

Social Psychology

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Summer 2019

No. 2

Remarks from the Chair

A few days ago, I had the following exchange with my 6 year-old daughter:

Daughter: "You're a good Dad. Maybe one of the best Dads in the world."

Brent: "What? Don't you think I'm the best Dad in the world?"

Daughter: "Probably not. It's a really big world and has a bunch of Dads in it. One of them must be



Brent Simpson

better at it than you."

I recount this to take some pressure off myself. I'm in the panicky last moments of trying to finish up lots of things before leaving for vacation. And given that this is my final Chair's Introduction, I would like to have the time and mental space to write the Very Best Chair's Introduction of All Time. Something you will never forget. But there are so many Chair's Introductions out there. It's silly to think mine could be the best. And it feels good to be able to offer an account of its less-than-the-best-ness as purely a matter of numbers.

Now that I have prepared you to be underwhelmed, there is a lot to report, and Nicholas Heiserman and Jon Overton have done an amazing job of putting it all right here at your fingertips.

First, thanks to all the people who made up the section committees this year. There are too many to list here (but check out the long list at the end of this newsletter). These people have done an amazing job selecting award winners, putting forward candidates for elections, maintain our membership and building our endowment, connecting graduate students and junior faculty to faculty mentors, and all the other things that keep our section running smoothly. You'll see evidence of all their work throughout this newsletter.

For instance, as announced earlier this year, we have a number of newly elected officers, including Steven Hitlin as our new chair-elect, Carla Goar as our incoming secretary-treasurer, and Loan Doan, David Melamed, and Chantrey (CJ) Murphy as our incoming council members. Many thanks to the Nominations Committee, chaired by Jill Kiecolt, for putting together a great slate of candidates.

One of my main aims is to convince you all to mark your calendars for the section events detailed on pages 3-5. The majority of our section activities will happen on August 12 & 13. Our reception will be at Haswell Green's (240 West 52nd Street) on Monday August 12th from 6 to 9 pm. The reception is joint with the Emotions section, and the section on Altruism, Morality, and Social Solidarity. Come early for a free drink. There will be lots of great food as well, thanks to the hard work of Lisa Walker (current chair of the Emotions section). The Graduate Student Mixer will be the night before, Sunday August 11th at 7pm at the Perfect Pint, 123 W. 45th St. Many thanks to the Graduate Student Advisory Committee, chaired by Nicholas Smith, for planning this!

Also put Bill Corsaro's Cooley-Mead Address on your schedules: Tuesday August 13th at 12:30.

Continues "Chair" Page 2

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Chair, continued from page 1

You can also read highlights about Bill's career on p. 18-19. Our business meeting immediately follows the Cooley-Mead address. Please join us! Committee chairs will give awards for the Outstanding Recent Contribution Award, the Graduate Student Investigator Award, and the Graduate Student Paper Award. See our award winners on p. 6-17.

On that note, don't forget about all the paper sessions sponsored by our section, on p. 3-4. Thanks to Jered Abernathy, Ashley Harrell, Karen Hegtvædt, and David Pedulla for organizing section sessions this year. They put together some incredible sets of papers.

There are so many other features and announcements in this newsletter. In addition to an array of news items and a Voices of Experience Q&A with former section chair Jan Stets (p. 20-22), I would like to bring your attention to two items in particular.

First is the column from Lisa Troyer, a member of our section's Professional and External Affairs Committee (p. 24). Lisa outlines advice for those thinking of work outside academia, or those who are currently or will mentor someone considering work outside of academia (this probably means you). Second, beginning on p. 25, see dissertation abstracts and short biographies of section members on the job market. Then get to work hiring one or more of our amazing young social psychologists!

It is almost time for my flight. So, to conclude: I want to thank Nicholas Heiserman and Jon Overton for all their work this year on the newsletters, section website and section announcements. They had big shoes to fill when Jennifer

McLeer stepped down from this collection of roles, and they have done an amazing job filling them. Big ups also to Jody Clay-Warner (who will conclude her three-year term as secretary-treasurer at our business meeting) and Matt Hunt,

our past section year. Matt and Jody have been very helpful pointing me in the right direction on all things section related. I hope I can be as much help to Richard Serpe, when he takes over next month.

See you in New York!

Greetings from the Newsletter Editors

Hello everyone,

It's nearly time for ASA, and the newsletter is as jam-packed as the ASA schedule.

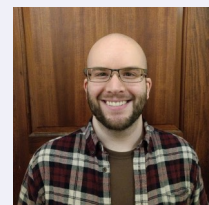
The section had a strong year for awards. Twelve pages are devoted to showcasing the outstanding work of our section's faculty and graduate students.

Two papers were granted the Outstanding Contribution to Social Psychology Award. In addition to the Graduate Student Paper Award and honorable mention, the section granted two Graduate Student Investigator Awards and three honorable mentions. Our colleagues are doing innovative work that'll knock your socks off. Check it out!

Then on pages 25-28 are the dissertation abstracts for some of our



Jon Overton



Nick Heiserman

section's on-the-market grads. Check them out to see what our up-and-coming social psychologists are doing, and keep your eye out for their job applications this coming year. Thank you Lindsay DePalma for suggesting this feature!

Last but not least, we'd like to thank Jan Stets for being the subject of this issue's Voices of Experience Q&A and Lisa Troyer for writing a career advice column on non-academic career options.

Cheers!

Call for Newsletter Contributions

Future issues of the newsletter depend on contributions from members. We welcome submissions of articles suggestions for Voice of Experience profiles, announcements of new books, calls for papers, conference announcements and reviews, dissertation abstracts from those on the job market, and other material that would be of interest to section members. Please send items for the Summer 2019 issue to Jon Overton at joverto1@kent.edu or Nick Heiserman at heisermn@email.sc.edu.

The 32nd Annual Group Processes Conference

Organized by Jody Clay-Warner, Dawn T. Robinson, Daniel B. Shank, and Justine E. Tinkler

August 9th at the New York Hilton

See the program [here](#).

ASA Sessions

Open Topics on Social Psychology I

Monday, August 12, 8:30 to 10:10am, Sheraton New York, Lower Level, Murray Hill

Organizer: Ashley Harrell, *Duke University*

Presider: Jacqueline Joslyn, *University of Arizona*

“Unintended Tie Decay in Networked Interventions: Testing the Mechanisms of Peer-Avoidance and Self-Withdrawal”

Weihua An, *Emory University*

“The Connector’s Paradox: Revisiting the Social Psychological Value of Connecting in Social Networks”

Michael C. Hahn, *Stanford University*

“What Isn’t a Friend? Dimensions of the Friendship Concept”

James A. Kitts, *University of Massachusetts*

Diego F. Leal, *University of South Carolina*

“Don’t Stop Believing: Structural Balance, Interpersonal Tension, and the Constraint of Belief Change”

Craig M. Rawlings, *Duke University*

Open Topics on Social Psychology II

Monday, August 12, 10:30am to 12:10pm, Sheraton New York, Lower Level, Murray Hill

Organizer: Ashley Harrell, *Duke University*

Presider: Bridget Cowan Longoria, *University of Nevada, Las Vegas*

“Responses to Unexpected and Ambiguous Events Involving Police Officers”

Jessica Collett, *University of California, Los Angeles*

Kayla Pierce, *University of Notre Dame*

“Group Conflict, Symbolic Racism, and Perceived Reverse Discrimination Among White Americans”

Shaun Genter, *University of Maryland*

“Liberals with Conservative Minds: Moral Schemas as a Measure of Political Ideology”

Ji Hye Kim, *University of Iowa*

Continues on Page 4

Who We Are

The Social Psychology Section of the ASA works to keep the spirit of social psychology alive in sociology. We are over 600 scholars whose interests include self-conceptions and identity, social cognition, the shaping of emotions by culture and social structure, the creation of meaning and the negotiation of social order in everyday life, small group dynamics, and the psychological consequences of inequality.

While we also identify with other areas of sociological research, we all bring to our research and teaching a special interest in the individual as both a social product and a social force. Our common desire is to understand the many connections between individuals and the groups to which they belong.

We invite all sociologists who are interested in social psychology, or who take a social-psychological approach to some other area of research, to join the Social Psychology Section and to get involved in Section activities.

Self and Society Pre-Conference

Organized by Lynn Chancer and Lauren Langman

August 8th and 9th at the CUNY Graduate Center, 365 5th Ave.

Attendance is free! Please email one of the co-organizers in advance.

See flyer at the end of the newsletter for program schedule.

"Environmental Self-Concept and Influences on Pro-Environmental Behaviors: An Analysis across Identity Schemas"

Kyle Puetz, *University of Arizona*

Social Psychology

Mon, August 12, 2:30 to 4:10pm, Sheraton New York, Lower Level, Flatiron

Organizer & Presider: Alicia D. Simmons, *Colgate University*

"Dignity as a Moral Basis of the Social Person: Approaches and Associations with Well-Being"

Matthew Andersson, *Baylor University*
Steve Hitlin, *University of Iowa*

"Establishing a Theory of Hybrid Femininity: Evidence from a Survey Experiment"

Julia Melin, *Stanford University*

"Measuring Generalized Trust: Two New Approaches"

Blaine G. Robbins, *New York University, Abu Dhabi*

"Black and Latino Population Shares at Four Geographic Scales Vis-a-Vis White Anglos' Racial/Ethnic Attitudes"

Marylee C. Taylor, *Pennsylvania State University*

"Social mobility and attitudes towards immigration: A study of micro and macro mechanisms"

Marii Paskov, Patrick Präg, and Lindsay Richards, *University of Oxford*

Joint Reception: Sections on Social Psychology, Emotions, and Altruism, Morality, & Social Solidarity

Mon, August 12, 6:00 to 9:00pm, Haswell Green's, 240 W. 52nd St.

