions of the ASA. Yet, as our student survey suggests, such progress is uneven. On the one hand, our student members are getting more support in their department through coursework, and are generally positive about their experience as gender scholars within sociology. But on the other hand, our discipline still has a concerning tendency to devalue feminist scholarship—41% of respondents still find their work perceived less valuable than other sociologists'. Indeed, if we are committed to carry on the feminist revolution in sociology, we need to have a much

higher standard than being satisfied with “no difference in value”: We should keep our eyes on whether our work is perceived as *more valuable* or *much more valuable*.

While we need additional data to further unpack the gatekeeping practices in our discipline, our results suggest methodological pluralism and journal publication remain major battlegrounds. Considering that our student members tend to use qualitative methods, it is imperative for our section to fight against the imposition of quantitative logic on qualitative research, such as the misfitted practice of requiring in-depth interviewers to reach an arbitrary sample size or report their findings in percentages or frequencies. Such methodological gatekeeping can directly affect the outlook of journal publication, which is ever more important in the current age of “publish or perish.” Given that our section still does not have its own section journal, it is not surprising that most of our student members are aiming for *Gender & Society*. However, it is concerning to see many of our student members do not find their work well-reflected in existing sociology journals and only a small minority are submitting (or planning to submit) their work to the “top generalist” journals. The “not sociology” problem remains, as our student members continue to find their work seen as too queer, too global, and yet too “niche” and too interdisciplinary at the same time.

It is worth noting that global reach and interdisciplinarity are things the current and the previous *ASR* editorial teams claim to value, respectively. In their editors’ note, David A. Cort, Laurel Smith-Doerr, Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, Jennifer L. Garfield-Abrams, and Joanna Riccitelli (2024:2) wrote, “One of the important goals for our editorship term is to follow Du Bois’s engagement with the Global South as inspiration to increase the global and transnational reach of the journal.” Their predecessors, Arthur S. Alderson and Dina G. Okamoto (2021:189), on the other hand, said, “We also believe *ASR* should strive (as stated in its mission statement) to publish work that is of general interest, rather than of specific interest to narrow subfields. As editors, we are giving priority to articles that best thread this needle, either because they already bridge subfields, speak to issues of great general interest or importance, are written in a style that is clear and accessible to those outside of the specialist audience, or reviewers readily see ways in which a paper’s impact can be broadened.” While these claims appear to signal some progress within our discipline, the actual experiences and receptions our student members reported suggest that as a Section, we need to play a more active role in monitoring if editors of the so-called “generalist” sociology journal are practicing what they preach, and holding them accountable to these claims.

Like all studies, this survey has several limitations including responses being subject to recall and social desirability biases, and a small sample size that limited the extent of the quantitative analysis. Despite challenges, as a first attempt to document the disciplinary and methodological gatekeeping our student members experienced, these findings suggest much work still needs to be done both at the Section level and the ASA level to combat the “not sociology” problem. It is our hope that, one day, sociology will become a truly feminist discipline such that surveys like this will no longer be necessary. But until then, we need to continue collecting better data to understand how old and new forms of exclusionary practices are affecting our students, as well as how the gatekeepers are hiding their sexism, racism, and heteronormativity behind superficial claims about “methodological rigor” and shallow imaginations of “general sociology audience.”

Appendix

Table 1. Frequency Statistics Describing Key Results

Program type	
Undergraduate	1.04%
Terminal Master's	1.04%
PhD	97.9%
Year in program	4.31
Methods	
In-depth interview	36.23%
Ethnography	16.43%
Content/discourse analysis	16.63%
Conversation analysis	0%
Archival methods	4.35%
Survey	9.66%
Statistical modeling	10.14%
Experimental methods	4.83%
Computational analysis	1.93%
View of experience as a sociology gender scholar	
Very positive	14.58%
Positive	53.23%
Neutral	28.13%
Negative	3.13%
Very negative	1.04%
Departmental gender-related course offer	71.05%

