

PENN @ ASA 2023

Friday, August 18th

10:00 AM – 11:00 AM | Location: Pennsylvania Convention Center, Floor: 100 Level, 113B

The Impact of COVID-19 on Inequalities in Preventive Health Screenings: Implications for U.S. Population Health

Authors: Rebecca Anna Schut, University of Chicago, Sneha Mani, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating effect on the well-being of the U.S. population, exacerbating existing racial and socioeconomic inequalities in health and mortality. Although significant attention has been given to the direct health impacts of COVID-19, greater attention to the pandemic's indirect and long-term impacts on population health is needed. One mechanism through which COVID-19 may impact population health in the long term is through disrupting the reception of preventive health screenings, which are vital for mitigating morbidity and mortality from cardiometabolic diseases and cancers, the leading causes of death in the United States. We draw on the 2019 and 2021 National Health Interview Survey to explore whether the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to racialized and educational inequalities in the reception of preventive screenings for cardiometabolic diseases and cancers. We find striking evidence that Asian and Hispanic Americans, and to some extent Black Americans, were less likely than white Americans to obtain preventive health screenings in 2021 relative to in 2019. Moreover, despite higher levels of schooling being generally associated with greater uptake of preventive health screenings, we find that individuals with lower levels of education were more likely to obtain a range of cardiometabolic screenings compared to their more highly educated counterparts; furthermore, only those with the lowest levels of education reported changes in screening uptake for cancers during the period. Our findings have important implications for health inequalities and U.S. population health in the coming decades. Research and health policy attention should be directed toward ensuring that preventive health care is a key priority for public health, particularly among socially marginalized groups who may be at increased risk of delayed diagnosis of screenable diseases.

Event: Population Section Roundtables

Table 2: Determinants of health care access and use

Organizer: Paula W. Fomby, University of Pennsylvania

Table President: Paula W. Fomby, University of Pennsylvania

10:00 AM – 11:30 AM | Location: Pennsylvania Convention Center, Floor: 100 Level, 107B

Internal Migration

Description: Though international migration receives far more scholarly and public attention, internal migration is far more common, and often equally consequential for individuals and societies alike. The papers in this session examine the patterns, causes, and consequences of internal migration among a diverse set of contexts, including the link between climate change and internal migration in Colombia; the effect of Hurricane Katrina on migration systems in the United States; patterns of out- and return-migration among refugees from the Russian invasion of Ukraine; and patterns of Black community change in the United States between 1990 and 2020.

Organizer: Chenoa Flippen, University of Pennsylvania

Presider: Chenoa Flippen, University of Pennsylvania

2:00 PM – 3:00 PM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Level 5, Grand Ballroom Salon E

It is the Time to Integrate: Occupational Structure and Gender Desegregation after the Great Recession

Authors: Jiao Guo, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: Previous studies found that the size of segregated (integrated) occupations is closely related to the overall trend of occupational gender segregation. However, little has been known about how the changing occupational structure, specifically the contraction of traditional male-segregated manufacturing and construction industries, influences individuals' gender-typed occupational mobility. Using several rounds of data before, during, and after the 2008 Great Recession collected by the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) as well as geographic variation in the intensity of the recession's influence, I apply a difference-in-differences approach with a continuous treatment to investigate how macro change in occupation structure affects individuals' mobility across gender-typed occupations across states. The results show that, during and after the recession, men were less likely to work in male-dominated occupations than in the pre-recession period, and such a trend was more prominent in states hit severely by the recession. By contrast, the likelihood of women working in male-dominated occupations was unaffected by the recession and the resulting occupational structure change. Such movement pattern further appeared to make the traditional male-segregated occupations more balanced, consequently promoting the gender desegregation process after the post-recession period.

