

The Pacific Sociologist, Newsletter of

THE PACIFIC SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Summer 2018

Volume 26, Issue 2

PSA's 90th Annual Meetings/Conference
**“Engaging Millennials: Researching and Teaching about Power,
Diversity, and Change”**
Thursday, March 28 to Sunday, March 31, 2019
Oakland, California

A Message from President Elaine Bell Kaplan & Program Chair Sharon Davis



News about 2019 Conference presenters

President: Elaine Bell Kaplan, University of Southern California
Program Chair: Sharon Davis, University of La Verne

Please join us to celebrate the Pacific Sociological Association's 90th year, March 28-31, 2019. The conference will be held at The Oakland Marriot City Center in downtown Oakland. Oakland offers PSA members, friends and families a number of restaurants nearby. This modern downtown hotel is 13 minutes from Jack London Square and 14 minutes from the Oakland Museum of California. You can hop on Bart for a short ride to San Francisco. To top it off, in March, Oakland weather stays mostly at a comfortable 63-65 degrees

The conference theme: “ENGAGING MILLENNIALS: RESEARCHING AND TEACHING ABOUT POWER, DIVERSITY AND CHANGE” provides us with the opportunity to celebrate Pacific Sociological Association's past and at the same time, promote the future generation of sociologists - the millennial generation (born 1981-1996). I am drawn to this population for several reasons: This generation is the largest population compared with earlier generations. It is also the most progressive generation since the 1960s. In 2008, millennials helped to elect the first black president. Millennials are also the most racially diverse generation in American history. As PSA members we have had many opportunities to engage with them as students, researchers and teachers.

My emphasis on the millennial generation is in line with the Pacific Sociological Association's mission to advance scholarly research on all social processes and areas of social life; to promote high quality research and teaching of sociological knowledge and to mentor the next generation of sociologists. In fact, the Pacific Sociological Association's annual meetings provide an informal setting in which millennials can meet other future sociologists who are moving into or moving up in their careers. (continues next page)

THE PACIFIC SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

I am delighted to give you an overview of the distinguished speakers and panelists who will engage us with their powerful commitment to use their research and teaching to challenge the current orthodoxy. For example, Arlie Russell Hochschild will engage us in conversations about her field work in Trump country. Michael Buroway will take us on his Public Sociology journey. Dean Dorn, representing the Emeritus Committee, and past president Amy Orr (2018) will help us celebrate PSA's 90 years by highlighting PSA's past and the challenges millennials face in the future. Other panelists will explore the world of millennials and the criminal justice system, Black millennials and the natural hair movement, and the DACA Program. Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo has organized a panel to explore issues facing Latinx Millennials. Glenn Goodwin has assembled a theory panel called "Engaging Millennials on Sociology." His panelists are outstanding scholars in the field and include Randy Collins, Jonathan Turner, Kevin McCaffree, and Norbert Wiley.

And taking us further into the future, Uriel Serrano has organized a panel of high school students (the Z generation) including Edna Chavez, a member of the Douglas High School Parkland March for Our Lives Movement.

We are also presenting two Author meets Critics Sessions: one session, organized by Black Hawk Hancock, features JooYoung Lee, author of, "Blowin' Up: Rap Dreams in South Central." The second AMC features Michael Messner, author of "Guys Like Me: Five Wars, Five Veterans for Peace."

We are also planning special events to help us move into the next 90 years, including a presentation and performance by Hip-Hop for Change group, a Oakland based non-profit organization.

Do join us. The theme message for the PSA 90th year: We can bring the past to millennials and they can bring us into the future.

i). Pew Research Center. 2018. Accessed June 13, 2018. (<http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/03/01/defining-generations-where-millennials-end-and-post-millennials>)

Call for Papers, PSA 2019

The 2019 submissions portal is open and accessible from the home page of the PSA website, www.pacificsoc.org. **The deadline for all submissions will be October 15, 2018.**

To organize its annual meeting, **PSA primarily uses an online system of open submissions to topical areas. Faculty and other professional sociologists as well as graduate students** will access the online system, choose a topical area, and indicate their preferred type of participation (formal research presentation, research-in-progress, or some other type of session). You can find the list of topical areas on the next page, as well as the program committee members who will organize submissions into sessions for each of these areas. However, PSA committees also sponsor some special sessions and seek paper submissions; the list of these sessions is included below. Faculty, graduate students, and other professional sociologists need to provide an abstract of their proposal, with a maximum 200 words, to include the objective, methods, results, and findings as appropriate.

Faculty and professional sociologists can also submit a proposal for a complete session. This might be an author-meets-critics session, a film or other creative media session, or a panel of scholars who want to present together on a particular topic.

Undergraduate students first select either the undergraduate poster or roundtable format, then choose the topical area that best fits their work. Undergraduate students are asked to provide a longer proposal that includes two pages of information on their research question, intended contribution of their research, description of theory and methods, and a third page of source references. Undergraduates also are required to give name and contact information for a faculty mentor who is familiar with their work. Undergraduate submissions are organized into sessions by Undergraduate Coordinator Robert Kettlitz.

You may not submit the same paper to more than one place within the online submission system. You may, however, submit several *different* papers to one or more topical areas or open-call committee-sponsored sessions.

2019 Program Committee

Note: Questions about the conference, submission system, or other general information should be directed to the PSA Executive Office, executivedirector@pacificsoc.org.

Topical Area	Name	Affiliation	Email
Applied, Clinical, & Public Sociology	Sophie Nathenson	Oregon Institute of Technology	Sophialyn.nathenson@oit.edu
Asian/Asian American Sociology	Jacob Huang	Fresno Pacific University	Jacob.Huang@fresno.edu
Crime, Law, and Deviance	Tanya Nieri	UC Riverside	Tanyan@ucr.edu
Art, Culture, and Popular Culture	Linda Rillorta	Mt. San Antonio College	lrillorta@mtsac.edu
Childhood and Youth	Sharon Davis	University of La Verne	sdavis@laverne.edu
Education—Higher Education	Megan Thiele	San Jose State University	megan.thiele@sjsu.edu
Education—other than Higher Ed.	Joe Johnston	Gonzaga University	johnstonj@gonzaga.edu
Environmental Sociology	Laura Earles	Lewis-Clark State College	learles@lsc.edu
Economic Sociology	Elizabeth Sowers	CSU Channel Islands	Elizabeth.sowers@csuci.edu
Ethnography	Black Hawk Hancock	DePaul University	bhancock@depaul.edu
Food and Society	Black Hawk Hancock	DePaul University	bhancock@depaul.edu
Life Course and Aging	Deborah Thorne	University of Idaho	dthorne@uidaho.edu
Gender	Marjukka Ollilainen	Weber State University	mollilainen@weber.edu
Intimate Relationships, Families, and Reproductive Politics	Laury Oaks	UC Santa Barbara	oaks@femst.ucsb.edu
Marxist Sociology/Critical Sociology	Jake Wilson	CSU Long Beach	Jake.wilson@csulb.edu
Media and Communication	Linda Rillorta	Mt. San Antonio College	lrillorta@mtsac.edu
Medical Sociology and Health	Margaret Gough	University of La Verne	mgough@laverne.edu
Methods	Robert Obrien	University of Oregon	bobrien@uoregon.edu
Migration/Immigration	Daniel Olmos	CSU Northridge	Daniel.olmos@csun.edu
Latinx Sociology	Manuel Barajas	CSU Sacramento	mbarajas@csus.edu
Labor and Labor Movements	Jake Wilson	CSU Long Beach	Jake.wilson@csulb.edu
Politics and the State (Political Sociology)	Christopher Chase Dunn	UC Riverside	chriscd@ucr.edu
Population and Demography	Robert Obrien	University of Oregon	bobrien@uoregon.edu
Peace, War, and the Military	Augustine Kposowa	UC Riverside	augustine.kposowa@ucr.edu
Race/Ethnicity	Marcia Marx	CSU San Bernardino	mmarx@csusb.edu
Race, Class and Gender	Kristy Shih	CSU Long Beach	kristy.shih@csulb.edu
Religion (including Sociology of Islam)	Reid Leamaster	Glendale Comm. College (AZ)	reid.leamaster@gccaz.edu
Regional Studies, Transnationalism, Globalization, and Development	Shweta Adur	CSU Los Angeles	sadur@calstatela.edu
Science and Technology	Yu Tao	Stevens Inst. of Technology	ytao@stevens.edu
Sexualities	Jodi O'Brien	Seattle University	jobrien@seattleu.edu
Social Movements and Social Change	Kelsy Kretschmer	Oregon State University	Kelsy.kretschmer@oregonstate.edu
Social Psychology, Identity, and Emotions	Bill Rocque	University of Redlands	William_rocque@redlands.edu
Social Stratification, Inequality, and Poverty	Ranita Ray	University of Nevada Las Vegas	Ranita.ray@unlv.edu
Sport and Leisure	Michelle Robertson	St. Edwards University	michelr@stedwards.edu
Urban and Community Studies	Carol Ward	Brigham Young University	Carol_ward@byu.edu
Theory	Glenn Goodwin	University of La Verne	ggoodwin@laverne.edu
Work and Organizations	Jill Harrison	University of Oregon	jah@uoregon.edu
Teaching Sociology	Susan Murray	San Jose State University	Susan.murray@sjsu.edu
Teaching Sociology: Community Colleges	Jackie Logg	Cabrillo College	jalogg@cabrillo.edu
Undergraduate Roundtables and Posters	Robert Kettlitz	Hastings College	rkettlitz@hastings.edu

2019 Committee Sponsored Sessions for Open Call

Although undergraduate submitters can only submit to undergraduate sessions, other submitters can choose to submit to one of the following special sessions being organized by PSA committees.

Title	Committee	Organizer Name and Email
Academic Freedom and Contingent Faculty	Committee on Freedom in Research and Teaching	Dan Morrison, Vanderbilt University dan.morrison@vanderbilt.edu
Women of Color across the Life Course	Committee on the Status of Women	Alicia Gonzales, CSU San Marcos amgonzal@csusm.edu
Millennials, Gender and Inequality	Committee on the Status of Women	Sojung Lim, Utah State University sojung.lim@usu.edu
Activism Related to Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence	Committee on the Status of Women	Richelle Swan, CSU San Marcos rswan@csusm.edu
Mothering in the Academy	Committee on the Status of Women	Ryanne Pilgeram, U. of Idaho rpilgeram@uidaho.edu
Gendered Resistance to the Sociopolitical Landscape	Committee on the Status of Women	Michelle Robertson, St. Edward's University michelr@stedwards.edu
Employment at Community Colleges	Committee on Community Colleges	Sharon Yee, Chandler Gilbert Community College sharonayee@yahoo.com
Teaching Under-prepared Students	Committee on Community Colleges	Harry Mersmann, San Joaquin Delta College hmersmann@deltacollege.edu
Mental Health and Students	Committee on Community Colleges	Liz Bennett, Central New Mexico Community College ebennett18@cnm.edu
Engaging Activities for Teaching Inequalities	Committee on Teaching	Jennifer Puentes, Eastern Oregon University jpuentes@eou.edu
Graduate Teaching	Committee on Teaching	Jason Leiker, Utah State University Jason.leiker@usu.edu
Teaching Ideas for Crime and Deviance	Committee on Teaching	Jason Leiker, Utah State University Jason.leiker@usu.edu
Best Practices in Teaching Online Classes	Committee on Teaching	Jason Leiker, Utah State University Jason.leiker@usu.edu
Engaging Research in Introductory Sociology	Committee on Teaching	Michelle Robertson, St. Edward's University michelr@stedwards.edu
Doing Emotional Labor in the Classroom	Committee on Teaching	Michelle Robertson, St. Edward's University michelr@stedwards.edu

The PSA 2019 Conference Hotel—the Marriott Oakland Downtown/City Center

The Marriott Oakland Downtown/City Center is a fair labor hotel located in downtown Oakland, adjacent to the exit from the 12th Street BART station.