Engaging Social Psychology in the Pursuit of Social Justice

Tue, August 13, 10:30am to 12:10pm, Sheraton New York, Lower Level, Flatiron

Organizer & Presider: Karen Hegtvedt, *Emory University*

Discussant: Jody Clay-Warner, *University of Georgia*

"The Palliative Function of Legality Beliefs on Mental Health"

Laura Upenieks and Ron Levi, *University of Toronto*
John Hagan, *Northwestern University*

"Patterns of Exchange, Justice Evaluations, and Group Identification across Two Forms of Exchange"

Scott V. Savage, *University of Houston*

Jacob Apkarian, *CUNY, York College*

Hyomin Park, *Sungkyunkwan University*

"The Impact of Inequality and Mobility Perceptions on Beliefs about Meritocracy and Policy Preferences"

Nicholas Heiserman and Brent Simpson, *University of South Carolina*

Robb Willer, *Stanford University*

"Social Roles and Standard Operating Procedures: Attributions of Responsibility and Punishment for Financial Crime"

Marshall Schmidt, *University of Oklahoma*

Cooley-Mead Ceremony and Address

Tue, August 13, 12:30 to 1:30pm, Sheraton New York, Second Floor, Metropolitan Ballroom East

"Big Ideas from Little People: What Research with Children Contributes to Social Psychology"

William A. Corsaro, *Indiana University*

Section on Social Psychology Business Meeting

Tue, August 13, 1:30 to 2:10pm, Sheraton New York, Second Floor, Metropolitan Ballroom East

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

Tue, August 13, 2:30 to 4:10pm, Sheraton New York, Floor: Third Floor, Riverside Ballroom

Organizer: Jered Abernathy, *University of South Carolina*

Table 1: Identity Development

Table 2: Social Support and Injustice

Table 3: Affective Meaning and Culture

Table 4: Context and Self

Table 5: Family Effects

Table 6: Race and Bias

Table 7: Class and Status

Table 8: Gender and Health

Table 9: Religion

Table 10: Social Ties and Relationships

Graduate Student Reception

The Perfect Pint, 123
W. 45th Street
Sunday, August 11
7 PM



Section News

Jasso Gives Foschi Lecture and Presents Immigration Findings

Guillermina Jasso delivered the Martha Foschi Honorary Lecture at the Department of Sociology, University of British Columbia, on February 5, 2019. The title of her talk was "From Fairness and Status to Parental Love & Toy Sales, Proportion Disadvantaged & Polarization, Ethnic Percent Split & Segregation, Outsiders/Insiders & Theft, Military Theater Location & PTSD, and Wage Inequality & Divorce Rates: The Case for Basic Research." The Foschi Lecture was established at UBC to honor the contributions to sociology and social psychology made by Martha Foschi.

Jasso also presented findings on immigration trends to a bipartisan congressional audience. You can view video of her presentation and slides [here](#).

Christopher Kelley Wins Award, New Position

Congratulations to Christopher Kelley for winning the Air Force Academy's 2018 Lindsay Outstanding Researcher Award from the Department of Behavioral Sciences and Leadership.



He has been promoted to a regular faculty position (USFA's equivalent to a tenure track position) as an assistant professor of leadership in the DFB.

Article of Interest to Section Members

Arnout van de Rijt would like to highlight his article "Self-Correcting Dynamics in Social Influence", published in the *American Journal of Sociology*. [Check it out!](#)

Arnout van de Rijt Gets New Positions

Arnout van de Rijt has several new positions: Chair of Sociology, *European University Institute* (Sept 2019-), Vice President of the International Network of Analytical Sociologists (INAS) (June 2019-), and Elected Fellow of the European Academy of Sociology (EAS) (Oct 2018-).

National Science Foundation: Beyond Standard Grants: NSF's Ten Big Ideas

Monday, August 12, 10:30am to 12:10pm, New York Hilton, Floor: Third Floor, Mercury Ballroom

Organizer: Tony Parcel, NSF

Co-Leaders: Joseph Whitmeyer, NSF, and Guangqing Chi, Pennsylvania State University

The National Science Foundation is using newly appropriated funds to support special programs including the Ten Big Ideas.

Some of these programs are especially relevant to sociologists, including the Future of Work at the Human-Technology Frontier, Harnessing the Data Revolution, Mid-scale Research Infrastructure, and Growing Convergence Research.

This workshop targets faculty and researchers who are willing to invest in interdisciplinary partnerships, which are often required in these competitions. Representatives of NSF will discuss how these programs are organized and the review processes through which these large awards are made.

The format will be interactive, allowing for audience questions and participation. A sociologist discussant who had been active in this type of work will offer additional comments and suggestions.

Outstanding Recent Contribution to Social Psychology Award

The Outstanding Recent Contribution in Social Psychology Award honors the best article, chapter, or book in sociological social psychology that was published in the last three calendar years. This year, two papers were selected for the award.

**Oliver Hahl, Minjae Kim, and
Ezra Zuckerman Sivan**

**“The Authentic Appeal of the Lying
Demagogue: Proclaiming the Deeper Truth
about Political Illegitimacy” *American
Sociological Review* 83(1):1-33.**

It has been an almost unending topic of conversation and discussion in the aftermath of the 2016 election: how can voters find a candidate “authentically appealing” even though to many that candidate appears to be a “lying demagogue”?

One possibility is that voters refuse to believe their favorite candidate tells lies. But our post-election survey indicates that Trump voters recognized one of his most egregious lies as a lie and yet, still voted for him because of his perceived authenticity.

These results indicate that while some might see such a candidate as neither lying nor demagogic, there are those who support a candidate precisely because s/he acts in such a way. It is then puzzling to explain why voters might see a “lying demagogue”—someone who deliberately makes evidently false statements and breaks publicly-endorsed prescriptive norms while catering to widely held private prejudices—as authentic.

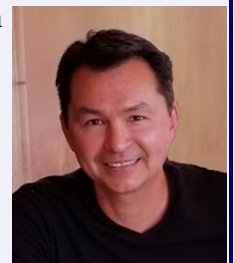
We conducted two online experiments on simulated college elections to test our theory for explaining this puzzle. We argue and show that a candidate who makes statements that are obviously false and who flouts establishment norms (regarding gender) can appear to be an authentic champion to his constituency, but only when the political establishment appears to be self-serving or biased towards an upstart group.

Continues “Legitimacy,” Page 7

Robert E. Freeland and Jesse Hoey

**“The Structure of Deference: Modeling
Occupational Status Using Affect Control
Theory” *American Sociological Review* 83
(2):243-77.**

Status and class are related, yet distinct, bases of power. While class power is based on economic resources and relations, status is a form of symbolic, social power rooted in cultural beliefs of esteem and value to society. Teachers, firefighters, and professors, for example, are quite often treated with deference and respect, even though they are not the most highly paid professions.



Robert E. Freeland

Though easy to distinguish at a conceptual level, separating status from class empirically has proven difficult for researchers because status is so often tied to class advantage. For over fifty years, sociologists have mostly relied on occupational prestige scores to measure occupational status, even though they primarily reflect occupational prerequisites and rewards (education and income) rather than cultural evaluations of social esteem.



Jesse Hoey

In this paper, Rob Freeland and Jesse Hoey developed a new, generalizable method for quantifying occupational status, that they call deference scores, based on the theoretical assumption that status manifests itself in relations of deference rooted in the structure of cultural meanings.

Continues “ACT,” Page 7

Legitimacy, Continued from Page 6

An important implication is that various oft-discussed factors—cultural differences, echo chambers of like-minded news outlets, and gender differences—may not be necessary for explaining key dynamics in the 2016 election. Perhaps most remarkably, our studies show men and women, Clinton voters and Trump voters, are all responsive to the authentic appeal of the lying demagogue when he seems to channel their grievances.

Another key implication of our work is in pointing out that such a candidate is only appealing to a constituency that feels disenfranchised in some way by the establishment. While other factors can lead to similar results, our findings highlight that politics of resentment, justified or not, are key to producing the sense that the lying demagogue is authentic and appealingly so.

Oliver Hahl is Assistant Professor of Organization Theory and Strategy at Carnegie Mellon University's Tepper School of Business. He received his PhD from the Economic Sociology Program at MIT Sloan. This article is part of a stream of work related to shifts in demand for authenticity and the antecedents and consequences of perceptions of authenticity. This is part of a broader research agenda on how audience perceptions of motives are formed and influence valuation in markets. This work has been published in the *American Journal of Sociology*, *American Sociological Review*, *Organization Science*, *Administrative Science Quarterly*, and *Strategic Organization*.

Minjae Kim is a postdoctoral fellow at Northwestern University Kellogg School of Management. His PhD is from the Economic Sociology Program at MIT Sloan. His research examines when and why (entrepreneurial) actors can appear capable and committed. Against this backdrop, his recent paper examines when startups might be able to “break out” to market segments beyond their initial niche markets while simultaneously maintaining their appeal to their original niche customers; and when startups might be subject to making a trade-off between the two markets. His published research is in the *American Sociological Review*, *Sociological Science*, and *Social Science Research*.

Ezra Zuckerman Sivan received his PhD in sociology from University of Chicago in 1997. He has been on the faculty of the Stanford Business School (1997-2001) and MIT Sloan School of Management (2001-present). During his time at Sloan, he has taught business strategy to master's students, co-founded the PhD Program in Economic Sociology, helped to train more than a dozen doctoral students, and served as Sloan's deputy dean. His research ranges across sociological subfields, with special focus in organizational and economic sociology. Abiding research interests include the mechanisms that distort social valuations and those that support complex coordination and cooperation.



Oliver Hahl



Minjae Kim

Ezra Zuckerman
Sivan**ACT, continued from page 6**

Instead of asking survey respondents to rate the prestige of different occupations, Freeland and Hoey used the fundamental cultural sentiments associated with occupational identities and Bayesian affect control theory — or BayesACT— a formal mathematical theory of social action, to construct a status order from the bottom up by computing the likelihood that one occupational identity would defer to another.

They first validated their approach by showing that, unlike occupational prestige scores, their deference scores significantly predicted the prestige of occupations provided by Harris opinion polls with both ranking occupations in which people serve society — jobs such as firefighter, doctor, nurse and teacher — as high status.

Continues “ACT” page 8

ACT, Continued from Page 7

They then demonstrated that deference scores also predicted several important workplace outcomes including job satisfaction, workplace attachment, happiness, respect, and the importance of doing meaningful work.

This research provides several insights. First, the modelling of uncertainty in BayesACT was shown to play a significant role in making these predictions. Second, they reconceptualize occupational status in terms of agentic goodness based primarily on evaluative dimensions of goodness and warmth rather than power and strength. Third, by using basic and fundamental social psychological principles to accurately predict occupational prestige, their work bridges the micro/macro perspectives by showing how the macrolevel status order is embedded within the structure of cultural meanings.

Freeland, a sociologist, and Hoey, a computer scientist, teamed up to combine their expertise for this work. While sociology and computer science have not generated many interdisciplinary connections in the past, the growing field of computational social science is demonstrating that such collaborations can be very fruitful for research in both fields.

Robert E. Freeland is a visiting assistant professor at Wake Forest University. He has a PhD in sociology from Duke University and a BS in Electrical and Computer Engineering from Cal Poly Pomona. His research integrates micro-level social psychology and macro-level stratification by exploring how subjective elements of the social world including identity, status, and cultural meaning affect inequalities of race, class, and gender. Current research projects explore the structure of occupational status, how gender composition affects perceived job skill requirements, and how gendered meanings affect the gender wage gap.

Dr. Jesse Hoey is an associate professor in the David R. Cheriton School of Computer Science at the University of Waterloo, where he leads the Computational Health Informatics Laboratory (CHIL). He has degrees from McGill University (B.Sc. Physics, 1992) and the University of British Columbia (M.Sc. Physics, 1996, and Ph.D. Computer Science, 2004). He works on problems in artificial intelligence, computational social science, affective computing and rehabilitation science. Much of his work has focused on developing systems to help persons with a cognitive disability (e.g. Alzheimer's disease). His recent funded research includes a multinational grant from the Trans-Atlantic Partnership to investigate social coordination in online collaborative networks. Dr. Hoey has published over 30 journal articles and has received awards from the American Sociological Association, Microsoft, the AAAI, and the International Association for Pattern Recognition. He is an Associate Editor for the IEEE Transactions on Affective Computing, an Area Chair for the International Joint Conferences on Artificial Intelligence (IJCAI 2019), and a Network Investigator for the AGEWELL Network of Centers of Excellence. More information on Dr. Hoey can be found at his website www.cs.uwaterloo.ca/~jhoey.