Event: Sex and Gender Roundtables

Roundtable 8

Organizer: Sharmila Rudrappa, University of Texas-Austin

Table Presider: Jiao Guo, University of Pennsylvania

4:00 PM – 5:00 PM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Level 5, Grand Ballroom Salon F

Time-Invariant Variables' Time-Varying Effects: Misinterpretations of the Fixed-Effects Model in Sociological Research

Authors: Chunhui Ren, University of Cincinnati, Paul D. Allison, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: A popular statistical approach in sociological research, the fixed-effects regression model is known for its ability to produce unbiased coefficients by adjusting for unobserved time-invariant individual heterogeneity. This ability, however, is contingent on an often-overlooked assumption that time-invariant variables must not have time-varying effects, which, otherwise, would interfere in the process of coefficient estimation, leading to misinterpretations of the findings. Demonstrating with case studies, we intend to explain and clarify two types of such misinterpretations: (1) time-invariant variables' time-varying effects, when measured in the model, are mistaken as time-invariant variables' unbiased coefficient estimates; (2) time-invariant variables' time-varying effects, when unmeasured in the model, confound coefficient estimates for time-varying variables.

Event: Economic Sociology Roundtables

Table 19: Modelling Income Inequality

Organizer: Roi Livne, University of Michigan, Michelle Rabaut

Table President: Chunhui Ren, University of Cincinnati

4:00 PM – 5:30 PM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Level 5, Grand Ballroom Salon G

125 Years of The Philadelphia Negro: Urban Sociology After Du Bois

Description: In 2023, ASA convenes in Philadelphia, the setting for W. E. B. Du Bois's landmark study *The Philadelphia Negro: A Social Study*. This blended thematic and regional spotlight session will commemorate the 125th anniversary of the book, first published in 1899. Embracing ASA President Prudence Carter's chosen theme, the panelists will consider the "educative power" of Du Bois's text--offering a critical assessment of the organization of society, with an eye towards social change--which famously depicted in meticulous detail the city's Black Seventh Ward. Emerging in the nascent years of American Sociology and within the context of the social settlement movement, *The Philadelphia Negro* was truly interdisciplinary and bridged the empirical methods and conceptual tools of sociology, history, demography, economics, and anthropology. This panel will reflect on how *The Philadelphia Negro* continues to influence the study of urban life and, in the words of Du Bois, its "plexus of social problems." Panelists will consider topics including: how official government crime statistics and visualizations obscure what Du Bois termed "social disharmony" even as they purport to offer greater transparency; how data sources including cognitive maps help tell a story about the restructuring of racial segregation in Philadelphia; whether recent progressive efforts may actually curb crime in the city; and how racial attitudes shape the experience and use of time for low-income Black neighborhoods. And in the spirit of traditional regional spotlight sessions, the panelists--all of whom have connections to the Philadelphia area or have conducted research there--will bring Du Bois's text home on its quasiquicentennial and consider how a Du Boisian urban sociology continues to matter today for and in the City of Brotherly Love.

Organizer: Freeden Blume Oeur, Tufts University

Table President: Tukufu Zuberi, University of Pennsylvania

4:00 PM – 5:30 PM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Level 5, Grand Ballroom Salon D

Listening to People

Authors: Annette Lareau, University of Pennsylvania

Event: The Enduring Challenges and New Possibilities for Qualitative Methodologies

Organizer: Kathleen Gerson, New York University

Table President: Kathleen Gerson, New York University

4:00 PM – 5:30 PM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Level 4, Franklin Hall 8

Education and Attainment among Asian Americans

Organizer: Zhenchao Qian, Brown University

Table President: Hyunjoon Park, University of Pennsylvania

4:00 PM – 5:30 PM | Location: Pennsylvania Convention Center, Floor: 100 Level, 106A

Renter Hardships in Post-Disaster Contexts: A Comparative Study of U.S. Flooding

Authors: Taylor Renee Heath, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: Homeownership in the United States has declined over the last several decades, with increasing shares of the population renting their homes. Despite the changing trend of housing tenure towards renting, the literature on disaster impact and recovery has focused disproportionately on homeowners, leaving renters critically understudied. However, renters are vulnerable in particular ways, with reduced savings and equity while facing more precarious housing situations during environmental and economic shocks. In this working paper, I will examine damage from flood disasters, access to federal aid during the recovery process, and longer-term outcomes of housing stability among renters. Using a number of datasets including the Individuals and Households Program (IHP) Valid Registrations dataset from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) from 2002-2020, renters experience high levels of flood insurance non-coverage, reported personal property damage, and utility outages and emergency needs while also facing difficulty acquiring aid for temporary housing. Further, renters in non-white neighborhoods fare worse than their white counterparts on a number of short-term outcomes, though the story is complicated. Further analysis will include longer-term outcomes, including housing stability and evictions using data from the Eviction Lab; and financial recovery using data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID).