Rooms at the special PSA rate start at \$169 for a one king bed room or two double bed room, +tax.

Make your reservations at <https://book.passkey.com/event/49674028/owner/17821/home>

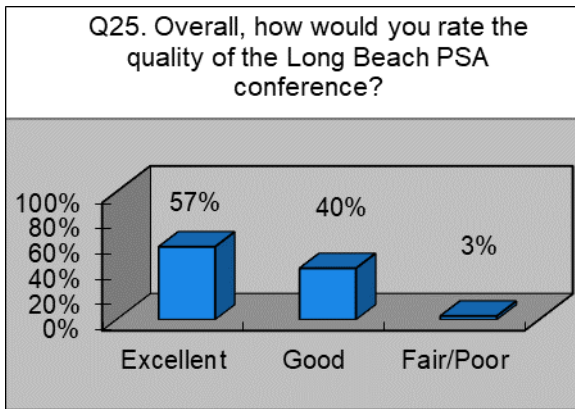
Note: the hotel will charge for any late cancellations (within 3 days prior to the start of the stay) and early departures. You can find more information about the hotel here: <https://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/oakdt-oakland-marriott-city-center/?scid=bb1a189a-fec3-4d19-a255-54ba596febe2>

PSA 2018 Conference Satisfaction Survey

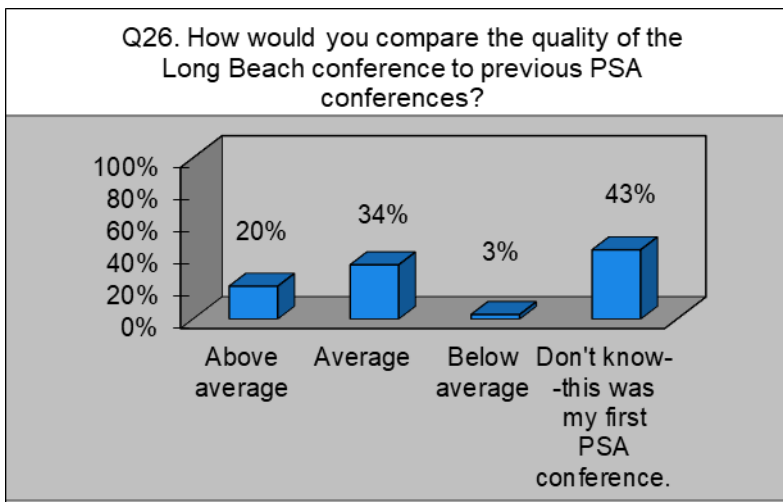
Of 1030 paid (or student volunteer) registrants for the 2018 conference, 279 (27%) completed the conference satisfaction survey. An additional 346 registrants (34%) looked at the survey link but did not complete it.

Overall Satisfaction and Comparison to Prior Conferences

Most respondents (57%) rated the conference as excellent, followed by good (40%) and fair/poor (3%). This continues the slow shift towards excellent in recent years.



Asked to compare this conference to prior PSA conferences, the largest group (43%) said they could not answer because this was their first PSA conference. Of respondents who had attended prior PSA conferences, 20% said this one was above average, while 34% said it was average, and 3% said it was below average. As in recent years, some respondents noted that this was a difficult question for them, because “average” for a PSA conference is a positive rating.



Differences were present by gender. Respondents who identified as women were more likely to say the conference was excellent (61%), compared to men (50%). The same pattern occurred in comparing this conference to other PSAs, where women were more likely to say it was above average (22%), compared to men (15%), and this held for ratings of average, with women more likely (40%) compared to men (31%). (Note: although some respondents identified themselves in other gender identities, the number for each category was too small to allow for analysis, so you will see reports of differences only between women and men throughout this summary.)

Crosstabs were used to look for differences by race/ethnicity for various questions on the survey—but these findings need to be considered with some caution, since the numbers of respondents who identified in several categories are small; in fact, in most cases the N for respondents who identified as Middle Eastern/North African, Native American, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, “Other”, or noted that they preferred not to provide this information were too small to allow for analysis. Respondents who identified as African American/Black were the most likely to say the conference was excellent (73%), while respondents who identified as multiracial were least likely to say so (40%), with all other groups falling close to the average. Respondents who identified as multiracial (67%) and Latinx (55%) were most likely to say this was their first PSA conference, and so they could not compare to prior conferences. Respondents who identified as African American/Black were most likely to say this conference was above average for a PSA (47%).

Analysis by age did not show patterns much different from the average.

“Best Thing” Comments offered by respondents to describe their “one best thing” about the conference roughly fell into five themes: socializing, networking, and intellectual community (93); sessions and presentations (81); conference location and local amenities (48); the inclusion and participation of students (3); and organizational factors (15). Often, comments combined these themes, such as “My undergraduate students were able to attend their first conference because of the

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location. It really changed their view about what sociologists do,” and “The fabulous sessions, events, and people!” Similarly, one comment was, “Being able to network and bring my students to a low-stakes but rich conference that was local.” Another comment said, “Just one thing?! I liked the program, the presidential address, and seeing all of my PSA colleagues.”

Comments on the theme of socializing, networking, and intellectual community included seeing colleagues, old and new friends (43); networking (20); making connections with others that contributed to intellectual growth and a feeling of belonging to an intellectual community (16); and the overall atmosphere of welcome, support, and friendliness (14). An example comment that also connected with the theme of sessions and presentations was “Connecting with people. That is always the highlight. I also love getting rejuvenated with ideas and plans for research and new pedagogies.” Some comments focused on intellectual community, such as “Being able to meet other sociologically minded people who share similar interests—there aren’t many where I am from,” while others also referenced sessions and presentations, such as “The quality of sessions and ability to exchange ideas with colleagues across the region and country is the best thing.” An example comment highlighting the atmosphere for a student was, “The overall feeling of being there was great. It was a respectful and welcoming environment in terms of both diversity and being an undergrad there.” Several comments mentioned that PSA is “low stress”, such as “I really like the atmosphere of the conference. It’s so supportive and friendly! Much less stressful than ASA.”

Comments on the theme of sessions and presentations included mentions of specific sessions or presenters, sessions and presentation topics, the program theme, presenting, and getting feedback. For example, one comment was, “The one best thing overall about the PSA 2018 conference was seeing people of color present,” while others pointed to special sessions like Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo’s first evening distinguished lecture (this year’s episode of the Star Speaker Series, sponsored by the Committee on Emeritus and Retired Sociologists), the Presidential Address by Amy J. Orr, and the AKD-sponsored workshop. Other comments highlighted the experience of presenting, such as “How well my presentation was received; the feedback about my presentation.”

Comments on the theme of the conference location and local amenities included appreciation for the conference hotel, such as “The rooms were very spread out around the hotel. It was a lot of walking, but overall I liked how open the hotel felt. It wasn’t cramped at all,” and “The lovely hotel space. Great light, airiness. Clean. Terrific staff. The conference app was also unexpectedly excellent.” Other comments noted specific things, such as the Harbor Tour offered free to participants who signed up ahead.

Comments on the inclusion and participation of students came from both students and faculty/others, and roughly fell into subcategories of undergraduate/student sessions (13), faculty and student interaction (8), bringing students (4), meeting other undergraduate students (3), the support provided to students (2), and how students gained from attending (1). Students tended to focus on their own experience and how the conference supported their own goals, such as “Was a great experience for me as a student presenter/researcher. Made the research work I did worthwhile,” and “Good first experience at a conference (I’m an undergrad). I appreciated the opportunity to present my research and talk to grad school representatives.” Comments from a faculty perspective often noted appreciation for how the conference supported their students, such as “Seeing my students present so beautifully. So proud of them,” and “The ability to bring many students (N=10) to the conference as presenters and participants.” Some comments focused on PSA as a student-friendly and student-supporting conference, such as “I love how student-friendly PSA always is,” and “The support provided to students (both grad and undergrad) was truly phenomenal!” One comment from a faculty said, “The best thing for me were the many opportunities for my students to participate, round tables, poster sessions, all the social networking...my students, all first time attendees, and first generation college students, reported that this was the single best thing they have ever done as a sociology major...it totally transformed their ideas about the possible, graduate school, career, they were totally opened up by the experience...”

Comments on organizational factors included appreciation for specific special events, such as receptions (especially the free food!) (9), the book exhibit and/or publishers present (3), and various other conference features such as scheduling, the app, overall organization, and more. One respondent noted their best thing as “joining the board,” while another noted being a student volunteer—PSA is so fortunate to have such positive people!

PSA is searching for new Editor(s) for its official journal, *Sociological Perspectives*! See page 21.

Areas for Change or Improvement Asked to name one thing to change or improve, respondents' comments fell into six rough themes: "nothing" (16); the hotel/location/local area (37); scheduling (31); issues with sessions or presentations (26); who was present and presenting (20); and other factors (30).

Comments on the hotel/location/local area included wanting more close cafes and restaurants, the high cost of parking at the hotel, objections to Long Beach, wanting more "hangout" space within the hotel, issues with room setup by hotel staff for certain sessions, issues with access within the hotel for people with different mobility abilities, the need for a gender neutral bathroom on each floor of the conference space, navigating within the hotel, finding the PSA registration area and/or difficulties with the student volunteers there, difficulties with getting from LAX to the hotel, the cost of rooms in the hotel, desire for more information about local restaurants and things to do.

Comments on scheduling included a desire for more "breaks" in the schedule (to get food, etc.), the overlap of sessions with the beginning of Passover and Holy Week/Good Friday, a desire to start sessions later (maybe 9 a.m.), the overlap of sessions on similar topics and having too many sessions scheduled at one time (so that it is hard to choose where to go), that the dates of the conference were difficult, and a desire for shorter session time slots.