Guillermina Jasso featured in The Atlantic

Guillermina Jasso was interviewed by The Atlantic: "[How Individual Actions Affect Economic Inequality](#)."



Congratulations Jonathan J.B. Mijs

His article "The Paradox of Inequality: Income Inequality and Belief in Meritocracy Go Hand in Hand" in the *Socio-Economic Review*, was quoted in articles in [The Guardian](#) (Jan 24) and *The Washington Post* (Feb 26), and Mijs' letter on his research was published in [The Financial Times](#) (Mar 3).

the guardian



Graduate Student Investigator Award

The Graduate Student Investigator Award provides up to \$1,000 in support for an innovative and outstanding research project that makes a significant contribution to social psychological scholarship. The proposed research may serve as the applicant's dissertation, thesis, or other publishable research. This year, two applications were granted the award.

Jon Overton, Kent State University

"Status Contagion: The Spread of Status Value Between People"

What do gratuitous name-droppers, NIMBYs, and writers of political attack ads all have in common? Name droppers want you to associate them with the prestigious and famous. NIMBYs don't want that apartment-dwelling "riffraff" coming in and reducing their property values. Attack ad writers know they can tarnish their opponents' reputation if they connect them to shady characters. In every case, these people are subtly aware of *status contagion*, the process by which people come to be seen as holding similar status as their associates.



Jon Overton

This phenomenon appears across a range of empirical sites: Firms connected to high-status partners reap advantages in earnings and attention, the children of known criminals suffer informal stigmas by association, and employers are more likely to hire job applicants whose referrers are white rather than black. Despite its pervasiveness, the *process* by which status flows from person to person through social ties has, so far, remained undertheorized.

My master's thesis extended expectation states theory to develop a test of the existence and scope of status contagion at an interpersonal level. Expectation states theory predicts that people with high expected ability are accorded high status. So if you worked with somebody in an earlier situation who was highly skilled, will impressions of your old co-worker spill over to help you in a new situation with a new partner?

Continues "Status Contagion" Page 11

Nicholas Heiserman, University of South Carolina

"Complex Stereotyping: Stereotypes at the Intersections of Gender, Sexuality, Age, Race, and Class"

People are many things at once: a person cannot be African American without having a gender, or young without having a social class. It is well known that each of these social categories comes with generalized assumptions, or stereotypes, about what 'most people' believe people in that category are like, and that stereotypes shape how people think, feel, and act towards others. Yet our understanding of stereotypes remains almost entirely focused on single categories at a time (e.g. stereotypes of African Americans or women) far more than their intersections (e.g. African American women). Social psychology, especially its quantitative and experimental branches, needs to directly engage with the intersectional complexity of stereotypes if it is to understand how overlapping cultural beliefs shape beliefs, behaviors, and the experiences of individuals and groups.

Quantitative work often fails to address intersectional variation for methodological reasons: the number of intersections increases geometrically with the number of categories, quickly creating more possible experimental conditions or statistical interactions than researchers can feasibly study in the typical research design.



Nicholas Heiserman

Continues "Stereotyping" Page 10

Stereotyping, Continued from Page 9

I resolve this problem by using large ($N \approx 1000$) blocked factorial survey experiments to obtain measures of warmth and competence stereotypes across 360 unique intersections of gender, sexuality, age, race/ethnicity, and class, presented as brief vignettes. This method optimally distributes intersections across several dozen sets, or 'blocks,' small enough to be comfortably rated by individual respondents. I use the resulting data to determine the fraction of the between-intersection variation that is explained by the main effects of the five categories, and what fraction must be explained through their interactions and intersection-unique characteristics.

I will also extend my analysis in several additional studies. In Study 2, I will pair data from my experiments with demographic data on occupations to identify how intersectional stereotypes relate to the distribution of people into "warm" or "competent" (i.e. skilled) occupations. Study 3 will take advantage of large factorial experiments' ability to mitigate desirability bias and will ask for participants' own attitudes. Comparing Studies 1 and 3 will allow me to measure how participants' own beliefs correlate with the stereotypes, and test whether this correspondence is stronger for more structurally advantaged social groups (e.g. males, whites, the highly educated) more than disadvantaged groups.

Since stereotypes drive and maintain so many advantages and disadvantages between individuals and social groups, this work should have wide-ranging implications for social scientists, as well as for practitioners, who must always grapple with the fact that people are members of many social categories. Both academic and applied work will benefit from greater insight into the consequences of intersecting social categories.

Nicholas Heiserman is a PhD candidate at the University of South Carolina. His research centers on the social psychological origins, dynamics, and consequences of inequality. In addition to the GSIA, his dissertation project has won him a SPARC graduate research grant and a Bilinski Dissertation Fellowship at USC. His other research topics include Americans' perceptions of economic inequality and mobility, as well as morality, status processes, and social cohesion. His work has been published in the American Sociological Review and Social Psychology Quarterly. He also co-edits the Social Psychology Section announcements, newsletter, and website, and contributes to the management of the Laboratory for Sociological Research at USC.

Email: heisermn@email.sc.edu

Call for Applications: Role-Taking Fellowships

An international collaboration between the Australian National University and University of Kentucky.

Led by Dr. Jenny Davis and Dr. Tony Love.

We will be accepting applications from graduate students interested in studying role-taking.

Fellowships include **\$1,000 project funding**, collaboration with the lead research team, and travel to the Australian National University.

See additional information [here](#).

*Jenny and Tony will be available to meet with prospective applicants at the Group Processes meetings in New York.

Status Contagion, Continued from Page 9

Indeed, participants were more likely to defer to task partners who were said to have previously worked with high-skill teammates (relative to low-skill former teammates). But this effect holds only to the extent that the previous and current tasks relied on related abilities. To modify an old saying, “it’s not what you know, but who you know *to the extent that they are relevant.*”

The data to be collected with the GSIA will come from three experiments. The first repeats the manipulation used in my master’s thesis and uses attitudinal measures of status and status value, rather than deference behavior. The second repeats the procedures of my master’s thesis by replacing the task characteristic with a fictitious diffuse characteristic. And the third uses attitudinal measures of status and status value with the diffuse status manipulation.

By expanding status contagion to test the person-to-person contagion effects of diffuse status, this project incorporates the possible transfer of status advantages and disadvantages from members of differentially valued groups. One straightforward implication from this work is that if high-status actors “vouch” for low-status actors, they can help low-status actors become socially mobile.

At the same time, high-status actors may hesitate to do this for fear of losing status by association with a low-status actor, reinforcing status homophily through social closure. In this way, the present research implies status contagion could be applied to reduce social inequality, while also suggesting ways that it may reinforce and recreate it.

Jon Overton is a PhD candidate in sociology at Kent State University. His research revolves primarily around social psychological and organizational approaches to status processes, especially how people gain or lose status from their social ties. His dissertation research will explore the consequences of this phenomenon for social inequality. His collaborative research is forthcoming in Social Psychology Quarterly.

Email: joverto1@kent.edu

Honorable Mention, Graduate Student Investigator Award

Muna Adem, *Indiana University*

**“Public Attitudes for Granting Formal Rights and Informal Privileges to Immigrants:
A National Conjoint Experiment”**

Using an experimental design, this project examine how immigrants’ legal status and race affect American attitudes for granting formal rights and informal privileges, net of the following factors: age of arrival, reasons for migrating, occupation, religion, English proficiency, self-identification, and age. Specifically, using a nationally representative sample I argue that (1) legality has become an important marker of group boundaries, (2) the racialization of certain immigrant groups influences public attitudes regarding formal rights and informal privileges, and (3) even when people are willing to grant legal protection in terms of citizenship (formal rights), this does not automatically guarantee symbolic belonging, i.e., being perceived as having an American identity (informal privileges).



Muna Adem

Continues Immigrants, Page 12

Immigrants, Continued from Page 11

In recent years, national interest in the issue of immigration has intensified, especially with the Trump administration's claim that there is a 'national emergency' at the border. Although most Americans have positive views regarding the impact of immigration on the country, immigrants are still a stigmatized group (Cuddy et al. 2000; Schachter 2016). The concept of threat has been central for explaining attitudes towards immigrants, including realistic threat (i.e. immigrants are perceived as competitors for scarce resources) and symbolic threat (i.e. immigrants who do not adhere to American norms are viewed less favorably) (Stephan et al. 1999; Esses et al. 2002). This study aims to move beyond the threat literature by integrating group position theory (Blumer 1958) with social identity theory (Tajfel 1974) to examine prejudice toward immigrants in the U.S. I will examine two forms of prejudice that are used to define ingroup and outgroup boundaries: formal rights, which are considered legal recognitions that the government grants to the dominant group and informal privileges, which are "interactional advantages that dominant groups receive over minority groups" (Doan et al. 2014:1174). Operationally, I consider granting citizenship and being recognized as American as measures for formal rights and informal privileges, respectively. In line with previous social psychological scholarship on attitudes regarding sexual minorities (e.g. Doan et al. 2014). I argue that the nature of prejudice towards immigrants today is multidimensional.

Muna Adem is a Ph.D. candidate in Sociology at Indiana University (IU) with a MS degree in Applied Statistics. Muna's research concerns the intersection of race and ethnicity, immigration, identity and statistical methods both in the U.S. and Europe. Her previous work has been awarded the IU Graduate School Distinguished Thesis Award and the NCSA 2019 Graduate Student Paper Award and has been funded by a Sheldon Stryker Graduate Research Grant and the Center for Research on Race and Ethnicity, among other sources.

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Honorable Mention, Graduate Student Investigator Award

Katie Constantin, Indiana University

"Who Gets to Free Ride?: Status & Punishment in a Public Goods Game"

Public radio, public schools, public parks, and national security are all examples of public goods. Unlike private goods, such as food and clothing, everyone has the potential to benefit from these goods, regardless of whether or not they contribute to their production, and no single individual's use of a public good reduces its availability to others. These types of goods, however, can only be sustained as long as enough people contribute their time, money, and/or effort to the good (Kollock 1998; Sell & Son 1997).

Individuals who fail to contribute to a good from which they benefit are often defined as free riders (Fehr & Gächter 2000; Fischbacher, Gächter, & Fehr 2001). Free riders can generate reactions from others that lead to lower contributions to the good. Under these circumstances, goods such as public parks and schools will not be properly maintained or enriched. As a result, groups who value public goods must find ways to eliminate or diminish free riding. The proposed study asks whether the characteristics of free riders affect the reactions of others, particularly with respect to punishment.