Event: Disasters and Housing

Organizer: Ethan Raker, University of British Columbia

President: Lisa Marie Rodriguez, University of Central Florida

Saturday, August 19th

8:00 AM – 9:30 AM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 5, Grand Ballroom Salon F

The COVID-19 pandemic and the labor market in Argentina: An intersectional analysis

Authors: Yasmin Mertehikian, University of Pennsylvania, Emilio A. Parrado, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: This paper investigates gender differences in the short- and longer-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment status in Argentina. Using individual cross-sectional and panel data, we compare employment status – i.e., out of the labor force, unemployed, self-employed, or employed distinguishing between the informal and formal sector – before, immediately after, and a year after the pandemic. We examine how gender intersects with education and age in affecting employment status transitions and the extent to which COVID-19 deepened preexisting gender, educational and age inequalities. Results show that in the short term, the pandemic similarly impacted the labor market position of men and women. Partly because of the labor market policies implemented in Argentina, the pandemic pushed men and women into inactivity, particularly from the informal sector but also from self-employment. However, after the pandemic, men quickly regained their pre-pandemic employment status position while women more often remained or became inactive. Within genders labor market recovery varied according to level of education and age. Young and less educated women were more exposed to the immediate and longer-term negative effects in a manner not observed among men. Overall, results show that the COVID-19 pandemic not only accentuated gender inequalities in the labor market, but also socioeconomic inequalities among women.

Event: Open Refereed Roundtable Session

Table 17: Migration and Its Socioeconomic Impacts

Organizer: Katy M. Pinto, California State University-Dominguez Hills

Table President: Nathan Ly, Cornell University

Event: Open Refereed Roundtable Session

Table 4: Well-Being and Family Dynamics Across the Life Course

Organizer: Katy M. Pinto, California State University-Dominguez Hills

Table President: Elena van Stee, University of Pennsylvania

8:00 AM – 9:30 AM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 5, Grand Ballroom Salon I

Philadelphia as a Diversifying Immigrant Destination

Authors: Chenoa Flippen, University of Pennsylvania, Emilio A. Parrado, University of Pennsylvania

Event: Philadelphia as a Reemerging Immigrant Destination

Organizer: Annette Lareau, University of Pennsylvania

Table President: Rebecca Tesfai, Temple University

8:00 AM – 9:30 AM | Location: Pennsylvania Convention Center, Floor: 100 Level, 106B

Health Care and Care Delivery

Description: The session discusses dynamics and challenges in health care systems at the individual, interpersonal, organizational, and institutional levels.

Organizer: Ning Hsieh, Michigan State University

President: Jess Burnham, Michigan State University

Discussant: Rebecca Anna Schut, University of Pennsylvania

10:00 AM – 11:30 AM | Location: Pennsylvania Convention Center, Floor: 100 Level, 106B

The U.S. Health Care Safety Net and Farmworker Health, 1989-2017

Authors: Emily Parker, University of Michigan - Ann Arbor, Rebecca Anna Schut, University of Chicago, Courtney E. Boen, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: Inequalities within and across labor, financial, and legal status hierarchies in the U.S. underlie patterns of immigrant health. But can inclusive policies mitigate these negative impacts? We examine how one immigrant-inclusive federal policy, the Community Health Center (CHC) program, has shaped health care access and use among U.S. farmworkers of varying legal statuses and nativities. Linking administrative data on CHCs with the National Agricultural Workers Survey from 1989-2017, we document considerable geographic variation in farmworkers' county-level access to CHCs. Preliminary findings show that undocumented farmworkers are significantly more likely to have used health care in counties with CHCs than those without CHC infrastructure. Moreover, foreign-born farmworkers also have a lower probability of reporting barriers to care when they live near CHCs. These findings suggest that CHCs improve health care access among foreign-born and undocumented farmworkers, highlighting the potential for public policies to reduce population health inequities in the United States.