Non-gender-specific courses offer one-week of gender	92.68%
Never discouraged from pursuing gender-related research	54.64%
Never asked to justify sociological nature of a project in last year?	49.02%
Work is reflected in existing journals	
Great extent	10.84%
Somewhat	60.24%
Not much	28.92%
Desired Sex & Gender opportunities	
Mentorship	29.9%
Networking	29.9%
Writing	16.67%
Publishing group	19.61%
None	0.01%
Other	0.02%
Compared perceived value to other scholars	
Much more valuable	0%
More valuable	3.66%
No difference	39.02%
Less valuable	54.88%
Much less valuable	1.75%
Compared perceived value to sociologists	

Much more valuable	0%
More valuable	3.7%
No difference	53.09%
Less valuable	40.74%
Much less valuable	2.47%
Compared perceived value to other gender scholars	
Much more valuable	1.22%
More valuable	6.10%
No difference	59.76%
Less valuable	31.71%
Much less valuable	1.22%

References

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^[1] Sex and Gender also has the most female and nonbinary members—in both membership count (846) and percentage (83.3%)—among all the ASA sections ([ASA 2023](#)).

2025 Finances

Treasurer’s Report 2024-2025

Secretary/Treasurer: Soma Chaudhuri

2025 Finances

Expense Category	Amount	Notes
Annual Meeting		
Reception (Sex & Gender cost share)	\$ 3,177.82	Co-hosted with Theory and Culture sections
Custom stickers	\$139.19	Section swag
Miscellaneous	\$271	Registration fee for Raewyn Connell
Awards		
Award Plaques and shipping costs for those who could not attend the meeting	\$358.55	11 plaques for section award winners (\$261) Shipping to awardees (\$97.55)
Miscellaneous	\$100	Postage for awards and additional costs
Communications		

Website Coordinator	\$600	Kate Freeman
Newsletter Coordinator	\$600	Deb Chakraborty
Total expenses for this year	\$ 5246.56	

As of August 2025, we had \$8,921 in our account. After this year's expenses, we will have a balance of \$3675. Our membership numbers are now at 925 (332 students; 526 regular and 67 others). This is a net increase of 10 members from the previous year. While 2025 section data is not yet available on the ASA website, 2024 section membership data demonstrates that we are among the top two largest sections in ASA.

The Previous Year

Describe Section activities during the period between September 2024 and August 2025.

Provide an overview of the Section's communications with its members and include explanation of how your communication strategy meets the goals and values of the Section. Include links to the section website, newsletters, and any other electronic media used.

Debadatta Chakraborty, the Section Website/Communication Coordinator sent bi-weekly compiled section announcements to Chair Carla Pfeffer, who then distributed them via the section listserv. Kate Freeman, Newsletter Editor, produced fall and spring/summer issues of the Sex & Gender Newsletter. All issues were shared on our section website, as well as through the email listserv.

[Fall 2024 Newsletter](#)

[Spring/Summer 2025 Newsletter](#)

Describe the Section's diversity, equity, and inclusion goals. What steps were taken this year to achieve those goals?

The Sex & Gender Section is committed to promoting diversity, equity, inclusion, belonging, and justice through all section activities, membership, and communications. Particular attention was paid this year to diversifying candidates nominated to run for section leadership positions, recruiting and serving the needs of graduate students (including attendance at the Community Open House Event at ASA), and developing an inclusive section program for the 2025 ASA meeting. We had a particularly successful speed mentoring event at the 2025 ASA meeting. We were particularly attuned to the concerns of international scholars about travel concerns to the US and provided accommodations for our members to join our ASA section events remotely.

Provide an overview of the section's programming at the annual meeting and include explanation of how this programming meets the goals and values of the section (e.g. intellectual exchange, professional networking, mentoring, inclusion).

120th ASA Annual Meeting

“Reimagining the Future of Work”

August 8-12, 2025

Sex & Gender Section Sessions at ASA 2025

SUNDAY AUGUST 10th

ASA Section and Community Open House

Sun, August 10, 2:00 to 3:30pm

East Tower, Hyatt Regency Chicago, Floor: Gold Level/B Floor, Grand Ballroom A

Table 4: Section on Race, Gender, and Class/Section on Sociology of Indigenous Peoples and Native Nations/Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender

Join us for the ASA Section and Community Open House to learn more about the Sex & Gender section; meet section leadership; volunteer for section committees; get more involved with the section; express interest in being nominated for section council and leadership positions; share ideas for future section development, events, and conference programming; share research interests; and meet and connect with fellow conference attendees interested in research, teaching, and service on sex and gender.