Katie Constantin

Continues "Free-Riding" Page 13

Free-Riding, Continued from Page 12

According to Ostrom (1990, 2000), there are a variety of design principles that groups can adopt to strengthen their ability to solve social dilemmas. These principles include strong resource and membership boundaries, efficient monitoring systems, graduated sanctions, conflict resolution mechanisms, and clear leadership. While clear leadership is mentioned as a design issue, it is not altogether clear how leadership might be achieved. One characteristic that is directly related to leadership is status. Status is a position in a social network that involves status beliefs or perceptions about the worthiness and competence of individuals occupying a particular status position (Ridgeway et al. 1998; Ridgeway & Correll 2006). Status expectations can push higher status group members to demonstrate leadership by increasing their own contributions to the good and lower status group members to demonstrate deference by following their example (Sell 1997; Willer 2009; Eckel, Fatas, & Wilson 2010; Simpson et al. 2012).

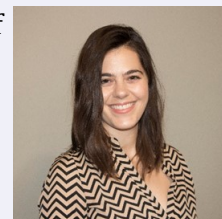
Previous research demonstrates that status expectations for cooperation and the possibility of punishment both increase contributions to public goods and decrease free riding. Very little work, however, examines how these two mechanisms interact. This study addresses this gap by examining how status relations affect the degree to which individuals punish free riders within public goods settings. Drawing on the Theory of Status Characteristics and Expectation States (SCES) and Social Identity Theory (SIT), I outline four competing views about the effect of status on punishment. Some literature predicts that high status actors are held to a higher standard and will therefore be punished more than low status actors. Some literature predicts that low status actors will be punished more than high status actors, and other literature predicts that the status of the punisher and the status of the punished will interact with one another. I use a standard, public goods game with a 2x2 factorial design to test these predictions. Data collection is currently ongoing.

Katie Constantin is currently a graduate student in the Department of Sociology at Texas A&M. She received her B.A. in Anthropology/Sociology from Rhodes College and her M.A. in Sociology from the University of New Orleans. Her primary areas of interest include social psychology, small groups, punishment, and violence/victimization. Her research focuses on cooperation and punishment in public goods games as well as sexual violence and victimization. Her most recent publication "Unequal and Unfair: Free Riding in One-Shot Interactions" examines the effect of status (indicated by gender) on perceptions of and reactions to free riders.

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Honorable Mention, Graduate Student Investigator Award**Stephanie Wilson, *Purdue University*****"Gender, Race, Class and Providers' Evaluations of Women's Pelvic Pain"**

Earlier this year, Tressie McMillan Cottom described her gendered and racialized experiences of pregnancy, pain, and labor in U.S. healthcare in TIME magazine. In her recount, she calls attention to both her race and gender as status characteristics that impacted her providers' evaluations of her competence as a patient. For McMillan Cottom, and countless other black women, "everything about the structure of trying to get medical care filtered [her] through assumptions of incompetence."



Stephanie Wilson

Continues "Healthcare" Page 14

Healthcare, Continued from Page 13

This idea that status characteristics like gender and race simultaneously impact providers' evaluations of patients' pain has yet to be empirically tested. Using status characteristics theory (SCT) as a guiding framework, I employ a survey experiment testing for causal effects of patient gender, race, and social class on clinical evaluations of pelvic pain.

It is widely known that providers often treat women's pain less seriously than men's pain. Perhaps less widely known is the research classifying pelvic pain as uniquely gendered in that providers commonly dismiss women's pelvic pain due to assumptions that such pain is "normal" for the female body. This normalization of pelvic pain leads to delayed diagnoses, limiting treatment options once—and if—a diagnosis is reached. The research, however, has yet to assess the impact of race and class on this normalization, which is concerning given vast evidence that race and class impact pain assessment and clinical interactions more broadly.

Keeping SCT in mind, we can think about patients and providers as working together toward the task of a diagnosis or treatment plan. Depending on patients' status characteristics, they may be perceived as more or less capable of contributing meaningful information to that task. Therefore, we might expect providers to evaluate pain patients with status characteristics that typically place them lower in status hierarchies (e.g., black patients) in ways that dismiss their claims of pain. But what happens during clinical evaluations when multiple status characteristics are combined?

To test whether the effects of gender, race, and class on clinical evaluations are additive or multiplicative (i.e., interactional), I will distribute a survey experiment to a sample of 800 primary care and emergency medicine physicians, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners in the U.S. The survey uses an experimental design to simultaneously manipulate patient gender (man/woman), race (black/white), and class (working/upper-middle) on fabricated patient intake forms. Gender and race are manipulated through check-boxes on the intake forms, while class is manipulated through pre-tested, gender neutral occupations. Each provider will evaluate three patients, including two experimental patients—one man and one woman of the same race and class status eliciting concerns of pelvic pain—and one "filler" patient used to reduce suspicion. Participants will be asked to evaluate the patients based on seven outcome measures with scales ranging from 0-10 (e.g., the seriousness of the patient's pain, their likelihood of referring to a specialist, their likelihood of prescribing pain medication). Keeping previous evidence in mind, I will also measure false beliefs of biological differences based on both race and gender as potential moderators.

Stephanie Wilson graduated with her MA in sociology from the University of Northern Colorado and is now a PhD Candidate in the Department of Sociology at Purdue University. Her research explores how interactional dynamics—including stigma, provider-patient interactions, and medical decision-making—shape health inequality, with a focus on gender and intersectionality. Currently, she is working on her mixed methods dissertation using critical discourse analysis, narrative analysis, and experimental methods to assess how gender, race, and class are constructed and institutionalized in pelvic pain patient care in the U.S. You can follow content related to her project on Twitter at @PelvicPainPRJCT.

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Social Psychology ASA

Graduate Student Paper Award

Chloe Grace Hart, *Stanford University*

“The Penalties for Self-Reporting Sexual Harassment”

The Graduate Student Paper Award is awarded to an article-length paper that was submitted between March 2017 and March 2018 for a class or seminar; filed as a thesis or dissertation; presented at a professional meeting; submitted or accepted for publication; pre-published on a journal website; or published.

Workplace sexual harassment is rampant in American society: studies estimate that approximately one in two American women have experienced it. Yet although it is illegal and typically against company policy, few report the sexual harassment they experience. Why is this?

There are good reasons people do not report: they fear they will be blamed, do not believe anything will be done, or fear retaliation, concerns that research shows are often founded. But I posited that reporting sexual harassment may also cause a subtler harm: being negatively stereotyped and subject to bias. To test this, I ran a national experiment with study participants recruited on Amazon Mechanical Turk.



Chloe Grace Hart

In the experiment, participants saw the performance review of a fictitious sales associate named Sarah Carter, a satisfactory employee who was enthusiastic about her work. Participants also saw a report of sexual harassment (her coworker “repeatedly made sexual references to her body”) or nonsexual harassment (her coworker “repeatedly shouted and swore at her”). In each case, either Sarah reported the harassment or another coworker reported it on her behalf. After they read the file, I asked study participants to rate how likely they would be to recommend Sarah for promotion if they were her manager.

“People who read about the woman who self-reported sexual harassment saw her as less moral, warm and socially skilled than the woman whose sexual harassment was reported by a coworker, and these perceptions significantly mediated promotion likelihood.”

If there were no bias against women who report sexual harassment, participants would have been equally likely to promote Sarah across conditions. But that isn’t what happened. Participants were more likely than not to promote Sarah in every case but one: when she had reported sexual harassment. When people knew that she had reported sexual harassment, they saw Sarah as less worthy of a promotion.

Longstanding cultural narratives about the kind of women who are thought to report sexual harassment help to explain why. A woman who reports sexual harassment is often viewed as oversensitive, manipulative, or deceptive: people imagine that

she was overreacting or made up the harassment for attention or revenge. Indeed, people who read about the woman who self-reported sexual harassment saw her as less moral, warm and socially skilled than the woman whose sexual harassment was reported by a coworker, and these perceptions significantly mediated promotion likelihood.

Continues “Harassment” Page 16

Harassment, Continued from Page 16

However, the way Americans view women who report sexual harassment may be changing. By happenstance, I ran the experiment in early October of 2017, only weeks before the #MeToo hashtag began trending. As women began speaking out about their experiences of sexual harassment, making the prevalence of sexual harassment more visible and potentially normalizing the act of speaking out against it, I decided to re-run the study four more times, in November and December of 2017 and January and February of 2018.

Over the course of these months, bias against the woman who reported sexual harassment faded, until participants were as likely to promote Sarah when she reported sexual harassment as in any other case. By illuminating how pervasive sexual harassment remains, those who spoke out about their own harassment in the #MeToo Movement may have changed how Americans view others following in their footsteps.

Chloe Grace Hart is a PhD candidate in sociology at Stanford University and a research assistant at the Stanford VMware Women's Leadership Innovation Lab. Her dissertation research explores gender, sexuality, and sexual violence in organizations.

Honorable Mention, Graduate Student Paper Award

James Chu, Stanford University

"The Relational Bases of Hierarchies: Expressive and Instrumental Ties Predict Divergent Patterns of Adolescent Peer Victimization"

Many individuals are unfortunate targets of name-calling, rumor-spreading, social exclusion and other forms of peer victimization. One strategy that would seem to minimize one's chances of being victimized is to garner more status, or a higher position of esteem in one's peer group. Although some research finds that status protects against victimization; other research has shown that increases in status lead to a higher likelihood of victimization, as more status exposes individuals to greater competition. How do we resolve these different findings? Do increases in status insulate from or expose people to peer victimization?

To answer this question, I propose that status can be based on different relations, with different implications for peer victimization. My premise is that people in most groups share two primary ties that are correlated but ana-

"If status can be based on different ties, the divergent consequences of status may also be a function of the structure of those ties."

lytically separate: expressive or friendship ties and task-based or instrumental ties. Status might be based on how many friends somebody has; but it can also be based on how many people ask them for advice.

If status can be based on different ties, the divergent consequences of status may also be a function of the structure of those ties: (1) the formation of expressive ties involves features like reciprocity and transitivity that reduces perceived

rivalry, (2) the formation of instrumental ties, by contrast, generally increases perceptions of rivalry, and (3) perceived rivalry makes those who gain status appear more threatening to their peers.

Continues "Victimization" Page 17



James Chu

Victimization, Continued from Page 16

If true, status as based on friendship ties would insulate individuals from victimization, while the opposite would be true for instrumental ties.

To test this idea, I collected a dataset tracking victimization patterns among 8,491 Chinese students across 256 classrooms and three semesters. Students have few extracurriculars and peer relationships outside of school, making status and victimization both especially consequential and convenient to observe. All students are asked whom they elect as friends and ask for advice on homework, allowing me to construct complete networks and individual centrality measures for status. Results show that advice networks are characterized by higher levels of perceived rivalry, and status increases the risk of victimization. By contrast, friendship networks are characterized by lower levels of rivalry, and status protects against victimization.

By examining how the results differ across classrooms, I also assess the generalizability of the findings. For instance, in the few classrooms where friendship ties are rivalrous, I find that status along this dimension increases victimization. This suggests how contexts which encourage rivalry over friendship ties (e.g. US schools that host popularity contests for homecoming royalty) might reverse these results.