Comments on issues with sessions or presentations included problems with AV or technology in a session, the overall quality of presentations needing improvement, issues with specific Discussants at undergraduate roundtable sessions, issues with Presiders not showing up and/or behaving in a way that negatively impacted presenters, a desire for more qualitative work, a desire for roundtable sessions to be expanded beyond just for undergraduate students, the quality of undergraduate research presentations perceived as low, a desire for more promotion of the Grad Fair and the AKD workshop, desires for more sessions on race/ethnicity and for at least one session in Spanish, a desire for "more" student panels, as well as other non-specific issues with sessions.

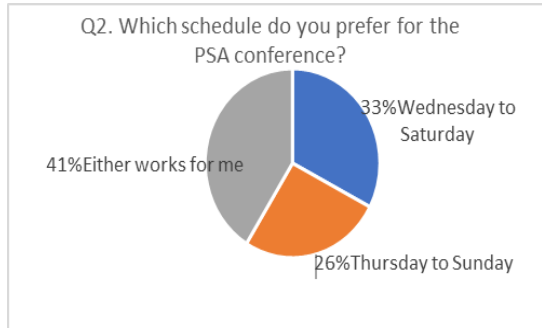
Comments on attendance (who was present and presenting) focused mostly on who was absent—especially no-shows by presenters on the program (8). Comments also noted a desire for more faculty participation, low audience attendance in certain sessions (especially in the mornings).

Comments on other factors included a wide range of items. The most frequent was a desire for PSA to provide more free coffee and food (9), followed by a desire for more local tours, more information on internships and other opportunities for graduate students (like a Grad Fair but for grad students?), and a desire for more financial support for students. Other comments made by just one respondent each included a request for more conference ribbons (such as "1st Time Attendee"), more "goodies" provided with the conference program and bag, a wish that PSA attendees wear more formal clothes, and comments on information about student volunteer opportunities, the book exhibit, ending time for the Silent Auction, a request to schedule all PSA committee meetings in the morning, ideas to make receptions more inviting for new people and food at receptions, the need for PSA-supported childcare at the conference as well as a space for nursing mothers to breast pump, a request to extend the deadline for presentation submissions, the idea of holding the conference at a university campus rather than a corporate hotel, the overall high cost of travel to the conference, and a wish for "Fewer oil drilling sites off the coast of Long Beach." While many of these comments provide valuable feedback that can be used to improve future PSA conferences, others focus on things that just are not in PSA's realm to control or demonstrate that the respondent did not read emails and other communications from PSA (for example, asking for a Grad Fair when one was, in fact, already a part of the PSA program!). And then, many comments focus on things that continue to be a challenge for PSA—presenters not showing up, Presiders not doing what they should, ongoing issues with technology that changes so quickly, the balance between supporting students and getting more faculty participation (especially from R1s), keeping conference costs reasonable for both attendees and PSA, and ordering just the right amount and kind of food for receptions for an unknown number of attendees...

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Visit the PSA website to renew your membership (2019!), pre-register for the conference, make a donation to the Endowment Fund, or submit to present at PSA 2019. Don't forget to update your profile if needed!

Attendance and Scheduling As in prior years when the conference was scheduled Wednesday to Saturday, respondents' attendance was highest on the second (78%) and third (90%) days, while lowest on the first (48%) and last day (53%). Attendance seems to be lower when the conference starts on a Wednesday, yet more respondents indicated that they prefer a Wednesday to Saturday pattern (33%) compared to a Thursday to Sunday pattern (26%). However, the biggest portion of respondents, as in prior years, say that either schedule works for them (41%). In 2017, 2016, and 2015, more respondents expressed a preference for a Thursday to Sunday schedule. Notably, in recent years where the schedule has been Thursday to Sunday, attendance on Sunday has been significantly lower than other days—which negatively impacts presenters scheduled on this day.



In comments, respondents noted various reasons for preferring a Wednesday to Saturday or Thursday to Sunday schedule. In support of a Wednesday to Saturday schedule, the top reason was wanting Sunday free for family, church, rest, or getting ready for the work week (46 respondents), followed by needing Sunday to travel or making travel easier (28). Other comments noted that this schedule is more convenient or better fits the respondent's schedule (3), that it falls on more work-week days (and so intrudes less on the weekend) (2), and that it makes it easier to bring students (1) or makes it possible to have more fun on Saturday night (1).

Supporters of a Thursday to Sunday schedule were strongly centered on the fact that this schedule includes less workdays, teaching days, or class days, and so is preferred because they can prioritize their work/school responsibilities (62 respondents). Others noted that travelling on Wednesday and Sunday is easier for them (9), and that this schedule makes childcare easier (2).

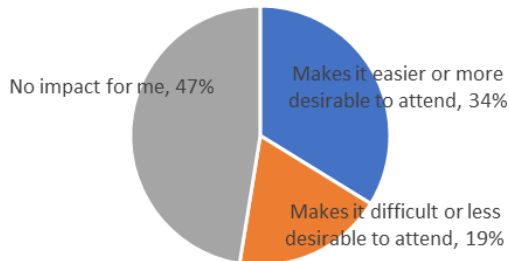
Some respondents noted in comments that their preferences are flexible, changing given factors like whether or not the conference happens just before Easter (prefer Thursday to Sunday except if Sunday is Easter) or Spring Break. One respondent felt four days was too long for the PSA conference; indeed, PSA could save a significant amount of money if the conference was scheduled over only three days—but this would mean that sessions would have to run from early in the morning to late in the evening, with even more sessions in each time slot than in the current four day schedule, so this would likely result in more dissatisfaction by more respondents.

Crosstabs for gender and schedule preference showed that respondents who identified as men were more likely to prefer a Wednesday to Saturday schedule (43%) compared to women (30%), while the opposite held for a Thursday to Sunday schedule (women 29% vs. men 18%). However, overall both women (42%) and men (39%) say either schedule is okay with them. Do men prefer to miss more of the work week, and/or find it easier to travel when they prefer, with less consideration of family needs? Do women focus on a concern for job performance (whether as faculty or students) in combination with family needs? But data for days attended showed no significant difference by gender (within 2% each day). This is an area ripe for further exploration and analysis.

Analysis of attendance reported and age of respondent showed that respondents less than 25 years of age had the highest attendance on Friday, the third day, (41%); this makes sense, since all undergraduate roundtable and poster sessions were scheduled on that day. In contrast, they had the lowest attendance on Wednesday, the first day (1st day) (12%). Respondents aged 25-34 years had the highest preference for a Thursday to Sunday schedule (38%), while those aged 35-44 had the highest preference for a Wednesday to Saturday schedule (38%), and those less than 25 years of age (46%) and 55 to 64 years of age (50%) were most likely to say that either schedule worked for them. This may indicate a relation between career status and scheduling preference, where early career faculty and advanced graduate students prefer to miss less days of class, while undergraduates and advanced faculty/other professionals are less concerned with scheduling.

There were also differences by status, with community college students less likely (14%) to prefer a Wednesday to Saturday pattern, while Applied/public/practicing sociologists (40%) and "Other" (47%) were most likely to prefer such a pattern.

If the conference falls on your spring break, how does this impact your ability and desire to attend?



Community college students (43%) and faculty (41%) were most likely to favor a Thursday to Sunday pattern, whereas Emeritus/retired sociologists (100%), Applied/public/practicing sociologists (60%) and “Other” (53%) were most likely to say that either schedule works for them.

This seems to say that PSA should continue to schedule conferences on the days that offer the best deal for PSA and attendees, in terms of hotel and other costs, rather than prioritizing a Wednesday to Saturday or Thursday to Sunday schedule.

As in prior years, most respondents (81%) said that it either makes it easier/more desirable for them to attend when the conference is scheduled during their spring break or that it makes no difference to them.

Comments provided to explain why attending PSA when it is scheduled on spring break is easier/more desirable centered on missing less work, school, or teaching (73), that this makes it possible to spend more time at the conference, and so to extend socializing, enjoyment, relaxation (6), and that travel was easier (3).

In contrast, respondents’ comments to explain why attending PSA is more difficult/less desirable when it is during spring break focused on the preference for time at home, with family, or for other travel during this time (37). Others noted that they have other responsibilities during spring break (5) or that childcare (2) or travel (2) is more difficult at this time.

By gender, respondents who identified as men were more likely (54%) than women (44%) to say that scheduling on spring break had no impact on them. Women were more likely (36%) to say that scheduling on spring break was easier/more desirable for them compared to men (31%), but also more likely to say that it was more difficult/less desirable for them (20% of women vs. 15% of men). Does this speak to continuing patterns of women needing to both prioritize work and home responsibilities, to balance multiple roles, whereas men are more able to prioritize professional responsibilities?

Multiracial (53%), Latinx (42%), Asian/Asian American (39%), and African American/Black (38%) respondents said it was easier/more desirable for them to attend the conference during their spring break at higher rates than white (28%) respondents. This seems to indicate that white respondents are more likely and able to prioritize their personal and family desires and needs, while participants of color prioritize their careers, perhaps as a necessary strategy rather than a preference.

Younger (less than 25 years of age (46%) and 25-34 years of age (42%)) respondents were more likely to say that attending the conference during their spring break was easier/more desirable for them, while respondents more likely to be mid- to late-career were more likely to say that it had no impact on them (ages 55-64 68% and ages 45-54 62%).

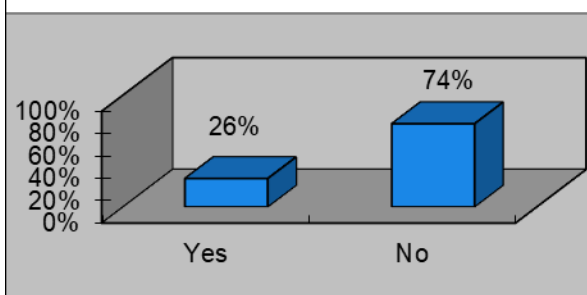
When responses were considered by status, a strong pattern emerged. Community college students (57%) and undergraduate students at a four year institution (44%) preferred to have the conference during their spring break, while for all other statuses the most common response was that it had no impact (45% for graduate students, 55% of community college faculty, 48% of four year institution faculty, 100% of emeritus/retired sociologists, 80% of applied/public/etc. sociologists, and 67% of “other”).

Taken together, this data shows that PSA needs to consider the preferences of younger, undergraduate, woman-identified, and people of color respondents in scheduling in order to fulfill one of the key missions of PSA—to support the next generation of sociologists.

As in prior years, most (74%) of respondents said that scheduling the PSA conference on or near religious holidays does not impact their likelihood to attend. Scheduling near Easter, for example, often means that room rates at the hotel will be less expensive for attendees; also, Easter and Passover routinely fall within the PSA conference “window”, so scheduling to avoid them can be difficult. Respondents who said scheduling on or near religious holidays would impact them added information in comments; the largest groups said they would not attend on Easter (17) while some added that they would not attend on Holy

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Does scheduling on or near religious holidays impact your likelihood to attend?



Thursday or Good Friday (5), or that they want family time for these holidays (17). Others indicated they would not attend on High Holy Days or Passover (5), that they just generally would be less likely to attend (6), that travel for them would likely be more expensive or difficult if it overlapped holidays (5), or that their students could not present on a holiday (1). Some respondents added comments supporting scheduling on or near religious holidays, explaining that travel would be easier or less expensive for them (7), and that they would miss less work (1).