Event: Health Policy: Institutional and Structural Dynamics of Change and (In)Equity

Organizer: Daniel Dohan, University of California-San Francisco

Table President: Gabe H. Miller, University of Alabama-Birmingham

12:00 PM – 1:00 PM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 5, Grand Ballroom Salon F

Maternal Mental Health in Early Childhood: Trajectories, Social Factors, and Nativity

Authors: Stacey L Bevan, Stacey Bevan, Richard Patti, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: A growing body of research is taking a family-centered approach to health, especially in early childhood, where children are the focal point of clinical care, health policy, and scholarship. We contribute to this research by focusing on maternal mental

health and using child health as a key predictor. Using the Future of Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWS), we introduce nativity and support systems as potential sources of stratification in maternal mental health trajectories following the birth of a child. Through a series of growth curve models, we find that US-born mothers are more likely to be depressed than their non-US Born counterparts, with worse child health increasing the likelihood of depression in both groups. However, once we add social support to the models, the difference in the likelihood of depression between these two groups is no longer statistically significant. Given proper social support, our results show that the stressors associated with poor child health and nativity status can be mitigated across all household types. Our findings emphasize a family-centric rather than individual approach to health, especially in disadvantaged households.

Event: Family Section Roundtables

Table 1: Immigrant Families

Organizer: Mahala Dyer Stewart, Hamilton College

Table President: Scarlett Yee-man Ng, University of Oxford

12:00 PM – 1:30 PM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 4, Franklin Hall 6

Mapping the Cumulative Effects of Climate Anomalies on Children's Education in Ten African Countries

Authors: Xiugui Yang, University of Pennsylvania, Kai Feng, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: Climate change significantly impacts education in Sub-Saharan Africa, causing disruptions in access to education, teaching, and learning. These disruptions potentially cause reductions in educational attainment and exacerbate educational inequalities. This paper investigates the impact of climate anomalies on primary education in ten Sub-Saharan African countries using the latest phase of the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and temperature and precipitation data from the Climatic Research Unit-time series (CRU-TS). Our findings show that cumulative exposure to climate anomalies, especially in early childhood, has a significant negative effect on primary school completion and that the effect varies depending on socioeconomic status. Children of better-educated mothers are less affected by climate anomalies, even in economically disadvantaged households. These results emphasize the need to monitor the human capital implications of climate change, especially for young children, and to continue improving education for women to prevent a cycle of educational disadvantage exacerbated by climate hazards.

Event: New insights in the sociology of climate change

Organizer: Debra J. Davidson, University of Alberta

President: Christina A. Ergas, University of Tennessee-Knoxville

12:00 PM – 1:30 PM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 5, Grand Ballroom Salon D

Race, Marginalization, and the Politics of Fatherhood

Description: The theme, “The Educative Power of Sociology,” provides an opportunity to address the politics of fatherhood. In a variety of ways, low-income fathers, especially fathers of color, are harmed by state policies. The thoughtful papers in this panel draw on their recent qualitative studies to craft interventions for change. Lynn Haney uses a sociologically-inspired policy analysis of debt to support concrete reforms that could help disrupt parents’ never-ending cycles of debt. In doing so, Haney insists that when sociologists retreat from a serious analysis of legal and policy reform, we end up ceding the terrain to policymakers--thus missing the chance to use our unique insights into social life to propose inventive reforms that can actually address institutional obstacles to men’s parenting. Timothy Black calls for a movement-based political strategy to address class and racial forces of marginalization that are shaping the lives of both low-income fathers and mothers and that intensify gender distrust and mutual blame. Randles discusses how sociology can inform just and inclusive fatherhood programming and policy for socially and economically vulnerable fathers. Jennifer Randle's proposals are based on a multi-year ethnographic study with fathers who participated in a government-funded “responsible” fatherhood program. Aasha Abdill offers interventions to address the harm of decades of bias in scholarly understandings of Black fatherhood in an urban community. A focus on sociology’s educative power allows researchers of today to move beyond the production of knowledge by engaging directly with study participants and the communities they represent in order to redress the racial biases of knowledge generation of the past. Alford Young has agreed to be the discussant for this important set of papers.

Organizer: Annette Lareau, University of Pennsylvania, Timothy S. Black, Case Western Reserve University

Presider: Saida Grundy, Boston University

12:00 PM – 1:30 PM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 5, Grand Ballroom Salon C

Rethinking Race in the 21st Century

Description: How do we move toward a more transformative and complicated understanding of race in the 21st century? In keeping with the conference theme of “The Educative Power of Sociology,” this session will involve discussions of new paradigms of thinking and rethinking race – and its multivariants – in the 21st century, particularly focusing on questions of racial classification and categorization, critical race theory, Racial Europeanization, global racism and raciality, state violence, antiracism and activism, and white supremacy.