Taken together, the results imply that the relationship between status and victimization is not monolithic but depends on the structure of both expressive and instrumental relations in any given setting. In addition to reconciling divergent findings in prior work, these results also inform policy interventions by showing how adolescents are simultaneously embedded in multiple relations, each implying different dynamics of status and victimization.

James Chu is a PhD candidate in Stanford University's Department of Sociology. One of my core interests is when and how status and reputation systems lead people into greater conflict and inequality. My dissertation explores the consequences and origins of ranking systems. Using administrative data, archival research, and online experiments, I seek to understand when the spread of ranking systems (such as those for colleges or hospitals) exacerbates social inequality and why certain ranking systems become dominant while others fall into obscurity. Prior to graduate school, I designed and evaluated education programs for children living in China.



Social Psychology ASA



The Social Psychology Section's Cooley Mead Award

William A. Corsaro

The Cooley-Mead Award is given annually to an individual who has made lifetime contributions to distinguished scholarship in sociological social psychology. In addition to receiving the award, the recipient presents an address to the Social Psychology Section at the American Sociological Association Annual Meeting.

William A. Corsaro is the recipient of this year's Cooley-Mead Award. After earning his doctorate from UNC in 1974, Corsaro joined the sociology faculty at Indiana University in 1975, was promoted to Professor of Sociology and West European Studies in 1986, and is currently Professor Emeritus at Indiana University. He served as Chair of the IU Department of Sociology from 1990-1994, and was honored as the Robert H. Shaffer (IU) Class of 1967 Endowed Professor (and later, Endowed Chair) of Sociology from 1997-2012. Over the years, Corsaro's research with preschool-aged children has been supported by grants from NIMH, the Spencer Foundation, and the William T. Grant Foundation. A Fulbright Senior Research Award supported Bill's work in Italy in the mid-1980s; his 2003 work in Norway was supported by a Fulbright Senior Specialist Grant.

Corsaro is well known for both his theoretical and methodological contributions. His careful theoretical work arose out of longstanding discomfort with traditional theories of childhood socialization that focus on children's solo journey on the way to *becoming* an adult, while neglecting collective processes and undervaluing the importance of the actual lived experiences of *being* a child. His theory of *interpretive reproduction*, according to one recommender, "shows us how children creatively interpret their own experiences while they are simultaneously enabled and constrained by social structure, often reproducing elements of wider society via their peer cultures." Another recommender argued that Bill's "research on interpretive reproduction—the process whereby children construct their own cultures within the constraints of adult society—reshaped sociological research on childhood by introducing sociological social psychology to a field previously dominated by deterministic (heavily sociological) and constructivist (heavily psychological) theories."

"[Bill's] research on interpretive reproduction ... reshaped sociological research on childhood by introducing sociological social psychology to a field previously dominated by deterministic and constructivist theories."

Collectively, Corsaro argues, young children participate in familiar routines – like the "approach-avoidance" routine seen enacted in children's peer cultures around the world – that help them to make sense of and cope with the large variety of problematic information they receive from the larger (adult) culture. These routine interactions often include examples of "secondary adjustments," and Corsaro's research has explicated many instances of children's creative efforts to bend adult rules and overcome restrictions, and the gleeful pleasure they often take in

collaboratively sharing their defiance with peers. Through these sorts of routine collaborative interactions, kids become adept at fitting their behaviors into the stable patterns of interaction that constitute social life.

Methodologically, Corsaro has provided an aspirational model for countless young ethnographers who hope to gain access to the private interactive processes – which both create new meaning AND reproduce existing systems – that play out every day in the settings where children spend their time.

Continues "Cooley-Mead," Page 19

Cooley-Mead, Continued from Page 19

His patient and deliberate strategies have achieved unparalleled success in gaining children's trust and acceptance despite his regrettable (in this context) age and stature. In addition to these often-emulated access strategies, one recommender praised Corsaro's "practice of comparative ethnography, his pioneering use of video in ethnography and his development of techniques to analyze this data" which put him "on the vanguard ... of renewed interest in debates over social structure and human agency and ways to unwind those debates" in sociology in the late 1990s and early 2000s.

In his later career, Bill has become a true international scholar. In addition to work in Italy that spanned the 1980s through early 2000s, he also spent substantial time in Norway and Sweden, and more recently in Brazil, Chile, and China. His groundbreaking text on *The Sociology of Childhood* – now in its 5th edition – has been reprinted in Danish, Italian, Romanian, Portuguese, Persian, and Chinese. He was recipient of an Honorary Doctorate from Uppsala University, Sweden, in 2016, and in 2018 was named Honorary Principle of the IDEA Kindergarten in Ningbo, China. Through his travels, he developed close collaborative relationships with prominent international childhood researchers including (among others) Jens Qvortrup, Luisa Molinari, and Sigurd Berentzen. With Qvortrup and Michael-Sebastian Honig, Corsaro edited the 2009 *Palgrave Handbook of Childhood Studies*, which represents the first attempt to survey and summarize the emerging international field of Childhood Studies/ Sociology of Childhood.

Over his career, Corsaro has received numerous accolades and awards; a highlight was his receipt of the Distinguished Career Award from the ASA section on Children & Youth, in 2013. He was also repeatedly recognized for his outstanding teaching at Indiana University, most recently with the Trustees' Teaching Award in 2005. Always taking his teaching very seriously, he delivered thoughtful and sophisticated courses that challenged, inspired and enriched the lives of undergraduate students. Bill has also been a generous mentor, advisor, and advocate for graduate students, many of whom have gone on to successful careers that have advanced our understanding of children's lives and peer cultures, and have contributed to improved well-being of children and youth.

The Cooley-Mead Award committee is enthusiastic to be able to bestow the Social Psychology Section's highest honor to Corsaro for his outstanding career of research, teaching, and mentoring. The committee also notes how impressed it was with the number of exceptional social psychologists that were nominated for this award. Corsaro and the nominees represent the vitality and intellectual diversity of the Social Psychology section.

The selection committee members this year were: Alison Bianchi, *University of Iowa*; Jessica Collett, *UCLA*; Corey Fields, *Georgetown University*; Cathryn Johnson, *Emory University*; and Doug Maynard, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*.

Social Psychology ASA



Featuring Jan Stets, *University of California, Riverside*

Jan Stets is Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Riverside. Her undergraduate degree in sociology is from the University of Dayton. She earned her Master's and PhD in sociology at Indiana University. She is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and winner of a lifetime achievement award from the ASA Section on the Sociology of Emotions. Jan also co-edited Social Psychology Quarterly with Richard Serpe from 2015—2017 and served as Chair of the ASA Section on Social Psychology in the 2012—2013 academic year.

What life experiences, if any, contributed to your interest in social psychology in general and/or your specific research areas?

Raised in a large Catholic family of 10 children in Northeastern Ohio, my parents owned a women's clothing store that my mother managed while my father, a chemist, worked at the local steel factory. The 12 of us lived in very close quarters above the store, so life growing up encouraged me to understand the different individuals and subgroups with whom I came into contact. It raised questions such as "How do I fit in?" "What is my identity?" In high school and college, questions about the personal and interpersonal that sociology and psychology addressed seemed to naturally draw my attention. I considered clinical psychology early on, but then realized that the academy provided a larger world in which I could examine human behavior.

Where did you spend the early part of your sociological career (first as a student and then as faculty)?

My interest in social psychology was formulated late in college at the University of Dayton. It became clear that if I wanted a career, I would have to do graduate work. Indiana University (IU) was physically close and was the best fit given that, at the time (the 1980s), IU ranked near the top in the nation in social psychology. It was a powerhouse of leading social psychologists: Stryker, Burke, Heise, Bohrnstedt, Corsaro, Felmlee and others. I received excellent training and met wonderful people who still are a part of my life today. Late in graduate school, I was exposed to the new and developing research area of domestic violence. Much research is personal, and I became aware that this area might help answer the many questions I had about the aggression I witnessed growing up.

For the next half a dozen years, I unexpectedly left the field of social psychology and entered family sociology, researching interpersonal aggression in all its forms (physical, sexual, verbal, and psychological abuse in marital, cohabiting, and dating relationships). Early on, I worked on aggression with a talented faculty member in the School of Public and Environmental Affairs at IU (Maureen Pirog). After graduating from IU, I spent a year as a postdoctoral fellow at the University of New Hampshire to work with the leading figure in the country on aggression (Murray Straus). My collaboration with him was enriching. In 1988, I started my career at Washington State University (WSU). I continued my work on interpersonal aggression until I felt that I answered some of my own central questions, and that I had made some important contributions to the area. That took me to tenure.

Continues "Voices of Experience" Page 21

Social Psychology ASA

Voices of Experience, Continued from Page 20

How have your specific interests in sociology changed over time?

I always have been one to enter new areas of research substantively and methodologically, particularly if I see there is much to learn in that exploration. It keeps me excited about my work. Following tenure, I returned to my graduate school interests in social psychology, particularly identity theory. I also began to supplement my graduate training in survey research with laboratory research and began to carry out identity experiments in WSU's laboratory. Simultaneously, I became interested in the developing area of emotions, and that opened another world. When I moved to the University of California, Riverside, Jonathan Turner and I began collaborating. This was an exciting time. We published a major emotions book and edited two volumes on the sociology of emotions. Over the past dozen years, I have been working in the sociology of morality and related areas. In some ways, these more recent interests return me to questions I had during my first year in college at Xavier University in Cincinnati, Ohio, as a philosophy major.

For the past 25 years, my multiple substantive interests have developed identity theory beyond its current boundaries. I believe that one of the most important tasks we have as scholars is to engage in theory-building so that we have the best explanations to understand our world and the people who inhabit it. I also think we need to be rigorous in our study. I have found survey and experimental research to be useful methods to approach social psychological work in a systematic manner.

What is your current (or recent) research focus? What sparked you interested in it?

I have been exploring a couple different substantive areas. I just finished writing an NSF grant with my collaborators (social exchange theorists Savage and Whitham, and identity theorist Burke) on generosity. I love working with experts who use other social psychological theories; I believe in theoretical cross-fertilization. We want to study the generosity identity within generalized exchanges using a "pay-it-forward" design to see if we can gain some insights into giving behavior within and across racial/ethnic groups. Generosity is an extension of my interest in morality. Given the extreme inequality that exists in our society, I think we need to study how individuals can be more generous. The good news is that generosity has positive physical and psychological consequences not only for recipients, but also for those who give.

I also recently finished an interdisciplinary edited volume on the religiously unaffiliated (with the President of the Institute of Advanced Catholic Studies at the University of Southern California). I am very interested in identity change. To see religious identification begin to wane suggests that something significant is occurring. What might be the cultural, structural, and individual forces that influence people to dis-identify with their religion? What insights might this tell us about the process of identity change of any kind? Some of the chapters in this volume address identity-related issues, but much more work is needed.