In terms of gender, respondents who identified as men were more likely (82%) to say scheduling on or near a religious holiday does not impact their attendance compared to those who identified as women (72%). No strong

differences were present by race/ethnicity of respondent, although respondents who identified as African American/Black were most likely (81%) to say there was no impact for them. Considered by age, young (less than age 25) were the most likely (38%) to say their attendance would be impacted, and those over age 65 were next most likely (33%).

Possible Conference Locations Respondents were asked to rate their likelihood to attend possible future PSA conferences in various locations, with the following results (popular choices **bolded**, with weaker choices *italicized*):

PSA Division	Location	Overall Ranking	Very Likely to Attend	Somewhat Likely to Attend	Unlikely to Attend
Northern	Portland, OR	4	72%	20%	9%
	Seattle, WA	5	69%	20%	10%
	Bellevue, WA	12	37%	31%	32%
	Spokane, WA	13	32%	34%	35%
Central	San Francisco, CA	3 (tie)	71%	22%	7%
	Oakland, CA	6	65%	25%	10%
	Denver, CO	7	54%	31%	15%
	Salt Lake City, UT	11	37%	31%	32%
Southern	Long Beach, CA	1	78%	18%	4%
	San Diego, CA	2	74%	20%	5%
	Los Angeles, CA	3 (tie)	71%	22%	6%
	Las Vegas, NV	8	54%	29%	18%
	Phoenix, AZ	9	41%	34%	24%
	Albuquerque, NM	10	38%	39%	24%

Respondents showed a strong preference for major cities in each of the PSA regions, with a not-unexpected skewing towards locations in the southern region, since each year there is a spike in local region attendees to PSA. However, results also show some “second choice” locations that might work for PSA—Denver, Las Vegas, Phoenix, and Albuquerque. A few locations seem unpopular enough that it looks wise for PSA to avoid them—Spokane, Bellevue, and Salt Lake City. Eugene, Oregon was not included in the survey, but has been selected to be the site for PSA 2020, while San Diego will be the site for PSA 2021. Site selection for 2022 is in process.

In terms of gender, Portland, Oakland, Long Beach, San Diego, and Phoenix were almost equally preferred by men and women, while other locations were favored more by women or by men. The biggest difference was for Salt Lake City, where men were 15% more likely to say they would attend; in addition, men preferred (by about 7%) Denver, Las Vegas, and Albuquerque, while women preferred Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles by a similar margin.

In terms of race/ethnicity, varied patterns were present. There was a fairly equal preference across categories for Spokane and Denver. African American/Black respondents preferred Seattle, Oakland, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Albuquerque,

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Phoenix, and San Diego and said they were less likely to attend in Portland, Bellevue and Salt Lake City. Latinx respondents preferred Oakland, Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Diego and said they were less likely to attend in Seattle and Bellevue. Asian American/Asian respondents preferred Seattle, San Francisco, Oakland, Long Beach, Los Angeles, and San Diego and said they were less likely to attend in Bellevue, Salt Lake City, Las Vegas, Albuquerque, and Phoenix. Multiracial respondents said they were less likely to attend in Bellevue, Salt Lake City, and Las Vegas. White respondents said they were less likely to attend in Oakland, Long Beach, Los Angeles, and San Diego. In summary, it seems that Oakland, Long Beach, Los Angeles, and San Diego are most attractive to racially/ethnically diverse PSAers, followed by Seattle and Denver.

Analyzed by age, some locations were favored by younger or older respondents. Respondents less than 25 years in age said they were the least likely to attend in Portland, but the most likely to attend in Bellevue and Spokane. Respondents aged 25-34 years were least likely to attend in Albuquerque and Phoenix. Respondents aged 45 to 54 were most likely to attend in San Francisco. Respondents aged 55-64 were most likely to attend in Seattle, Portland, Oakland, Long Beach, Albuquerque, and San Diego. Respondents older than 65 were most least likely to attend in Los Angeles and Las Vegas, but most likely to attend in Bellevue Spokane, Salt Lake City, Denver, Phoenix, and San Diego.

In comments, respondents suggested additional locations. While some of these were outside the PSA region, and thus not possible, locations in the PSA region included: Sacramento (12); Vancouver, BC (8); Boise, ID (6); Reno, Santa Barbara (5); Tucson, Hawai'i (4); Orange County, San Jose/Santa Clara, Pasadena, Eugene, Santa Fe (3); Monterey/Santa Cruz, Missoula, MT (2); Palm Springs, Fresno, Couer D'Alene, "Wine Country", and "NOT Arizona" (1). Holding a PSA conference in many of these locations is not possible for various factors, including the need for most attendees to have a US passport (anything in Canada), the lack of hotels with adequate meeting room space, the lack of hotels with fair labor practices, the lack of easy access to an airport where there are frequent/reasonable cost flights to/from the most common origin cities of PSA attendees, and more. Finding a site for the PSA conference each year is a complicated and always shifting process!

Respondents were asked to provide information on the ranking of three major factors when they decide whether or not to attend a conference. The location (city) of the conference was the most important factor, followed by travel cost (plane fare and/or driving), and then the cost of a room in the conference hotel. This tells PSA that, although the cost of sleeping rooms in the conference hotel is important for attendees, we should prioritize the location and consideration of overall travel cost for attendees.

Ranking of factors in deciding to attend:

Rank	1	2	3
Location (city)	51%	21%	28%
Travel cost	37%	49%	15%
Cost of room in conference hotel	13%	31%	57%

Participation, Session Attendance, and Session Quality As in prior years, the most common roles that respondents said they played at the conference were as presenters (75%) and audience members (65%), followed by Presider or Discussant (26%), Committee Member (16%), Session Organizer (12%), Volunteer (5%), "Other" (4%), and "None of the Above" (1%). In comments, respondents explained the "Other"

roles they played—Program Chair and Program Chair Elect, Grad Fair program representative, AKD workshop presenter or attendee, faculty mentor to students, community college student, and "Undergraduate Scum" (note: PSA sincerely hopes this respondent does not feel like they are scum!).

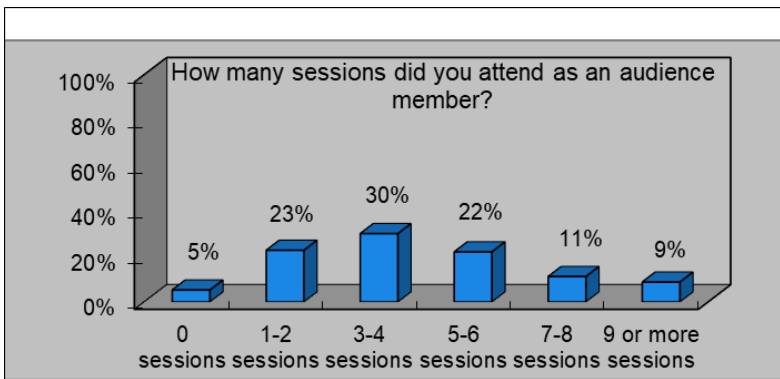
Most attendees said they participated as a presenter, presider, etc. in only 1 session (57%), while others said they did not participate in any sessions (21%), followed by those who participated in 2 sessions (12%), 3 sessions (7%), 5 or more sessions (2%), and 4 sessions (1%).

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Early Announcement:

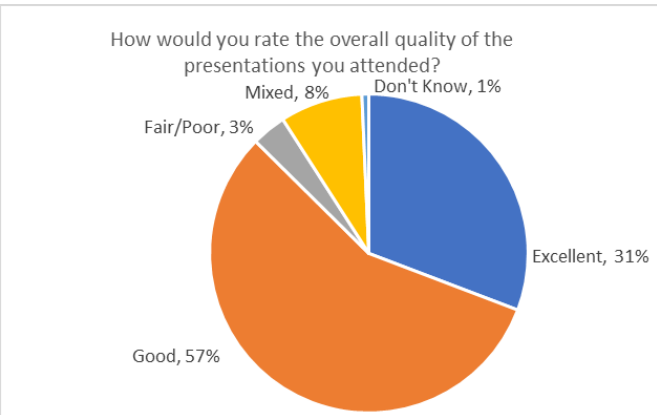
PSA 2020, with President Dennis Downey, will be held in Eugene, Oregon, at the soon-to-be Graduate Hotel (currently Hilton), Thursday, March 26 to Sunday, March 29. Watch for more information in the fall and winter newsletters and on the PSA website.

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As audience members, 30% of respondents said they attended 3-4 sessions, 23% attended 1-2 sessions, 22% attended 5-6 sessions, 11% attended 7-8 sessions, 9% attended 9 or more sessions, and 5% attended no sessions. Mean attendance was just over 3 sessions.

Most respondents said the sessions they attended were excellent (31%) or good (57%), although some reported presentations were mixed (8%) or fair/poor (3%). This is very similar to prior years.



Although 69% of respondents identified as women, they were less likely to say they presented (71% compared to men (81%)), or that they were session organizers (10% of women respondents, 17% of men respondents), while more likely to say that they were audience members (66% of women respondents, 56% of men respondents) and volunteers (6% of women respondents, <1% of men respondents). Interestingly, participation by gender as Presiders/Discussants (27% of women respondents, 26% of men respondents) and PSA committee members (17% of both women and men respondents) was about equal.

Respondents who identified as men also reported that they participated in more sessions. While 23% of women respondents said they did not participate in any sessions, only 15% of men respondents said so. Women and men respondents said they participated in only 1 session at about the same rate (56% for women, 57% for men). But men respondents reported participation in 2 (11% of women, 15% of men) and 3 (6% of women, 11% of men) sessions at higher rates. Women were a little more likely to participate in 4 sessions (2%, compared to 1% of men) and 5 or more sessions (3% of women, 0% of men).

Men respondents were also more likely to report that they attended more sessions as audience members; 4% of women and 8% of men said they attended no sessions, 23% of women and 24% of men said they attended 1-2 sessions, 34% of women and 19% of men said they attended 3-4 sessions, 20% of women and 24% of men said they attended 5-6 sessions, 9% of women and 17% of men said they attended 7-8 sessions, and 9% of women and 8% of men said they attended 9 or more sessions.

Women respondents tended to rate the overall quality of presentations a little higher than men; 33% of women said they were excellent, while only 26% of men did so. Men then said presentations were good (58% compared to 54% of women) or fair/poor (6% of men, 3% of women) at a higher rate, while both genders said presentations were mixed at a similar rate (9% of women, 8% of men).