Sex and Gender Reception (joint with the sections on Sociology of Culture and Sociological Theory)

Sunday, August 10, 6:30 to 8:30pm

Pinstripes; 435 East Illinois Street; Chicago, IL 60611

Join us for a three-section soiree that is sure to be fabulous. We'll supply plenty of food (gluten free, veggie, and vegan options will be available), drinks (drink tickets available for graduate student attendees), good conversation, networking, and connection.

Pinstripes is a bistro, bowling, and bocce venue and we'll have a private gathering space to eat, drink, and converse. If you'd like to participate in any onsite gaming activities, please be sure to bring cash or a credit card.

MONDAY AUGUST 11th

Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender Speed Mentoring

Mon, August 11, 8:00 to 9:30am

East Tower, Hyatt Regency Chicago, Floor: Gold Level/B Floor, Grand Ballroom A

Presider: Freeden Blume Oeur

Mentors: Soma Chaudhuri, Georgiann Davis, Dawn M. Dow, Kimberly Kay Hoang, Joya Misra, Allison Pugh, stef m. shuster, Canton Winer

The Sex & Gender Section will be holding a **speed mentorship session** at ASA Chicago on Monday August 11th from 8-9:30am in East Tower, Hyatt Regency Chicago, Floor: Ballroom Level/Gold, Grand Ballroom A. The session will be facilitated by Freeden Blume Oeur and mentors include: Soma Chaudhuri, Allison Pugh, Joya Misra, Canton Winer, Kimberly Kay Hoang, stef m. shuster, Dawn M. Dow, and Carla A. Pfeffer. Attendees at this event will have the opportunity to engage in mentorship dialogues with other graduate students and faculty members, at various career stages, on various topics including balancing research and teaching, forming peer support and work groups, turning a dissertation into a book, doing public sociology, job market preparation, moving your work forward, and creating healthy work-life boundaries.

PLEASE NOTE – This is a structured rather than “drop in” session. For those planning to attend, please do be sure to arrive on time and stay throughout the event. The facilitator will ask you to shift tables throughout the session.

Hormones, Biology, and Embodied and Reproductive Justice

Mon, August 11, 10:00 to 11:30am

West Tower, Hyatt Regency Chicago, Floor: Green Level/1st Floor, Crystal B

Presider: Emily S. Mann

Panelists:

- Bodily Desires and Epistemological Struggles: Experiences of Patients and Clinicians with Hormone Replacement Therapy – Gwendolyn Marie Berumen
- “Female Athlete Health:” A new wave of bioessentialism in/via women’s sport Madeleine Pape, Sheree Bekker, Marina DiMarco, Katherine Lee, and Sarah Richardson
- Monstrous Pregnancy: Embodied Knowledge, Liminal Embodiment, and Transmasculine Reproduction – Sonny M. Nordmarken
- Protecting Children or Cisnormativity? How States Construct Sex, Gender, and Bodies to Restrict Trans Medicine – Katherine Alexander
- The End of Sex? – Abigail C. Saguy

Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender Roundtables

Mon, August 11, 2:00 to 3:00pm

East Tower, Hyatt Regency Chicago, Floor: Gold Level/B Floor, Grand Ballroom A

We’re excited to host 17 different tables and 80 papers at our roundtable session! Table

topics are as follows (please see the [online program](#) for all paper titles and presenters):

Table 1: Transgender Consciousness, Realities, and Activism

Table 2: Gender and Work

Table 3: Gender Nonconformity and Institutional Constraints

Table 4: Sexuality, Gender, and Religion

Table 5: Reproductive Justice

Table 6: Queer Identities, Experiences, and Communities

Table 7: Sexual Violence

Table 8: Family and Gendered Division of Labor

Table 9: Gender and Economics

Table 10: Politics and Gender

Table 11: Gender & Health

Table 12: Femininities and Masculinities

Table 13: Gender and Education

Table 14: Gender, Tech, and Online Spaces

Table 15: Sex and Sex Work

Table 16: Fraught Intimacies and Leisure

Table 17: Gender and Violence

Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender Business Meeting

Advertisement

Mon, August 11, 3:00 to 3:30pm (held in same room with the section roundtables)

East Tower, Hyatt Regency Chicago, Floor: Gold Level/B Floor, Grand Ballroom A

Come one, come all! Join us to learn more about our section; see this year's section award winners receive their awards; meet section leadership; volunteer for section committees; get more involved with the section; express interest in being nominated for section council and leadership positions; share ideas for future section development, events, and conference programming; and meet your wonderful colleagues.