What do you see as the through line that connects the research you've done throughout your career?

Throughout my career, I have been interested in how people create meaning to make sense of their situations. For most of my career, this has involved understanding people's identities or the self-meanings that characterize themselves. If we take the time to understand how people see themselves, it can provide tremendous insight into how they feel and behave.

Continues "Voices of Experience" Page 22

Voices of Experience, Continued from Page 21

As a recent co-editor of SPQ (and section chair not long before that), you know the state of the field better than most. What do you think are the biggest opportunities facing social psychologists right now? What do you think are the biggest challenges?

I think one of the biggest prospects for social psychologists is partnering with scholars outside of social psychology, and sociology, more generally. While interdisciplinary research can be challenging, it also can be beneficial for the development of science and public policy. Another opportunity for social psychologists is studying how physiological and neurological responses can provide independent evidence for the veracity of our theories. We need more implicit, unconscious measures of human thought and feeling. The challenge is in learning the technology that captures this, and then seeing how the data corroborates or contests current knowledge.

What interests and/or activities, outside of sociology, are important to you?

I enjoy seeing the world and getting into other worlds, so I like to travel and read. I keep a pretty active lifestyle with biking and Pilates, and when the California weather doesn't cooperate, I'm on the elliptical. On the quieter side, I meditate routinely and enjoy listening to podcasts in which social thinkers, poets, artists, theologians, and courageous figures share their thoughts about life, love, laughter, and leadership.

Given your success in the field, how do you balance professional and personal demands?

I try to balance the professional and personal by staying organized, focused, and compartmentalizing the different arenas of my life as best I can. I am not always good at this. Sometimes I am just driven by what I see to be important questions that I want answered. Fortunately, I have a spouse who understands this.

Do you know something today that you wish you had known when you started in sociology? What is it?

I recently heard something that I wish I would have heard earlier in my career. If you can go to bed each night and say to yourself, "Good work, done right, and for the right reasons," then you can rest a little easier. Today, if I can say this to myself, particularly during difficult times, then I'll know I have done my best.

What one piece of advice would give a graduate student? What about an assistant professor?

I would tell a graduate student to be open to learning, to explore the field in every possible way, and then when one has settled in an area, to make sure that the work is theoretically driven, empirically rigorous, and contributes to science. To an assistant professor, I would say do the best work you know how to do, enjoy it, develop resilience, and try to be a good and generous contributor to the people and places in your world.

Section Members Win Award, New Position

Congratulations to Marci D. Cottingham, Austin H. Johnson, and Rebecca J. Erickson for winning the North Central Sociological Association's Scholarly Achievement Award for their article "'I Can Never Be Too Comfortable': Race, Gender, and Emotion at the Hospital Bedside" in *Qualitative Health Research*.

Marci D. Cottingham will be a visiting research fellow at the Hanse-Wissenschaftskolleg Institute for Advanced Study in Delmenhorst, Germany for the 2019-20 academic year.



Social Psychology Quarterly

An Official Journal of the American Sociological Association



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It's been two years since we took over the day-to-day operations of Social Psychology Quarterly. As we noted previously in this newsletter, we completed 2018 having received more total submissions than the year prior and we are currently on track to get at least as many submissions this year. Importantly, the increasing number of submissions has not resulted in longer decision times; in the past year, our average time to initial decision has been 32.9 days. Obviously, this would not be possible without the willingness of our reviewers and editorial board members to turn around excellent reviews very quickly, and we cannot thank them enough. Similarly, we greatly appreciate the efforts of our Deputy Editors (Jessica Collett, Monika Kirkpatrick Johnson, and Douglas Maynard) and Managing Editor (Laura Aufderheide Brashears) for their countless contributions to the journal.

In addition to our regular issues, two special issues are in development for SPQ. The first special issue, on the social psychology of creativity (Ugo Corte, Gary Alan Fine, and John Parker, Special Issue Editors), is nearing completion and will appear in December of this year. The deadline for the second special issue, on Social Networks and Social Psychology (Cathryn Johnson, Weihua An, and Matthew Brashears, Special Issue Editors), passed on June 1st and we will publish this special issue next year (2020).

Speaking of next year, next December's issue will be our last as SPQ editors. While we greatly enjoy editing SPQ, we have decided against extending our term beyond three years. So please be on the lookout for calls for editorial nominations, and feel free to contact us if we can answer any questions about editing the journal.

In the meantime, we look forward to the chance to read, and publish, the work of section members!

-Matthew E. Brashears and Brent Simpson

Social Psychology ASA

Opportunities a Social Science Degree Offers Outside of Academia

Lisa Troyer (Committee Member, Professional and External Affairs Committee)

Army Research Office

Many students pursuing Ph.D. degrees and individuals holding doctoral degrees aim to pursue a teaching and research career at colleges and universities. There are, however, many options for advanced degree holders in the social sciences outside of academic careers. Strong skills in communication (writing and speaking), sharp critical thinking and analytic skills, and mastery of quantitative and qualitative methods are highly sought across different domains, including marketing research, publishing, program management at both federal agencies and foundations, and non-university scientific research in private sector and federal laboratories.

When searching for employment opportunities beyond academia, be sure to check the non-academic sections of job bulletins such as The Chronicle of Higher Education and Inside Higher Ed. It may be worthwhile to start browsing these sites before you are on the job market to familiarize yourself with different agencies and opportunities. Also, many federal opportunities for social scientists may not be listed in higher education job bulletins, but are almost always posted on [usajobs.gov](https://www.usajobs.gov), making this a great go-to source. Additionally, consider post-doctoral opportunities, whether at universities or non-academic research laboratories, as they can become a foot-in-the-door to a more permanent position.

ADDITIONAL TIPS

Discuss alternatives to an academic position with your advisor. Many advisors have some experience with program managers at funding agencies, publishers, consultants and others whose careers are outside of academia.

Review for journals and funding agencies (i.e., article submissions and proposals, respectively). Send a short e-mail to the editor or program manager with the highest degree you've obtained and expertise areas. Some journals and agencies may not enlist pre-doctoral scientists as reviewers, but some will. Reviewing is a tremendous way to reflect on how you are communicating your own research and become a stronger self-critic. It also helps you stay well-informed regarding new developments in your field.

Write research proposals by searching [grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov) and agency Web sites for funding opportunities. Even if you don't apply to programs for funding, try writing a 3-5 page white paper describing your research and how you would approach it. This will hone your skills at concise writing and you may be able to receive feedback from program managers overseeing the funding programs. Communication of your research objectives is critical for positions outside of academia.

Read beyond your specialty by browsing generalist journals (e.g., *Scientific American*, *Nature*, *Science*, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*) and critically dissecting the work. Careers outside of academia often require a generalist skills to analyze a wide range of theories, methods, and their relevance to addressing the mission of the laboratory, funding agency, or publisher.

Job shadow by contacting someone in a field in which you are interested (e.g., a program manager at a funding agency; a scientist at a contracting agency; a scientist at a federal laboratory, an editor at a publishing outlet). It might be best to start with a short e-mail indicating your interest in learning more about the position and requesting more information and even an opportunity to spend a day or two following someone on the job.

Lindsay DePalma, *University of California, San Diego*

Lindsay DePalma is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology at UC San Diego. She is interested in professional attitudes about and explanations of work in a precarious economy, with specific interest in the ideologies that men and women use to interpret and/or insulate themselves from the potentially negative effects of precarity. Her dissertation is titled, "Precarity and the Passion Paradigm: How Work Passion Both Increases Perceptions of Individual Control and Depoliticizes Work in a Precarious Economy." In it, Lindsay qualitatively compares precarious and less precarious nurses, graphic designers, and engineers, sampling an equal number of self-identified men and women in each profession across precarious and less precarious roles. She analyzes the symbiotic relationship between precarity and what she calls the *passion paradigm*, a pervasive work ideology in which the pursuit of passion at work is highly valued and prioritized. She asks: 1) What does adherence to the passion paradigm *do*? 2) How does the passion paradigm reproduce or disrupt social, economic, and gender inequalities in work? She has two central arguments. First, the passion paradigm thrives among young professionals in a precarious economy because it deeply individualizes the experience of work, allowing professionals to perceive control over their work in an otherwise vulnerable and unstable context. Second, because the passion paradigm relies on individualizing work in order to effectively function, the passion paradigm is fundamentally depoliticizing; it obscures structural causes of work strife and inequality, undermines collective consciousness, makes adherents vulnerable to exploitation, and creates cultural conditions conducive to precarity as individuals 'search' for their passion. In consequence, though professionals perceive that work passion contributes to positive identity formation and happiness, it simultaneously precludes their potential to demand cultural and institutional changes to promote more equitable access to economic and psychological well-being at work. Lindsay has empirical papers under review at *Contexts*, *Social Forces*, the *Journal of Cultural Economy*, and *Sociological Inquiry*. She has extensive teaching and mentoring experience, and she has been an active member of her department, university, and community. Lindsay loves to work with undergraduates and, in her current role as a graduate writing consultant, she enjoys helping graduate students make progress on their projects through in-depth conversation and care.

More information about her teaching, research, and service, including course syllabi and student feedback, can be found on her website: LindsayDePalma.com.

Ryan Gibson, *Emory University*

In an increasingly globalizing society, understanding how immigrants react to the social forces in their host countries remains an increasingly important question for social scientists, health researchers, and policy makers. This is especially true in the United States where issues related to immigration continue to gain political and social relevance. Using quantitative analyses of a nationally representative dataset of Asian and Latinx immigrants living in the United States, I analyze the way discrimination based on racial-status and immigrant-status impact their assimilation ideologies and, ultimately, their mental health.



Continues "Gibson", Page 26

Gibson, Continued from Page 25

This dissertation continues a large body of research into potential social psychological moderators of the established relationship between discrimination and negative mental health outcomes, drawing on social psychological theories of race, immigration, and health. Few researchers have focused on how ideology may serve as a moderator between discrimination and mental health status for immigrants. Throughout this dissertation, I utilize a social psychological adaptation of Weber's concept of social closure to argue that discrimination, perceived as group threat, shapes an individual's beliefs about how open or closed their social group boundaries should be, a concept I call closure ideology. In Chapter 1, I hypothesize that increased perceptions of discrimination will yield a more protective closure ideology for immigrants living in the U.S. In Chapter 2, I argue that this protective closure ideology will serve as a buffer against discrimination's impact on negative mental health. Lastly, in Chapter 3, I stratify by socioeconomic status to argue that threat will be perceived more by higher SES immigrants than lower status SES immigrants due to the increased threat of perceived status loss, changing the discrimination-closure ideology-mental health relationship. The results of the empirical analyses in each chapter suggest that discrimination plays a powerful role in determining the intergroup attitudes and beliefs of immigrants in the U.S.

My research is centered around the question of: How does adversity shape who we are? In what ways does the relationship between unfair treatment and social identity affect our health, our jobs, and our relationships? To answer these questions (and many more), I draw on both classical and contemporary social theory and quantitative methodologies to analyze the links between structural inequalities, social psychology, and social disparities for various ethnic and racial minorities in the US.