Analysis by race/ethnicity showed some differences in who participated how in the conference, as reported by respondents. Asian Americans/Asians and those who preferred not to state their racial/ethnic identity were more likely to participate as presenters. Respondents who identified as Latinx or multiracial were more likely to report their participation as audience members, while those who preferred not to state their racial/ethnic identity were less likely to do so. Respondents who identified as Asian/Asian American and Latinx were less likely to report they participated as Presiders or Discussants. Respondents who identified as Asian American/Asian, Latinx, multiracial, or who preferred not to state their racial/ethnic identity were less likely to say they participated as members of a PSA committee. Respondents who identified as African American/Black were less likely to report that they served as student volunteers, while those who preferred not to state their racial/ethnic identity were more likely to say they served as student volunteers. Participation as session organizers was almost equal across racial/ethnic categories. Finally, those who preferred not to state their racial/ethnic identity also were most likely to say they participated in the conference in some "other" role.

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There were also some differences in how many sessions respondents participated in as presenters/etc. and racial/ethnic identity. Latinx and multiracial respondents were more likely to say they did not participate as a presenter/etc., while respondents who identified as white were least likely to say so. Respondents who identified as Asian/Asian American were most likely to say they participated as presenter/etc. in 1 session, while Latinx respondents and respondents who declined to state their ethnic/racial identity reported lower than average rates of participating as presenters/etc. in 1 session. Respondents who identified as African American/Black had the highest rate of participating as presenter/etc. in 2 sessions, while respondents who identified as multiracial or Latinx had lower than average participation in 2 sessions, and those who identified as Asian/Asian American had much lower reported participation in 2 sessions. Respondents who preferred not to state their racial/ethnic identity had much higher than average participation in 3 sessions, while Latinx respondents had slightly higher than average participation in 3 sessions. Asian/Asian American respondents had higher than average participation in 4 sessions, while white respondents had higher than average participation in 5 or more sessions.

There were also differences by race/ethnicity in how many sessions respondents said they attended as audience members. Asian Americans/Asians were less likely to say they attended no sessions (3%), while multiracial respondents (7%) and those who preferred not to state their racial/ethnic identity (9%) were more likely to say they attended no sessions. Respondents who declined to state their racial/ethnic identity were less likely (18%) to say they attended 1-2 sessions, while African American/Black (38%) and Asian American/Asian (39%) respondents were more likely to say so. African American/Black respondents were least likely to say they attended 3-4 sessions (0%, but N size for this category is small, so interpret with caution), while those who identified as multiracial (47%) and Latinx (40%) were most likely to say they attended 3-4 sessions. Respondents who declined to state their racial/ethnic identity were least likely (9%) to say they attended 5-6 sessions, followed by Asian American/Asian respondents (13%); in contrast, African American/Black (25%) and Latinx (26%) respondents were most likely to say they attended 5-6 sessions. However, Asian American/Asian (6%) and Latinx (5%) respondents were least likely to say they attended 7-8 sessions, while African American/Black (25%) and respondents who preferred not to state their racial/ethnic identity (27%) were most likely to say they attended 7-8 sessions. Latinx respondents (5%) were less likely to say they attended 9 or more sessions, while multiracial respondents (13%) reported the highest rate of attending 9 or more sessions.

Rating of Overall Quality of Presentations, Disaggregated by Race/ethnicity of Respondent

	Average	African American/Black	Asian American/Asian	Latinx	Multiracial	White	Prefer not to answer
Excellent	31%	38%	32%	40%	47%	32%	18%
Good	57%	63%	45%	56%	40%	54%	64%
Fair/Poor	3%	0%	6%	2%	0%	2%	9%
Mixed	8%	0%	16%	0%	13%	11%	9%
N=	286	16	31	43	15	170	11

There were also some differences by race/ethnicity in how respondents rated the overall quality of presentations, as seen in the table above. African American/Black, Latinx, and Multiracial respondents tended to rate the quality of presentations higher, while Asian American/Asian and White respondents tended to rate quality of presentations lower.

Note: respondents can select as many identities for race/ethnicity as they choose, so the total here (286) is greater than the number of survey respondents (279). In addition, respondents selected other racial/ethnic identities 32 more times, but where the N for the category is too small to allow for clear analysis.

Interestingly, analysis of ratings of presentations by age of respondent showed no clear patterns, with all age groups within a few percentage points of each other in all categories—except that respondents aged 65 and over were more likely to say presentations were excellent (44%).

Program and Program Materials Most respondents rated the printed conference program as excellent (37%) or good (41%), similar to recent years. Respondents who identified as men were more likely to say the printed program was excellent (51% vs. 34% of women), while women were more likely to say it was good (43% vs. 29% of men). Respondents who identified as African American/Black were most likely (56%) to say the printed program was good, and 0% reported not using the printed program.

Respondents who identified as Asian/Asian American were less likely to say the program was excellent (29%) or good (39%), and also the most likely to say they did not use it (29%). Respondents who preferred not to provide their racial/ethnic identity were the least likely to say the printed program was excellent (18%), while more likely to say it was good (73%). Respondents who identified as Latinx were most likely to say the printed program was excellent (42%). Respondents who identified as multiracial were less likely to say the printed program was excellent (27%) but more likely to say it was good (53%). Respondents who identified as white were more likely to say they did not use the printed program (21%). Younger respondents (younger than 25, 25-34 years) were more likely to say they did not use the printed program, and also less likely to rate it as excellent or good. Respondents aged 35-44 used the printed program at higher than the average rate, but also were more critical of it, with 8% saying it was fair/poor, while respondents aged 45-64 were most likely to say the printed program was excellent (57%). Respondents 65 years and older were most likely to have used the printed program, and also more likely to say it was excellent (56%).

However, there was an increase in respondents reporting that they did not use the printed program, from 13% in 2017 to 18% in 2018. This highlights the growing importance of the program app; 322 people used it this year. Still, half (50%) of respondents said they did not use the program app in 2018 (down from 58% in 2017). Of those who did use the app, 38% said it was excellent, while 52% said it was good, and 9% said it was fair/poor. Respondents who identified as women and who used the app were more likely to say it was excellent (41%) compared to men (32%), while men were more likely to say it was good (58% compared to 52% of women users). Although data from respondents showed that African American/Black respondents and those who preferred not to indicate their racial/ethnic identity were less likely to use the app, data from respondents who did use the app represented too few respondents across categories for any clear analysis of how respondents with various racial/ethnic identities rated their use of the app. While in general younger respondents reported using the program app at higher rates, the pattern was not entirely clear; for example, the highest reported rate of use was by respondents aged 55-64 (63%), while the lowest reported rate was for respondents aged 65 and older (39%) followed by those aged 35-44 years (42%). Respondents younger than 25 who used the app were most likely to say it was excellent, followed by those aged 35-44, while those aged 25-34 and 45-54 were more likely to say it was good.

In comments, respondents who used the app explained that features like being able to mark sessions and make a personal schedule, search features, information on presenters, and the ability to read abstracts for papers helped to make it excellent or good. Comments for improvements to the app included that it sometimes “crashed” or had difficulty loading (personal note: I found this to happen when I transitioned from using the app on wifi vs. my cell network—was this the same for others?), difficulty with some of the search features and basic navigation, the difficulty of seeing things on a small screen, that the app did not work with their particular phone, and that because others were not using the “networking” feature it was useless. In addition, one respondent noted that although the app was good for them, the printed program had more information, so they chose to use them in tandem. Respondents who did not use the app mostly said that they preferred to use a printed program (38), that they did not want to download the app or sign up in it (21), or that they did not know the app existed or how to find/download/use it (19). Additionally, respondents said that they did not use the app because they did not have a smart phone (9), had issues with internet access or keeping their phone charged (8), preferred the downloadable .pdf version of the program via the PSA website (4), were afraid of technology such as this app “tracking” them (2), or had other technology issues (1). PSA plans to use the same app platform for 2019 and 2020; hopefully the familiarity with the app will both support adding in more robust features (by PSA administration) and ease of use by attendees.

Respondents added comments about the overall program and program materials. The biggest group of these was simply positive notes (18). Others focused on praises for the printed program/.pdf program via the website (3), or gave ideas for improvement to the printed program (4) or program app (1). A significant group of comments focused on issues within particular sessions, including both positive comments about the audience, and negative comments about the audience (too small or too “local”), the small number of presenters in a session—especially when one or more presenters was a “no show”, too many presenters in a session (and so time was short for each), and the behavior of some presenters and/or presidors who took more than their fair time or seemed ill-prepared, as well as comments on tech problems within sessions and the desire for wifi in all meeting rooms (note: in most conference hotels, the cost to PSA in order to provide wifi in all meeting rooms would be very high; for example,

the 2018 hotel would have charged PSA over \$7,500 to provide wifi connections for up to 5 devices in each meeting room each day). A few comments offered specific ideas for how to improve the conference, such as adding an information session for attendees (“I would like to see a session on how to get involved in PSA, how to submit panels and sessions, how to volunteer, etc. ...I know undergraduates, in particular, could use that information all in one place, but even many graduate students are somewhat overwhelmed by the entire system and demystifying that, making things as transparent as possible, would greatly help...”) and an early “meetup” event for undergraduate students (before the Student Reception, typically held on the 3rd night). Some comments, as usual, noted that there were just too many sessions at one time and that sometimes sessions on similar topics were scheduled in overlapping time slots. Comments also reflected that student volunteers seemed confused or were not able to answer questions, and expressed objections to room rates and parking at the hotel as well as food offerings at receptions. One comment asked for the inclusion of presenter emails in the program/program app—but this raises serious privacy issues and does not fit with PSA’s Privacy Policy. Finally, two comments expressed serious upset with certain presenters, as their presentations were offensive to the respondents; one respondent said they would like to file a complaint about a specific presenter if this was possible. Perhaps PSA needs to develop a process for such complaints?

Of 12 respondents who reported that they used the conferenceshare.co site, 4 said they were successful in arranging for cost-sharing, while another 4 said they tried but were unsuccessful. Conferenceshare.co reports that 20 people used their site. PSA would like to continue to explore attendee (and PSA office) friendly ways to make cost-sharing possible, if the cost to PSA can be kept reasonable. Please send over any ideas you may have!

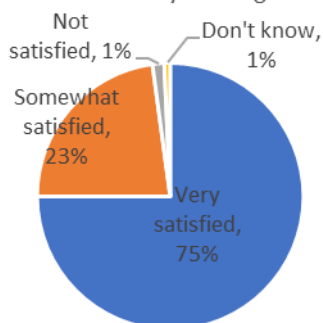
As in recent years, respondents were moderately satisfied with the book exhibit, run by the Library of Social Sciences, with 24% very satisfied, 29% somewhat satisfied, 9% not satisfied, and 37% said they did not visit the book exhibit.

Respondents reported a higher rate of attending PSA receptions than in recent years, with 42% saying they attended no receptions (compared to 60% in 2017 and 50-70% for 2011 through 2016). This is great! However, it also contributed to the food at the Welcome Reception, Sociological Perspectives Reception, and Presidential Reception disappearing faster than expected, and thus left some attendees frustrated...while, in contrast to other years, food at the Student Reception was more than needed.