Organizer: Jean Beaman, University of California-Santa Barbara

Presider: Jean Beaman, University of California-Santa Barbara

Panelists: Dorothy E. Roberts, University of Pennsylvania, Ricardo E. Jacobs, University of California-Santa Barbara, Joseph Crampah Ewoodzie, Davidson College, Marcelle Medford, Bates College, Demetrius Miles Murphy, University of Southern California

2:00 PM – 3:30 PM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 4, Franklin Hall 13

Imagining Other Worlds

Description: The list of fundamental social problems racking societies across the world have only grown over the past three years. Global pandemics and vaccine racisms. Black Lives Matter movements that have ushered in renewed critiques of state sponsored racial terror. Reproductive health restrictions in the US, Poland, and Nicaragua. Gender policing and violence against women in Russia, Spain and Iran. Hurricanes and floods in Florida, Puerto Rico, Pakistan and Nigeria. Food insecurity and the rising costs of living right from Bangladesh to Britain, wrought partially by the Russian occupation of Ukraine. This panel invites gender scholars to meet 2023 meeting's thematic call, to engage in “innovative... discussions that take us beyond the extant nature of research evidence to conceptualize... models of deeper social advancement in organizations, institutions, and society.” Thinking through transnational, racial lenses our panelists pose the following questions: how do we understand our role as feminist sociologists in these times? How do we imagine other worlds given the conditions we live in? What are their calls to action to imagine possibilities for other worlds?

Organizer: Sharmila Rudrappa, University of Texas-Austin

Presider: Jennifer Randles, California State University-Fresno

Panelists: Dorothy E. Roberts, University of Pennsylvania, S. L. Crawley, University of South Florida, Valentine M. Moghadam, Northeastern University

2:00 PM – 3:30 PM | Location: Pennsylvania Convention Center, Floor: 100 Level, 106B

The Impact of State Immigration Policy on Immigrant Health

Authors: Courtney E. Boen, University of Pennsylvania, Richard Patti, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: In the midst of federal immigration policy stagnation in recent decades, state legislatures have become the primary sites of immigrant policymaking and played an increasingly central role in governing the social, political, and economic contexts where immigrants live and work (Reich 2017, 2021). States have chosen divergent policy pathways (Jiménez et al. 2021); some states have taken a more welcoming and accommodating route while others have passed bundles of restrictive, anti-immigrant policies. This study uses merges population-based data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and state policy data to investigate the links between changes in state-level immigrant policy and changes across diverse markers of health and healthcare utilization. In our investigation, we pay particular attention to how state policy contexts differentially pattern health and healthcare utilization at the intersection of race-ethnicity, nativity, and legal status. Our estimation strategy includes both two- and three-way fixed effects models, which together offer a rigorous test of the links between state immigration policy and patterns of population health and health care utilization.

Does Political Polarization Contribute to Racial Disparities in Self-Rated Health?

Authors: Jason Schnittker, University of Pennsylvania, Yezhen Li, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: Recent studies have documented profound implications of growing political polarization on individuals' lived experiences, including their values, behaviors, and social relationships. However, few have investigated how exposure to political heterogeneity in everyday interactions – a direct manifestation of the political divide in people's social lives – shapes health, or how it contributes to health disparities. Using data from the 2016 Collaborative Multiracial Post-Election Survey, we investigate how exposure to political differences in various types of social environments, including in neighborhoods, workplaces, and friendships, predict individuals' self-rated physical health, and how it explains racial/ethnic health inequalities. Analyses yield three main findings. First, differences in political views in all three types of social contexts were strongly associated with worse self-rated health. Second, Asian Americans were the most likely to be exposed to people holding different political views in these social contexts. In turn, exposure to political heterogeneity explained the Asian-White health disparity apparent at the time of the survey. Third, non-Hispanic White Republicans reported the strongest negative effects of exposure to political heterogeneity. These findings highlight the especially fraught political environment among Asians, as well as the significance of Whites' racialized emotions, for understanding the health consequences of politically polarized social environments.