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Michael Patrick Vaughn, Emory University

What happens when something integral to who you are becomes potentially lethal? In my dissertation I explore the long-term identity-related implications of group-based trauma, focusing on gay men living in the United States. Sexual behavior has long been regarded as a core component of one's sexuality. And yet, throughout the HIV/AIDS epidemic (1980-present), gay men's sexual behavior has become increasingly pathologized, regarded as something potentially deadly and, especially in the first decade of the epidemic, unpredictably so. How, then, has the HIV/AIDS epidemic thus far been integrated into gay identity across subsequent birth cohorts? To study this, I pose an overarching question to my participants and readers: what does it mean to be gay?

In my dissertation, I examine the ways in which gay men construct their gay identity, focusing on how shared historical narratives can influence the meaning of said identity. I draw upon two related theories – identity theory and collective memory – to analyze this relationship. I argue that collective memory, particularly shared narratives about group-based trauma like stories about the HIV/AIDS epidemic, influence the meaning of a group identity (the identity standard).

To test these claims, I analyze interview and photo sort data from gay men in New York City, as well as archival data on gay history. I draw upon Erving Goffman's concept of the referential afterlife and Avery Gordon's hauntology to theorize the relationship between history, trauma, and identity. Preliminary findings suggest that gay men draw upon stories of group trauma (collective memories) occurring during their early adulthood when they describe what it means to be gay.



Continues "Vaughn," Page 27

Vaughn, Continued from Page 26

While HIV is central to older cohorts' understanding of gay identity, younger cohorts tend to emphasize social isolation and hate crimes. Three distinct cohorts emerge in my analysis, each defining gay identity using a different constellation of collective memories.

My name is Michael Patrick Vaughn. I am a doctoral candidate Emory University's Sociology Department and a certificate student in Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies; I will be entering the academic job market this cycle. As a researcher, I have had a long-standing fascination with memory and identity, particularly how an individual or group's perceived past can continue to impact their present. This fascination guides my empirical work, leading me to study how individual perceptions and collective commemoration of historical narratives can influence meaning-making and identity processes. Outside of work, I love to spend my time baking with my family.

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Website: www.mpvaughn.com

Kayla Pierce, University of Notre Dame

It is said that sadness begets sadness and that happiness can be infectious, but is everyone similarly likely to "spread" or "catch" those emotions? My dissertation investigates whether and how status is an organizing structure for emotional contagion. Sociological social psychologists find that individuals who occupy higher status positions speak more often, are more likely to have their ideas validated and have more influence in group tasks than lower status alters. Yet we do not know whether one's status position also affects the likelihood their emotions spread to others. Are the emotions of those who are higher status more contagious? More specifically, do emotions travel in patterns that are consistent with influence in status hierarchies?



My dissertation builds testable predictions from two theories of interaction—expectation states theory and affect control theory—to better understand emotional contagion. More specifically, I investigate how emotions travel based on the composition of the group and the specific emotion being emitted. Using a 3 x 3 factorial design, I vary status position relative to an alter (high/equal/low) and the types of emotions those alters express (happiness/sadness/anger) to examine how status affects emotional contagion across a range of status relationships and emotions.

Understanding the conditions under which emotions travel is important for the development of interventions for unhealthy and ineffective environments. Awareness of these processes may help workplaces safeguard against poor emotional cycles and burnout, especially in high stress, team-based careers such as military personnel, police officers, and pilots.

Kayla Pierce is a PhD candidate in Sociology at the University of Notre Dame. Her research focuses on small group interactions, emotions, status, and identity. In addition to her work on emotional contagion, she has employed social psychological theories to investigate clickbait and cognitive processing, the impact of different sources of support on well-being, and nonverbal behavior in task groups. Kayla's work has appeared in the Journal of Social and Personal Relationships and an edited volume entitled Identities in Everyday Life.

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Kelly L. Markowski, *Kent State University*

Mental health scholars within sociology call attention to two aspects of the social world that are predictive of distress and wellbeing: the structure of social relationships in which individuals find themselves as well as the content or meanings associated with who individuals are within such relationships. Though each area is associated with its own rich literature, work that simultaneously examines both in the context of mental health is rare. In this dissertation, I sought to address this gap by merging identity theory with social network analysis techniques. In doing so, I collected egocentric network survey data from a national sample of married and working adults, and I examined how properties of individuals' social networks, such as certain relationship configurations, interacted with identity processes to impact mental health outcomes. In this work, the organization of identities within the self-concept serve as a mediator between social networks and mental health outcomes; at the same time, network properties, like co-worker/friend multiplexity and friend or co-worker density, serve as moderators that significantly buffer the negative outcomes associated with identity processes like nonverification and meaning mismatch across identities. On a theoretical level, this work is important because it provides empirical support for possible mechanisms by which social network configurations impact patterns in mental health. On a methodological level, this work is important because it synthesizes traditional social network collection techniques as well as identity measures to yield a dataset uniquely positioned to answer questions related to the complex interplay of social and interpersonal factors on health.



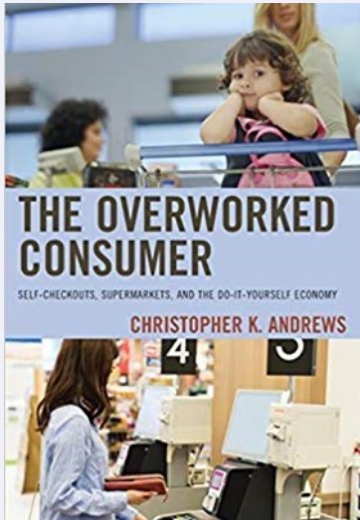
Kelly L. Markowski is a recent graduate from Kent State University who earned her Ph.D. in Sociology in May 2019. She is a social psychologist by training, with particular interests in identity, social networks, and group processes. She is also interested in mental health and emotions as well as the sociology of food. This fall, she will be teaching an undergraduate sociological social psychology course as well as a course on research methods at Kent State. Her recent publications include a 2018 chapter in Advances in Group Processes as well as a 2019 article in Appetite.

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Social Psychology ASA

New Books by Section Members



Christopher K. Andrews. *The Overworked Consumer: Self-Checkouts, Supermarkets, and the Do-It-Yourself Economy*.

The Overworked Consumer examines how the growing use of self-service technology in the U.S. economy has contributed to Americans' feelings of busyness and overwork by asking them to perform a variety of tasks in work-like settings for free.

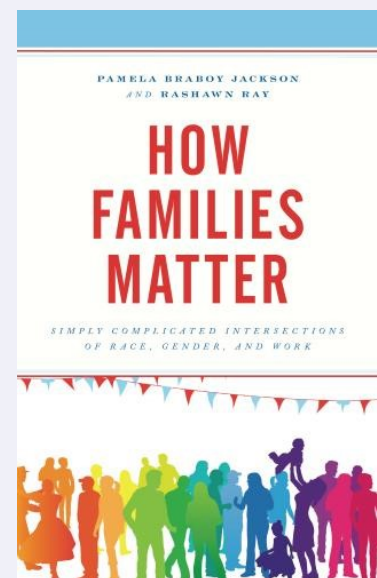
Focusing on the adoption of self-checkout lanes in the retail food industry, the book describes how self-service technology is changing the meaning of service in an economy where the boundaries between work and leisure are becoming increasingly blurred. Are big businesses simply being cheap and lazy, preferring to automate and outsource work to unpaid consumers instead of raising wages, or is self-service and its do-it-yourself ethos a response to consumers' demands for faster, easier ways of buying goods and services? And what exactly are shoppers getting when they go through the self-checkout lane? Is it really faster than the cashier lane or just another illusory speed-up meant to distract them from the realization that they are performing unpaid work, unwitting participants in a new retail experiment whose roots can be traced back to the very inven-

tion of the modern supermarket? And what about the effect on jobs; is this the end of the checkout line for cashiers and similar forms of work, or are such anxieties over automation overstated? To answer these questions, the author takes readers inside SuperFood, a regional supermarket chain, drawing upon extensive interviews with managers, staff, and customers as well as an array of examples, retail studies, and statistics to separate fact from fiction and figure out what is actually happening in stores. Concluding with a cautionary tale of two grocers, the author suggests the future of retailing is still undetermined, meaning shoppers still have time to decide whether or not they really want to "do-it-yourself". Caveat emptor.

One of the chapters ("Chapter 5: Shopping With the Lonely Crowd") explicitly draws on social psychology and symbolic interactionism to explain why some consumers are attracted to self-service and why many perceive it as being faster despite objective evidence to the contrary.

Pamela Braboy Jackson and Rashawn Ray. *How Families Matter: Simply Complicated Intersections of Race, Gender, and Work*.

The family remains the most contested institution in American society. *How Families Matter: Simply Complicated Intersections of Race, Gender, and Work* explores the ways adults make sense of their family lives in the midst of the complicated debates generated by politicians and social scientists. Given the rhetoric about the family, this book is a well overdue account of family life from the perspective of families themselves. The purpose of this book is to provide the reader with a whole view of different types of families. The chapters focus on contemporary issues such as who do we consider to be a part of our family, can anyone achieve family-life balance, and how do families celebrate when they get together? Relying on stories shared by a racially/ethnically diverse group of forty-six families, this book finds that parents and siblings cultivate a family identity that both defines who they are and influences who they become. It is a welcomed installment to conversations about the family, as families are finally viewed within a single study from a multicultural lens.



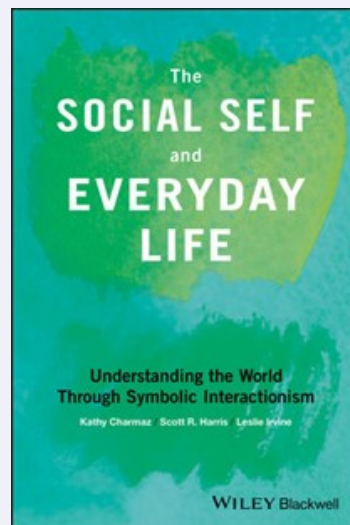
New Books by Section Members

Kathy Charmaz, Scott Harris, and Leslie Irvine. *The Social Self and Everyday Life: Understanding the World Through Symbolic Interactionism*.

An engaging text that enables readers to understand the world through symbolic interactionism.

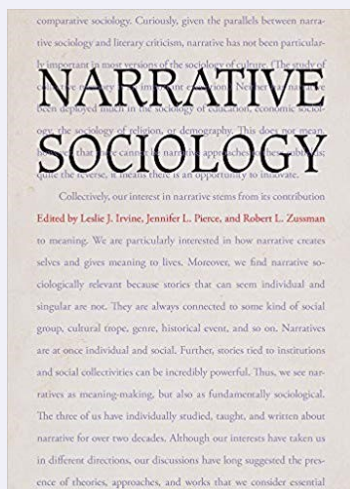
This lively and accessible book offers an introduction to sociological social psychology through the lens of symbolic interactionism. It provides students with an accessible understanding of this perspective to illuminate their worlds and deepen their knowledge of other people's lives, as well as their own. Written by noted experts in the field, the book explores the core concepts of social psychology and examines a collection of captivating empirical studies. The book also highlights everyday life—putting the focus on the issues and concerns that are most relevant to the readers' social context.