Attendance at PSA receptions was very close by gender, with differences between 1 and 4% of respondents. Although numbers of respondents by many categories of race/ethnicity were too low to allow for analysis, it was clear that respondents who identified as African American/Black were most likely to attend receptions (78%), while respondents who identified as white (56%) and Latinx (52%) were least likely to attend receptions.

Respondents showed patterns in their attendance at receptions by age. Those aged 65 and older had the highest rate of attendance (89%), while those aged 35-44 had the lowest (49%). Respondents younger than 25 were less likely to attend the Sociological Perspectives and Presidential receptions, while more likely to attend the Student reception. Respondents aged 45-54 and 55-64 were more likely to attend the Presidential reception, while those 65 years and older were most likely to attend all receptions except for the Student reception.

Overall, how satisfied were you with PSA locating the conference in the city of Long Beach?



Long Beach and the Conference Hotel Overall, most respondents (75%) were very satisfied with the location of the conference in Long Beach, while 23% were somewhat satisfied and 1% not satisfied. This shows an increase (of 9%) in “very satisfied” over the results of the survey after PSA last met in Long Beach in 2015, likely related to the fact that this year there were no surprise Formula E races!

Most respondents (65%) said it was very easy for them to travel to Long Beach, while others said it was somewhat easy (32%) or

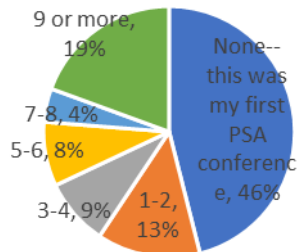
Most respondents (65%) said it was very easy for them to travel to Long Beach, while others said it was somewhat easy (32%) or

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Most respondents (52%) did not stay at the conference hotel, while 46% stayed there and 2% stayed for part of their visit. PSA thanks those who did stay in the conference hotel, as if we do not meet our contracted room block then we incur significant fees. Although PSA tries to contract for enough rooms to meet demand, we also need to be sure that they will sell out—and they usually sell out at least 6 weeks before the conference, so make your reservations early! Most respondents who stayed in the conference hotel were able to use the PSA rate, but some who were not able to do so noted in comments that they booked too late or booked through an online site rather than directly with the hotel.

Respondents who stayed in the conference hotel were very satisfied (43%) and somewhat satisfied (43%) with the cost of their rooms; this is a higher rate of satisfaction than last year in Portland (where rates were higher), but lower than that for Oakland in 2016 (where rates were lower). Those who stayed in the hotel were very satisfied (81%) with the quality of their rooms, as well as very satisfied (83%) with the services provided by hotel staff.

How many previous PSA conferences have you attended?

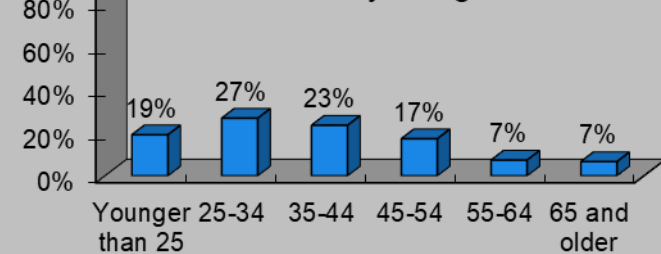


Demographics As in recent years, this was the first PSA for many respondents (46%), with the next largest group reporting long-time attendance of 9 or more PSAs (19%). This continues to demonstrate a pattern for PSA, where student attendees are often new, while faculty/professional attendees are long-time participants.

In terms of gender, respondents who said they were genderqueer, gender fluid, and gender non-conforming all reported that this was their 1st PSA conference, or that they had attended 1-2 or 3-4 prior conferences. Respondents who identified as men more likely to say that they were long-time PSA attendees, with 7% saying they had attended 7-8 PSAs, and 24% saying they had attended 9 or more PSAs.

Latinx (60%) and multiracial (73%) respondents were more likely to say that this was their first PSA, but analysis of respondents who said they were long-time PSA attendees (7-8 or more than 9 conferences) showed no significant patterns by race/ethnicity. If these new attendees continue to be involved with PSA, this points towards a shift towards PSA attendees more closely reflecting the racial/ethnic identity of future sociologists.

What is your age?



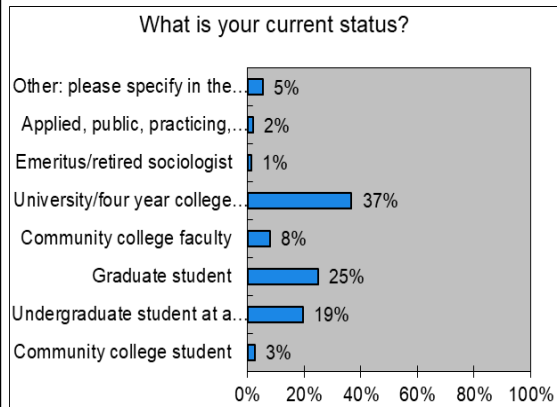
Ages reported by respondents were remarkably similar to those in 2017; there was a small increase in respondents aged 45-54 and over 65 years, while those 55-64 slightly decreased. Respondents who identified as men were less likely to be younger than 25 (7%), but more likely to be aged 25-34 (33%); their proportion then dropped again in for aged 35-44 (17%), rose a little higher than women for aged 45-54 (19%), and then was higher than women for ages 55-64 (10%) and especially ages 65 and older (14%).

Respondents who identified as genderqueer, gender fluid, or gender non-conforming were all in the younger to middle age ranges (29% aged younger than 25, 43% aged 25-34, and 29% aged 35-44 years).

Some patterns emerged by race/ethnicity. African American/Black respondents were more likely to be in middle to older age ranges (31% aged 35-44, 25% aged 45-54, and 13% aged 55-64), and less likely to be in younger age ranges (6% younger than 25, 29% aged 25-34). Asian American/Asian respondents were more likely to be in the younger age ranges (26% younger than 25, 39% 25-34) and less likely to be in middle and older age ranges (19% aged 35-44, 6% aged 45-54, and 3% aged 55-64). Latinx respondents similarly were more likely to be younger (37% less than 25 years and 30% aged 25-34), and then less likely to be in the middle and older age ranges (16% aged 35-44, 7% aged 45-54, 7% aged 55-64, and 2% aged 65 and over). Multiracial respondents were also more likely to be younger (27% younger than 25, 40% aged 25-34, 27% aged 35-44, and then less likely to be in the middle and older age ranges (7% aged 45-54, 0% aged 55-64 or 65 and older). Respondents who identified as white were a little less than the average in the younger age ranges, but then more in the 45-54 age range (21%) and again in the 65 and

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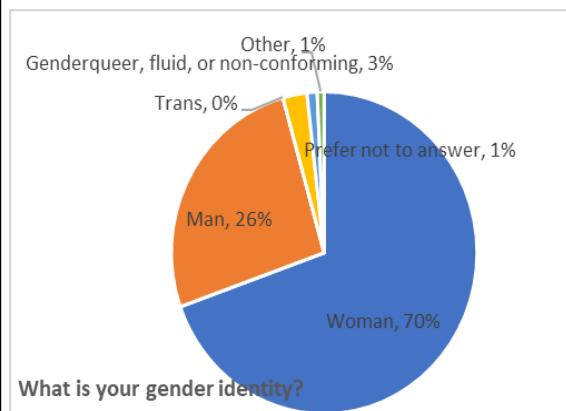
over range (9%). Interestingly, respondents who said they preferred not to provide their racial/ethnic identity were clustered, with 0% younger than 25, then 33% aged 25-34 and 56% aged 35-44, but then only 11% aged 45-54 and none in the older age ranges.



Respondents reported their current status in very similar proportions to last year, with no more than 3% difference. Small gains were seen in respondents who said they were Applied/public/etc sociologists (+2%), "Other" (+2%), undergraduate students at a four year institution (+1%), and community college students (+2%). Small decreases were seen in respondents who said they were Emeritus/retired sociologists (-1%), faculty in 4 year institutions (-3%), and graduate students (-3%), while the proportion of respondents who said they were community college faculty remained steady at 8%.

All respondents who said they were community college students identified as women. Women also were over-represented among respondents who said they were undergraduate students (23% compared to 8% for men), but then were under-represented among respondents who said they were graduate students (21% compared to 32% of men). Community college faculty and four year institution faculty respondents were equally represented by gender; however, men were over-represented in respondents who said they were emeritus/retired sociologists and applied/public/etc. sociologists. All respondents who identified as genderqueer, gender fluid, or gender non-conforming also said they were either undergraduate (29%) or graduate (71%) students.

Considered by race/ethnicity, disparate patterns were seen for various groups. No African American/Black respondents reported that they were community college students, and respondents who identified as such also reported being undergraduate (13%) and graduate (13%) students at lower rates than average. However, respondents who identified as African American/Black were more likely to say they were community college faculty (13%) or four year institution faculty (56%). No respondents who identified as Asian American/Asian said they were community college students, while they reported being undergraduate students at higher rates (29%). No respondents who said they were Asian American/Asian reported that they were community college faculty, and they also reported being four year institution faculty at lower rates (29%), while reporting being applied/public/etc. sociologists (6%) and "Other" (10%) at higher rates than the average. Latinx respondents were solidly represented in reporting being community college students (9%) as well as undergraduate students (35%), but then under-represented amongst graduate students (21%) and four year institution faculty (21%). Respondents who identified as multiracial were clustered into student statuses, with 7% saying they were community college students, 47% undergraduates, and 33% graduate students. Multiracial respondents were the least likely to say they were four year institution faculty, at only 7%. Respondents who identified as white were more likely to say that they were four year institution faculty (40%).

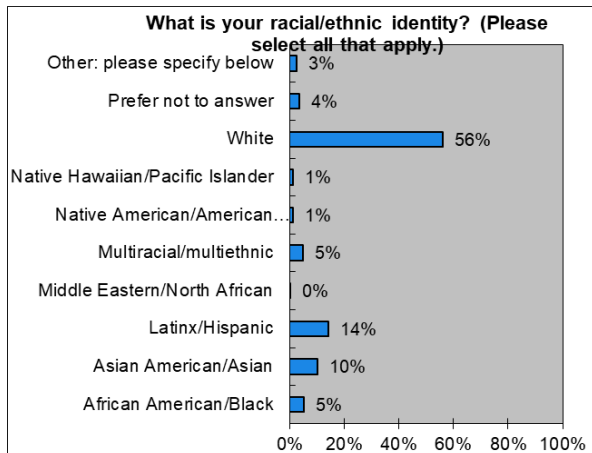


As for some time in PSA, respondents who reported their gender identity as women were the largest group (70%).

Respondents were able to select as many racial/ethnic identities as applied. Respondents who said they were White remained the biggest group, although this showed a decrease of 10% compared to last year. Respondents who identified as Latinx were the next largest group, at 14%, followed by Asian/Asian American 10%, African American/Black 5%, Multiracial 5%, Native American 1%, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 1%, and Middle Eastern/North African <1%. In addition, 4% preferred not to provide this information, while 3% said they were Other.