30 Years of Raewyn Connell's Masculinities: Looking Back and Charting the Future

Mon, August 11, 4:00 to 5:30pm

West Tower, Hyatt Regency Chicago, Floor: Green Level/1st Floor, Crystal B

Presider: Emily Carian

Honoree/Panelist (joining via Zoom): Raewyn Connell

Panelists: Miriam Abelson, CJ Pascoe, Yuchen Yang

2025 marks the 30th anniversary of Raewyn Connell's book, *Masculinities* (1995). The book has had a profound impact on feminist sociology. At the same time, a number of gender scholars have pointed out that the field of masculinities studies—despite Connell's critical intervention—has long been dominated by older, cisgender, white men. In this invited panel, we feature scholars who critically engage with Connell's work, generate innovative theoretical perspectives, and actively redirect the field to a more progressive future for studies of masculinities.

TUESDAY AUGUST 12th

Open Topic Paper Session on Sex and Gender

Tue, August 12, 8:00 to 9:30am

West Tower, Hyatt Regency Chicago, Floor: Green Level/1st Floor, Crystal B

Presider: Meagan Brooke Pendleton

- Does Everyone Have a Gender? Gender Detachment, Compulsory Gender, and Asexuality – Canton Winer
- Exploring Nonbinary Individuals' Responses to Gender Identity Erasure in the Workplace – Bailey Otter and Daniel J. Bartholomay
- Gendered Heterosexism in Attitudes Toward Teen Sex, Especially by Straight Cis-Men – Emily Fitzgibbons Shafer, Paula S. England, Anne Kathleen Johnson, and Jae Collett
- Navigating Gendered Sexuality Among Black Trans Masculine People and Black Masculine-Presenting Women – Tristen Kade

- The Missing Childist Revolution in Feminist Sociology: Re-Revisioning Women and Social Change – Yuchen Yang and Freeden Blume Oeur

Right-Wing Misappropriations of Feminism

Tue, August 12, 10:00 to 11:30am

West Tower, Hyatt Regency Chicago, Floor: Green Level/1st Floor, Crystal B

Presider: Cinzia D. Solari

Discussant: Madeleine Pape

Panelists:

- Anti-Gender Mobilizations in the UN – Tara Marie Gonsalves
- Conservative Feminism: An Analysis of a Patriarchal Bargain – Emily Wagner and Torisha Khonach
- Defending Feminism Through Intersectionality: Feminist Strategies Amid Right-Wing Movements in Brazil – Roberta S. Pamplona
- Heels and Holsters: The Complicit Intimacies of Police Wives – Adora Lily Svitak Moms for Liberty and Right-Wing Anti-Futurity – Piper Thomson

Anti-Work and Anti-Capitalist Feminist Futures

Tue, August 12, 12:00 to 1:30pm

West Tower, Hyatt Regency Chicago, Floor: Green Level/1st Floor, Crystal B

Presider: Yasemin Besen-Cassino

Discussant: Dawn M. Dow

Panelists:

Refusing Capitalist Time: Wage Compulsion, Temporal Mechanisms, and Feminist Resistance – Althea McIntosh

Inoperativity and Feminist Refusal in Four Strikes – Youbin Kang

Optimizing Self: Gender, Digital Labor, and the New Dynamics of Work in China – Jun Zhou

Opting Out of Monogamy, Opting Out of Paid Work? Non/Monogamy, Emotional Work and Salaried Employment – Malena Lapine

(Re)concientización as Feminist World Making in Puerto Rico – Amaury Jariel Rijo Sánchez

Sex & Gender Speed Mentoring Session at ASA 2025



30 Years of Raewyn Connell's Masculinities: Looking Back and Charting the Future



Section Award Winners 2025











There were no programmatic activities outside the Annual Meeting during 2024-2025 as most of us were at or beyond capacity working to address the horrors of the federal administration and its many impacts on our personal and working lives.