Event: Structural Inequality, Political Change, and Health

Organizer: Dawne M. Mouzon, Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Presider: Jennifer Parker, Pennsylvania State University-Penn State Lehigh Valley

2:00 PM – 3:30 PM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 4, Franklin Hall 7

Family Complexity and Economic Resources Within and Across Households

Authors: Paula W. Fomby, University of Pennsylvania, Yongxin Shang, Cornell University, Kelly Musick, Cornell University

Abstract: The complexity of families through union dissolution, repartnering, and childbearing across partnerships has important implications for parent-child relationships and resource flows across the life course. Our understanding of the links between family complexity and the economic well-being of children is limited by traditional household-based surveys that are not designed to capture family ties and economic resources beyond a child's primary household. Using a subsample of children (N=3,065) from the 1985-2017 Panel Study of Income Dynamics, we examine the income sources of households linked by nonresidential parent and sibling relationships and estimate potential cross-household resources available to children in complex families. According to our preliminary results, sibling complexity as measured by the presence of any half or step siblings contributes to meaningful differences in total family income at age 12 among children who have never lived apart from their biological fathers, a pattern that may be driven by family background characteristics. Children who have always lived with both parents in the absence of sibling complexity are a distinctive group as measured by sociodemographic characteristics and income growth by age 12. This paper shows the value of a cross-

household perspective to account for family income in complex family systems, especially for children living apart from biological fathers. In next steps, we will refine our current income measures by calculating income per child and describing the amount and sources of income in resident and nonresident parent households and describing variation by socioeconomic status and racialized and Hispanic ethnic identity.

Event: Family Relationships Beyond the Households

Organizer: Cassandra Cotton, Arizona State University-Tempe, Christine M. Percheski, Northwestern University

Presider: Hope Harvey, University of Kentucky

Sunday, August 20th

8:00 AM – 9:30 AM | Location: Pennsylvania Convention Center, Floor: 100 Level, 105A

Structural Intelligence

Authors: Damon M. Centola, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: At the heart of every team, every firm, and every nation lies the belief that we can achieve more together than we can alone. But, how are we to do that, exactly? We already know that the structure of a team is just as important as who is on it. With the right formation, college students outplay reigning world champions; start-ups steal markets from global juggernauts; and newcomer artist collectives outshine the masters of Broadway. In these instances, structure sharpens and aligns the intelligence of each individual, enabling groups to reach unexpected heights.

Event: Structure Strikes Back: Theory in Social Network Research

Organizer: Emily Anne Erikson, Yale University

Presider: Daniel Karell, Yale University

8:00 AM – 9:30 AM | Location: Pennsylvania Convention Center, Floor: 100 Level, 107A

The Demography of Employment Instability: Persistent Inequalities in the Postindustrial U.S, 1997 - 2019

Authors: Michael Lachanski, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: I apply “new” variable-r methods to the problem of point estimating period employment tenure tables. Period tenure tables naturally yield employment stability proxies like the expected duration of an employment relationship. Using the CPS, I estimate tenure tables for education, race, and sex groups for each between survey period: 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019. Population expected employment duration has trended down only slightly over time, but the conditional probability of lifetime employment has declined. Gaps in expected job duration (and conditional lifetime job probability) by education group are larger than gaps by racial group which in turn are larger than gaps by sex. Race and education-structured inequalities in employment instability appear remarkably persistent in the postindustrial U.S.

Event: Jobs, Occupations and Professions (1): Implications for Inequalities

Organizer: Koji Ueno, Florida State University

Presider: Ananda Martin-Caughey, Brown University

8:00 AM – 9:30 AM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 5, Grand Ballroom Salon F

Perception of Position and Individual Health

Authors: Richard Patti, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: The relative position hypothesis states that social position can be a driver of health disparities. Relative position is determined by comparing what an individual has in terms of resources, most commonly income, to what others possess within their reference group. While there has been extensive research into the influence of relative position and health, there are multiple ways to measure relative position, without consensus on which is the most salient to individual health outcomes. In addition to the previous point, the research on relative position and health could benefit from a further look at different mental health outcomes as well. Using cross-sectional data from Wave IV of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (2008-09) and a series of regression models, I compare three different measures of relative position and the effect of each on self-rated health, depressive symptoms, and suicide ideation. Results indicate that relative position has a significant relationship with mental health, specifically depressive symptoms, and that subjective evaluation of national-level relative position has the most consistent association across the health outcomes studies. The findings from this study offer a valuable contribution to the research on relative position and health while offering promising avenues for future inquiry within the fields of population health, mental health and health inequalities.