Finally, the intersection of race/ethnicity and gender of respondents shows some interesting differences. Respondents who reported they were African American/Black men were 9% of all respondents who identified as men, while African American/Black women were 4% of all respondents who identified as women. The opposite was true for respondents who identified as Asian American/Asian, with Asian American/Asian women constituting 12% of all women respondents and men 6%.

THE PACIFIC SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



Respondents who identified as other racial/ethnic groups reported gender identities very similar to the average for various categories, except that fewer (10%) of all respondents who identified as genderqueer, gender fluid, or gender non-conforming were Latinx, while more (60%) were white. Respondents who preferred not to provide a gender identity also were mostly (67%) white.

Looking within racial/ethnic groups, 56% of African American/Black respondents identified as women, while 44% identified as men. Within Asian American/Asian respondents, 81% identified as women and 16% as men with 3% selecting genderqueer, gender fluid, or gender non-conforming. Of Latinx respondents, 72% said they were women, 26% men, and 2% genderqueer, gender fluid, or gender non-conforming.

Respondents who identified as multiracial were 73% women, 13% men, and 13% genderqueer, gender fluid, or gender non-conforming, and were the largest proportion of respondents selecting this non-binary gender option. Respondents who indicated other racial/ethnic identities reported gender identities at very similar to the average.

Anything to Add? At the end of the survey, respondents were asked if they wanted to add anything. Many respondents (32) added a general thank you or positive note, and some (4) said they are looking forward to next year. Others noted specific positives, including the Presidential Address (2), the focus on teaching (3), that it was a good conference for undergraduates (2), that they liked the location, and appreciation for specific things like student volunteers, all gender bathrooms, the presence of community college folks, and the information received prior to the conference. Other respondents used the opportunity to express something they were not happy about--no-shows by presenters (3) and low attendance in some sessions (1)—or to make specific suggestions for changes for future PSA conferences. One respondent said, “This was my first PSA, and I found it to be excellent in comparison to the many other regional conferences that I have attended over the past 15-20 years. It was well organized, the presentations and discussions that I attended were of a high quality, and everyone was quite friendly. I found it to be a pleasant professional experience overall. It may be my new favorite conference! :)”

Next Year? Almost half of respondents (48%) said they plan to attend PSA next year in Oakland, while another 38% said they are not sure yet and some (14%) said they did not plan to attend. Of those who did not plan to attend, the most common reason given was lack of funding.

PSA AWARDS 2018 (Presented at the 2018 conference)

Distinguished Undergraduate Student Paper Award: Viraji Weeraseena, University of California, Riverside
 “The Structural Sources of Violent Crimes in Post-Civil War Sri Lanka”

Distinguished Graduate Student Paper Award: Armand Rene Gutierrez, University of California San Diego
 “The Determinants of Remittances among the Children of Mexican- and Filipino-American Migrants”

Social Conscience Award: Khmer Girls in Action, of Long Beach, California

Early Career Award for Innovation in Teaching Sociology: Aya Kimura Ida, California State University Sacramento

Distinguished Scholarship Award: Jennifer Reich, University of Colorado Denver
 Book: *Calling the Shots: Why Parents Reject Vaccines* (New York University Press, 2016)

Distinguished Contribution to Sociological Perspectives Award: Kevin Estep
 “Constructing a Language Problem: Status-based Power Devaluation and the Threat of Immigrant Inclusion” Volume 60:3 (June 2017)

Honorable Mention: Hui Liu, Corinne Reczek, Samuel C.H. Mindes, and Shannon Shen
 “The Health Disparities of Same-sex Cohabitators at the Intersection of Race-ethnicity and Gender” Volume 60:3 (June 2017)

PSA News and Announcements

Check www.pacificsoc.org for more announcements, including Calls for Papers and Employment Opportunities!

PSA Council (Governing Board) Actions, January 2018 to June 2018

February 2, 2018 Meeting of Executive Committee failed to occur due to lack of quorum of voting members

March 29, 2018 Approved: Consent Agenda (Minutes; Policies: Conflict of Interest; Whistleblower and Code of Ethics; Document Retention, Storage, and Destruction; Privacy; Refund and Delivery; Terms and Conditions; Advertising and Other Sponsorship; Travel Reimbursements; Investment; Hotel Rooms Paid by PSA; Accessibility Services for Conference Participation; Childcare Support Services for Conference Participation; Membership Requirements; President's Budget; Audit Committee and Site Selection Committee Dissolution)

Approved: 2018 Budget

Approved: Plan for Executive Director Annual Evaluation

Approved (in Executive Session): 10% increase in compensation for Executive Director

March 31, 2018 Approved: Consent Agenda (Minutes; Continue \$1000 annual donation to ASA Minority Fellowship Program)
Removed from Consent Agenda for Discussion: Funding for 50 Student Travel Grants

Approved: Social Media Policy, Site Selection Policy; Stipend Policy pulled for future discussion/action

Approved: Pre-authorization for entering into contract meeting requirements for 2020 conference in Seattle

(Note: this contract ended up being not acceptable, due to labor issues at the hotel that management was unwilling to address)

Items brought from PSA Committees requiring action by the board:

1. from Committee on Community Colleges, request to authorize a \$10 one day pass for community college students and adjunct faculty only—Approved
2. from the Endowment Committee, request to raise student travel grants to \$200 each, continue 50 per year—Approved (also, note that work needs to be done to revise application process with issues of equity and access in mind)
3. from the Student Affairs Committee, request to provide \$500 each to two student members of the committee to support their travel to the conference—Approved

Other items from committees were discussed, and in most cases can proceed without a formal approval needed by Council; other issues will be considered later by Executive Committee

Formed: Operational Handbook Committee of the board to continue work this year

PSA Committee Notes from 2018 Conference

Awards Committee: The Publications Committee will continue to select the *Sociological Perspectives* article award. Criteria for submissions to the Distinguished Undergraduate Paper Award revised, and limit of three papers to be nominated by one faculty mentor set. Composition and service terms for committee members discussed, and proposal to be sent to the PSA Council. Discussion of possible sponsorship of special session in 2019 featuring undergraduate and graduate paper awardees and runners up.

Committee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties: Discussion on purpose of committee resulted in proposal for name change to Committee on Rights, Liberties, and Social Justice, revised statement of purpose, and proposed member terms of service. The committee also discussed sessions to sponsor for the 2019 conference.

Committee on Community Colleges: Proposal for special day pass for community college students and adjunct faculty; Committee will sponsor several Open Call and invited sessions for the 2019 conference.

Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching: Discussion of sessions to sponsor at the 2019 conference. Discussed possible creation of mechanism to collect reports of faculty in the PSA region whose academic freedom is violated and support them; need to connect with ASA and other regional associations to see what they have in place.

Committee on Practicing, Applied, and Clinical Sociology: Discussed skill set of applied sociology and how to support student pathways to careers and sociology's ability to effect social change, including possible future student problem-solving competition in conjunction with community organizations/nonprofits in the conference area. Discussed sessions to sponsor for 2019 conference.

Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities: Discussed committee purpose and revised description; how to better incorporate local racial and ethnic minority communities in the PSA conference; and the future of committee's mentorship program. For 2019 conference, request to have a committee-sponsored reception as well as to sponsor various sessions, and how to promote the committee at the conference to encourage participation.

Committee on the Status of LGBTQ Persons in Sociology: Prefer LGBTQ+ in name of committee; discussed inclusivity of trans/nonconforming/nonbinary within committee focus and conference as well as larger sociology; sessions to sponsor at 2019 conference.

Committee on the Status of Women: Discussed mission of committee and requested revision to description; discussed committee-sponsored sessions in 2018 and planned for those in 2019; would like PSA to address childcare needs at the conference and will submit a proposal (Note: PSA Council already approved a Childcare policy.)

Committee on Teaching: Discussed committee mission, sessions to sponsor for 2019 conference.

Emeritus and Retired Sociologists Committee: Discussed sessions to sponsor for 2019 conference, 2018 Sociological Star Speaker and possible 2019 Sociological Star Speaker, and means to collect better data on Emeritus/Retired (or nearly so) PSA participants.

Membership Committee: Discussed draft proposals for initiatives by the Membership Committee and changes/additions to the annual program, revisions to committee composition and terms, and plans for the 2019 conference.

Endowment Committee: Discussed report on Endowment Fund, income from donations, and Silent Auction and collection jars towards Student Travel Grants over recent years; drafted proposal for Council to increase each Student Travel Grant award to \$200 (for total cost annually to PSA of \$10,000); discussed sponsored sessions in 2018 and to sponsor in 2019. Discussed future involvement of the committee in making recommendations for investment of the Endowment Fund to the PSA Treasurer and Council.

Student Affairs Committee: Discussed plans for the Student Reception; requested PSA to purchase a portable microphone/speaker for future; discussed committee composition and service terms, and proposed revising to ensure adequate participation by faculty members as well as student members and to provide \$500 each to student members to support travel to the conference; discussed committee mission and responsibilities, and proposed revisions; discussed how to support engagement of students in PSA, particularly how to provide information to the Executive Office to disseminate to students on the program, and how to include recognition of Distinguished Undergraduate and Distinguished Graduate Student Paper awardees into the Student Reception; discussed sessions to sponsor in 2019.

Publications Committee: Discussed revisions to the composition and service terms of committee members and agreed on proposal to PSA Council; discussed and adopted revised guidelines, timelines, and processes to select article awardee for *Sociological Perspectives*; reviewed and discussed reports from SAGE and the editorial team of *Sociological Perspectives*; began planning for process to solicit applications for next editorial team.

PSA News and Announcements

Check www.pacificsoc.org for more announcements, including Calls for Papers and Employment Opportunities!

Search for New Editor or Co-Editors for the Official PSA Journal, *Sociological Perspectives*



Sociological Perspectives, published by SAGE, announces a search for the journal's next editor or co-editors. The PSA welcomes proposals from individuals, a team or a department.

The editor will be responsible for soliciting, reviewing, and making final decisions on all submissions to the journal, and will manage all aspects of the publication and review process using the Manuscript Central electronic submission and review platform. The editor (s) will work with SAGE Publishing to ensure timely and accurate delivery of manuscripts for publication.

The new editorial office must open by July 1, 2019, with the editor or co-editors officially starting their three-year term January 1, 2020. This editorial term is potentially renewable upon mutual agreement between the editor and the Pacific Sociological Association.

The journal's purpose is to advance research, theory, scholarship, and practice within sociology and related disciplines. Published six times a year, each issue of *Sociological Perspectives* offers 200 pages of timely articles spanning the breadth of sociological inquiry. Contributions by leading scholars typically address the ever-expanding body of knowledge about social processes related to economic, political, cultural and historical issues. *SP's* Impact Factor (1.133) and ranking (60/143) in the 2016 Journal Citation Reports has climbed during the last few years.