The Social Self and Everyday Life bridges classical theories and contemporary ideas, joins abstract concepts with concrete examples, and integrates theory with empirical evidence. It covers a range of topics including the body, emotions, health and illness, the family, technology, and inequality. Best of all, it gets students involved in applying concepts in their daily lives.



- Demonstrates how to use students' social worlds, experiences, and concerns to illustrate key interactionist concepts in a way that they can emulate
- Develops key concepts such as meaning, self, and identity throughout the text to further students' understanding and ability to use them
- Introduces students to symbolic interactionism, a major theoretical and research tradition within sociology
- Helps to involve students in familiar experiences and issues and shows how a symbolic interactionist perspective illuminates them
- Combines the best features of authoritative summaries, clear definitions of key terms, with enticing empirical excerpts and attention to popular ideas

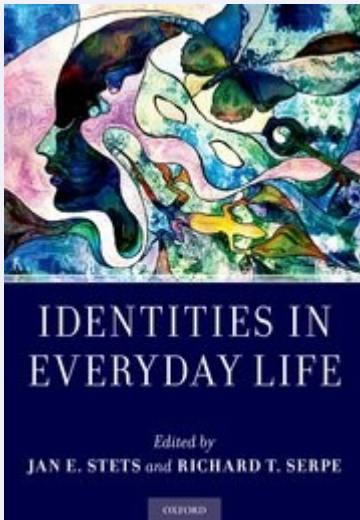
Clear and inviting in its presentation, *The Social Self and Everyday Life: Understanding the World Through Symbolic Interactionism* is an excellent book for undergraduate students in sociology, social psychology, and social interaction.



Irvine, Leslie J., Jennifer L. Pierce, and Robert Zussman. *Narrative Sociology*

Narrative Sociology defines classics, identifies exemplars of narrative analysis, and delineates a field in the making.

New Books by Section Members

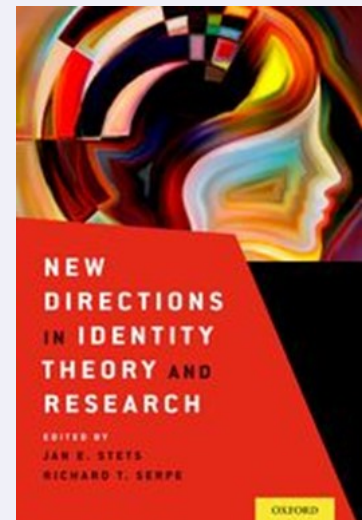


Jan Stets and Richard T. Serpe, Eds. *Identities in Everyday Life*.

Identities in Everyday Life explores how identity theory in social psychology can help us understand a wide array of issues across six areas of life including psychological well-being; authenticity; morality; gender, race, and sexuality; group membership; and early-to-later adult identities. Bringing together over 45 scholars presenting original theoretical or empirical work, the chapters build upon prior work to understand the source, development, and dynamics of individuals' identities as they unfold within and across situations. These studies not only advance scholarly research on identities, but they also provide an understanding of the relevance of identities for people's everyday lives. The findings are relevant to a broad-based set of researchers in the academy across disciplines in the social sciences, education, and health, to students at both the graduate and undergraduate level who are interested in identities at both a personal and professional level, to mental health professionals, and to the average person in society.

Jan Stets and Richard T. Serpe. *New Directions in Identity Theory and Research*.

New Directions in Identity Theory and Research has twenty-three chapters that address new theoretical, methodological, and substantive work in identity theory in sociological social psychology. The work emerged out of a 2014 national conference that brought together researchers who were working in different but interrelated strands of identity theory: the perceptual control and social structural programs. One goal of the conference was to more fully integrate these research programs, thus creating a more unified theory moving forward. A second goal of the conference was to honor and continue to develop the scholarly contributions of Peter J. Burke upon his retirement. His significant contributions to social psychology and his development of identity theory leave a rich set of ideas for the next generation of scholars. The work in this volume from over thirty-five scholars presents a wide array of research on such issues as the neurological processing of identities, identity change, racial/ethnic identities, stigmatized identities, identities and emotions, and identities in our digital age.



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Thank you all for the important work
 you do for the section!



CONFERENCE NOTICE: CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

RC42 – The International Sociological Association's Research Committee for Social Psychology

invites you to come to the 4th ISA Forum of Sociology in beautiful Porto Alegre, Brazil!

To submit an abstract (up to 300 words) to be considered for an RC42 Session Presentation (that's right – no need for a full paper, just an abstract), go to the following Website:

<https://www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/forum/porto-alegre-2020>

and then scroll down to the "Call for Abstracts" box-link!

Deadline: September 30th, 2019

If you have any questions, please feel free to scroll around the ISA Website OR feel free to contact Alison Bianchi, President of RC42, at

alison-bianchi@uiowa.edu.

*WE HOPE TO SEE YOU IN BEAUTIFUL
PORTO ALEGRE!*

- SELF AND SOCIETY -

TWO

MINI-CONFERENCES

AT THE GRADUATE CENTER

365 FIFTH AVE NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10065

SAVE THE DATE!

FRIDAY (8/9) & SATURDAY (8/10)

Attendance to Conference is free of charge for ALL

Kindly email either co-organizer (Lynn Chancer or Lauren Langman) to confirm attendance prior to attendance as per GC Security Regulations Guidelines.

Lynn Chancer: lchancer@gc.cuny.edu / \ Lauren Langman: llang944@aol.com

FROM FROMM TO FEMINISMS: THE PSYCHOSOCIAL AS POLITICAL

Organizers: Lynn Chancer, Neil McLaughlin

Location: Sociology Department, Sociology Lounge, 6th Floor

SUBJECTIVITY AND THE CONTEMPORARY CRISES

Organizer: Lauren Langman

Location: Anthropology Dept. , Anthropology Lounge, 6th Floor

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 2019

9:30 AM – 11AM

OPENING DISCUSSION: WHY THE PSYCHOSOCIAL MATTERS IN THEORY AND RESEARCH

SPEAKERS:

LYNN CHANCER; THOMAS DEGLOMA,
THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY

Lynn Chancer, *Why Contemporary Issues Call for Psychosocial Understandings*
Thomas DeGloma, *Interpreting Trauma with a Holistic Psychosocial Lens*

11:30 AM - 1 PM

PANEL 1: PSYCHOSOCIAL POLITICS IN CONTEMPORARY CONTEXTS

Elisabeth Lackner, *The Politics of Othering in Contemporary Austria*
Dean Ray, *Framing Conflict: The Social Psychology of Secular Colonialism in a Comparative Historical Perspective*
Vikash Singh, *Studying South Asia in Motion: The Importance of a Psychodynamic Perspective*
Andrew Shapiro, *Splitting and Subjection in Palestine/Israel and the Jewish Diaspora*

1:00 – 2:15 PM

LUNCH -SEE HANDOUT OF LOCAL RESTAURANTS-

2:30 – 3:45 PM

PANEL 2. POLITICAL DEPRESSION AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT?

John Andrews, *Fantasies of the Left: Trumpism and the Transformational Object*
Omar Montana, *A Tale of Authoritarianism & Punishment: "Migrant Centers", (Dis)Order, and The Resistance*
Lynn Chancer, *Sadomasochism and Contemporary Authoritarianism*

4:00 PM – 5:30 PM

PANEL 3. THE 'PSYCHOSOCIAL' POLITICS OF TRUMPIAN AMERICA

Christian Churchill, *Educational Politics as Manic Defense: How Redemptive Promises Activate Depressive Stasis in the Academy and Politics*
Linda Luu, *Viral Cries and the Trouble with the Trauma of Migrant Detention*
Josephine Barnett, *Psychosocial & Visual Sociology: The Power of Images*

9:30 AM – 11AM PANEL 1. CRITICAL THEORY, GLOBAL SOCIETY & THE ENVIRONMENT

Moderator: Michael Sukhov

Alex Stoner, *Planetary Crisis, the Dynamic of Capital, and Contemporary Ecological Subjectivity*
Harry Dahms, *Planetary Sociology and Critical Theory*
Bob Antonio, *Climate Crisis: Biophysical Limits to Capital*
Bertell Ollman, *Alienation and the Environment* (Tentative)

11:30 AM - 1:00 PM PANEL 2. DIALECTICAL THEORY & CULTURE: LUKÁCS AND ADORNO

Moderator: Michael Thompson

Jeffrey Halley, *The Modernist Critique of Realism and the Culture Industry*
Ilaria Riccioni, *Reconsidering Weber, Lukács, and Adorno on Culture*
Charles Thorpe, *Anxiety and Human Freakishness*

1:00 – 2:15 PM

BREAK FOR LUNCH

2:30 PM - 3:45 PM

PANEL 3 . AUTHORITARIANISM, POPULISM AND THE RIGHT TURN

Moderator: Lauren Langman

Jeremiah Morelock,
David Smith, *Divided by Class, United by Hate? The Paradoxical Unity of Trump's Base*
Dan Bursten, *Fromm's theory of Authority and the Postmodern University*

4:00 PM – 5:30 PM

PANEL 4. SOCIALISM AND SUBJECTIVITY

Steve Bronner, *What is Socialism Today?*
Michael Thompson, *Toward a New Materialism: Marxism and the New Individual*
Lauren Langman, *From Domination to Freedom- From Subject to Agent*

6:00 PM - 7:30 PM

~ PLENARY SPEAKERS ~

- FROMM, SEXISM, AUTHORITARIANISM, AND FEMINISM, KEVIN ANDERSON AND JANET AFARY
- HOW FROMM'S PUBLIC SOCIOLOGY CAN HELP US RESPOND TO TRUMPISM AND JORDAN PETERSON'S POLITICS, NEIL MCLAUGHLIN

7:30 ~ BANQUET ~

S A T U R D A Y , A U G U S T 1 0 T H

S U B J E C T I V I T Y A N D T H E C O N T E M P O R A R Y C R I S E S

L O C A T I O N : A N T H R O P O L O G Y D E P A R T M E N T
A N T H R O P O L O G Y L O U N G E , 6 T H F L O O R

TIME:

TBA

SESSION 1: FROMM, MARCUSE AND THE PSYCHOSOCIAL

KIERAN DURKIN,
NEIL MCLAUGHLIN,
JOAN BRAUNE
ROGER SALERNO,

TBA

SESSION 2: CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON GENDER

HARRIET FRAAD,
NAOMI SNIDER- THE PERSISTENCE OF PATRIARCHY
SHAWN VAN VALKENBURGH, *GENDERED CYBER AGGRESSION AND NEOLIBERALISM*
ROSE BREWER, *FROM MARX TO INTERSECTIONALITY (TENTATIVE)*