Applicants should have a strong publishing record, organizational and management experience, collaborative skills, and feel committed to PSA's mission: to advance scholarly research on all social processes and areas of social life, to promote high quality teaching of sociological knowledge, and to mentor the next generation of sociologists. Consistent with principles of scientific investigation, the PSA endorses engagement of sociologists in areas of social justice and social responsibility.

Applicants should reside in the western region served by the Pacific Sociological Association in the United States (i.e., Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington), Canada (i.e., British Columbia and Alberta), or Mexico (Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua).

PSA provides *Sociological Perspectives* with support for the managing editor, PSA travel costs, and coordination with SAGE. The journal editor's host institution is also expected to provide support for the editor and the journal office, including release time, tuition support as needed, dedicated office space, equipment, and supplies. Applications should indicate the expected level of institutional support. Potential applicants may contact Publications Committee Chair Robert Futrell to discuss PSA and institutional support in more detail (contact information below).

Applicants should send a letter of application which includes their vision for the future of the journal and a description of their qualifications for the editorship. Applicants should also include copies of their CV and documentation indicating expected institutional support.

Applications, nominations, and requests for additional information should be sent electronically to the **Publications Committee Chair: Robert Futrell, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, email address: rfutrell@unlv.nevada.edu**. Please indicate "SP editor application" in the subject line of your email.

Deadline for applications January 31st, 2019.

<https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/journal/sociological-perspectives#description>

PSA Member James Courage Singer Running for U.S. Congress in Utah

The 2016 protests at Standing Rock resisting the construction of the Dakota Access Pipeline was a pivotal moment for indigenous peoples, environmentalism, and tribal sovereignty. It was also the catalyst for PSA member, Navajo citizen, and Salt Lake Community College sociology faculty member James Courage Singer to run for public office.



At the time, James was working on his comprehensive exams at Utah State University. When the protests began to reach more national attention, he was helping to organize rallies and #NoDAPL protests in Salt Lake City along with many other community members. In one of his speeches, he asked that someone rise up and work alongside activists and organizers in government to make sure that this kind of exploitation would not happen again. He never pictured himself being the one running for office.

James cites his background in sociology as being one of the main reasons that not only sets him apart from his opponent but is also one of his greatest assets. "The sociological perspective is essential for policymaking because it helps us to understand that systemic problems require systemic solutions," he said. "I get to talk to people about sociological concepts that are meaningful for our society right now: cultural hegemony, the Power Elite, class consciousness, the Double Movement, patriarchy, color-blind racism, and host of other ideas. It's like teaching 'Intro to Sociology' but to a lot more people," he said.

James is running in Utah's 3rd congressional district which spans from the urban core of Salt Lake City's suburbs into one of the fastest growing metro areas of Provo-Orem. It covers rural coal country and the Red Rock Country of Moab and Arches National Park. The district also includes the newly minted Bears Ears National Monument and the Utah portion of the Navajo Nation and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe in the Four Corners region.

In San Juan County, where both Native tribes intersect boundaries, there has been a long history of racial gerrymandering. The courts ordered new boundaries for county-level political offices and 2018 may be the first time that the majority Native population will see a majority of the county commissioner seats.

At the state convention in April, James won the Democratic party nomination with 77 percent of the vote. His platform focuses on protecting public lands and the environment, lowering economic inequality, expanding civil rights, and securing universal healthcare. He cites being a millennial as bringing a different, but needed, perspective in politics.

To find out more about James and his campaign, he can be found online at jamesinger.org and on Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter (@urbannavajo).

2018-19 PSA Officers and Council (Board of Directors)

President: Elaine Bell Kaplan, U. of Southern California

Vice President: Kathy Kuipers, U. of Montana

Council:

Linda Henderson, St. Mary's University, Calgary

Marcia Hernandez, University of the Pacific

Sharon Elise, CSU San Marcos

Lora Vess, University of Alaska Southeast

Susan Mannon, University of the Pacific

Katja Guenther, UC Riverside

Uriel Serrano, UC Santa Cruz

(also Past President Amy Orr, Linfield College; Past Vice President Wendy Ng, San Jose State University; President Elect Dennis Downey, CSU Channel Islands; Vice President Elect Ellen Reese, UC Riverside)

PSA Staff: Lora Bristow, Executive Director P.O. Box 4161, Arcata CA 95521 executivedirector@pacificsoc.org

www.pacificsoc.org

Editors, *Sociological Perspectives:* Matthew Carlson, Hyeyoung Woo, and Lindsey Wilkinson, Portland State University
Managing Editor, Elizabeth Withers, Portland State University

News from Other Organizations

Send in your announcements to executivedirector@pacificsoc.org for inclusion in future PSA newsletters and posting on the PSA website. **Visit the PSA website, www.pacificsoc.org, for more announcements, including employment opportunities, calls for papers, and more.**

Call for Papers : *Research in Social Movements, Conflicts and Change*

BRINGING DOWN DIVIDES

Special Issue Commemorating the Work of Gregory Maney (1967 – 2017)

The notion of *divide* is a central concept in the social sciences. Relevant to various levels of human interactions, *divides* lie at the core of many causal social mechanisms (e.g. dissociation, boundary activation, and category and stereotype formation). Divides reflect interactions of separation and polarization; they also shape and reflect cultural codes, social practices and organizations, and institutional norms and policies. As a sociologist working in the fields of social movements, peace, conflicts, and community-engaged scholarship, Greg Maney made the study of divides and attempts to challenge divides his research focus. Maney was interested in how ordinary people mobilize to challenge institutional norms, practices, and policies that legitimize and preserve divides, as well as how state actors and other powerholders react to these challenges. Seeing the applied potential of this field, Maney also pushed academics to connect with practitioners and policymakers in the pursuit of publically engaged scholarship. Celebrating Greg's work, we seek articles that offer new ways to research and theorize attempts to challenge divides, focusing on three major types of divides:

- Attributional, by which we mean a quality or feature of people around which resources, rights, and powers are distributed unequally (e.g. race, gender, and ethno-nationality);
- Epistemological, by which we mean types, productions, and usages of knowledge over which contests and conflicts occur, (e.g. academic vs. activist; scientific vs. experiential; and mainstream vs. alternative media); and,
- Ideological, by which we mean systems of meanings, ideas, and beliefs and how they may divide and polarize people (e.g. conservative vs. progressive, pro-life vs. pro-choice, and antiwar vs. pro-war).

Respecting Greg Maney's versatile approach to research, we value no specific research design (qualitative or quantitative; idiographic or nomothetic) or types of conflicts or social movements. Rather, we welcome diversity in submissions. Following the long-standing approach of the RSMCC series, we will privilege data-driven research papers over interpretive or conceptual pieces.

Send submissions **by August 1, 2018** as a WORD document to one of the

co-editors of this volume, Eitan Alimi (eitan.alimi@mail.huji.ac.il) or Lisa Leitz (leitz@chapman.edu) for consideration in *Research in Social Movements, Conflicts and Change*, an annual peer-reviewed volume of research, Volume 43: *Bringing Down the Divides*.

RSMCC is a fully peer-reviewed series of original research published annually for over 40 years. We continue to publish the work of many of the leading scholars in social movements, social change, nonviolent action, and peace and conflict studies. Although RSMCC enjoys a wide library subscription base for the book versions, all volumes are published not only in book form but are also online through [the Emerald Social Science eBook Series Collection](#) via subscribing libraries. This ensures wider distribution and easier access to your scholarship while maintaining the book series at the same time.

To be considered for inclusion in Volume 43, papers must arrive by **August 1, 2018**. Earlier submissions are welcomed. Decisions are generally made within 10-12 weeks. For initial submissions, any standard social science in-text citation and bibliographic system is acceptable. Remove all self-references in the text and in the bibliography. Word counts should generally not exceed 10,000 words, inclusive of all supplemental materials (abstract, tables, bibliography, notes, etc.). Include the paper's title and an unstructured abstract on the first page of the text itself. Send a second file that contains the article title, the unstructured abstract, and full contact information for all authors.

Call for papers , Volume 36 Research in the Sociology of Health Care

Underserved and Socially Disadvantaged Groups and Linkages with Health and Health Care Differentials

Papers dealing with macro-level system issues and micro-level issues involving the socially disadvantaged and underserved and other social factors are sought related to health and health care differentials. This includes examination of health and health care issues of patients or of providers of care both in the United States and in other countries. Papers that focus on linkages to policy, population concerns and either patients or providers of care as ways to meet health care needs of people both in the US and in other countries are solicited. This volume will be published by Emerald Press.

The volume will contain 10 to 14 papers, generally between 20 and 35 pages in length. Send completed manuscripts or close to completed papers for review by December 3, 2018. For an initial indication of interest in outlines or abstracts, please contact the same address no later than November 1, 2018. Earlier inquiries are welcome and will be responded to when sent (in the summer, for example). Send as an email to: Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld, Professor Emerita, Sociology Program, Arizona State University, (phone 480 991-3920; E-mail, Jennie.Kronenfeld@asu.edu). Initial inquiries by email are encouraged and can occur as soon as this announcement is available.

The Association for Humanist Sociology (AHS)

Annual Meeting, October 18-21, 2018, at Wayne State McGregor Memorial Conference Center. The Association for Humanist Sociology is a community of sociologists, educators, scholars, and activists who share a commitment to using sociology to promote peace, equality, and social justice.

This year's theme set by President David G. Embrick is "Sociology for Whom? Real Conversations and Critical Engagements in Amerikkka." This meeting calls for us to address: 1) how to engage and commit to make all sociology public sociology; and 2) how to best address and engage in research, dialogue, and action regarding

inequalities and the intersections of inequalities in our society, our institutions, and amongst ourselves. The conference also features two mini-conferences on "Environmental Inequality" and "Immigration in the U.S." For more information, please visit <https://www.humanist-sociology.org/2018-meeting.html> or email AHSDetroit2018@gmail.com

The **California Sociological Association** will hold it's annual conference on November 9-10 at the Mission Inn in Riverside. Please visit our website <http://cal-soc.org/> for more information or contact Ed Nelson, Executive Director, ednelson@csufresno.edu.

The theme for this year's conference is **"Inequality and Social Justice in the Contemporary Era."**

Please consider organizing a session for the conference. Send the name of your proposed session to our president-elect and program chair, Elvia Ramirez, at eramirez@csus.edu . Sessions do not have to be on the theme.

New Book by Boise State's Michael Blain and Angeline Kearns Blain, *Progressive Violence: Theorizing the War on Terror*

Routledge Studies in Social and Political Thought New York: Routledge, (June) 2018. <https://www.routledge.com/9781138497726>

This book examines the role of collective violence in the achievement of solidarity, shedding light on the difficulty faced by sociology in theorizing violence as a result of its tendency to idealize society in order to legitimize the idea of progressive social change. Using the global War on Terror as a focal point, it discusses the related issues of power, knowledge, and ethics, explaining the War on Terror in terms of the Anglo-American tradition of imperial power and domination. Exploring the solidarity produced by the ritual domination and destruction of a 'villain', the book also considers the price of the 'progressive violence' involved in advancing the moral cause of freedom.