Event: Medical Sociology Roundtable Session

Table 18: Social Status and Health

Organizer: Brandon James Moore, The Ohio State University

Table President: Emily A. Ekl, Indiana University

10:00 AM – 11:00 AM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 5, Grand Ballroom Salon F

Cross-national variation in gender segregation in fields of study

Authors: Kai Feng, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: Cross-sectional evidence repeatedly showed that women underrepresentation in math-related fields is more pronounced in egalitarian and developed countries than in developing countries, a phenomenon well known as the "gender equality paradox". Yet, surprisingly little research has been done to investigate the long-term pattern of gender segregation in the field of study across countries. This study addresses this gap by conducting a longitudinal analysis of the trends and trajectories of gender segregation by field of study in 127 countries. I address the following questions: has the high level of gender segregation in higher education in advanced industrial countries decreased in recent years, given policy efforts to promote women's STEM participation? Will developing countries' low levels of gender segregation converge to the level of affluent countries with economic development? From a historical perspective, will continue educational expansion increase the magnitude of gender segregation, and if so, how does it vary across national contexts? Using 1491 country-year observations from 1976 to 2010, this study finds that the overall level of gender segregation in the field of study has declined in most advanced industrialized countries. It is driven by women's increasing representation in engineering and decreasing representation in social sciences and humanities. However, women are still underrepresented in engineering and math-related fields compared to men in most of the countries examined.

Table 11: Networks

Who went home, and why? Understanding undergraduates' pandemic housing transitions

Authors: Elena van Stee, University of Pennsylvania, Arielle Kuperberg, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, Joan Maya Mazelis, Rutgers University-Camden

Abstract: Millions of U.S. undergraduates moved back to a parent's home due to COVID-19. But which students went home, and why? This paper takes up these questions, using data collected from two regional public universities during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic to identify factors associated with activating housing support from parents. Understanding why some students moved home to live with their parents (and why others did not) deepens our understanding of coresidence with parents as a private safety net for young adults.

Table 29: COVID – 19 and Higher Ed

Event: Sociology of Education Roundtables

Organizer: Rebecca Ann Johnson, Georgetown University

Table President: Serra Kocak, Binghamton University

10:00 AM – 11:30 AM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 4, Franklin Hall 13

Nested Liminality: A Comparative Contouring of the Experiences of DACA Recipients in two Border States

Authors: Carlos Aguilar Gonzalez, University of Pennsylvania, Roberto G. Gonzales, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: A growing number of people possess a liminally legal status in the United States, with literature highlighting the “legal violence” such statuses exert in the context of heightened enforcement by fostering fear, uncertainty, and social exclusion among beneficiaries. However, how this status is experienced across the United States has yet to receive more attention, especially as research has overwhelmingly focused on the experiences of DACA beneficiaries residing in inclusive states. What’s more, while this limited research has made important observations on the temporal and spatial dimensions of these experiences, the need for a more nuanced understanding of how this experience varies across these dimensions remains. Specifically, these studies have explored how the experience of liminality has intensified or improved across temporal and spatial dimensions, rather than exploring how this experience is uniquely made up and experienced across time and space. Drawing on interviews with 26 Mexican-origin DACA beneficiaries in two restrictive contexts, we demonstrate that in addition to national and state policies, other state-level contours, including border enforcement, policing, and media coverage make up unique experiences of liminality among DACA beneficiaries residing in Phoenix, Arizona, and Laredo and the Rio Grande Valley in Texas.

Event: Time, Life Stage, and Temporalities in Migration Studies

Organizer: Amanda Rachel Cheong, University of British Columbia

President: Rui Jie Peng, Lafayette College

10:00 AM – 11:30 AM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 4, Franklin Hall 6

Family and Peer Influences on Child and Adolescent Well-Being

Description: This session includes innovative research on intergenerational peer influences on academic development, mental health, and aspirations during childhood and adolescence. The research questions engage a variety of methodologies and populations in the United States and internationally.

Organizer: Paula W. Fomby, University of Pennsylvania

Presider: Paula W. Fomby, University of Pennsylvania

10:00 AM – 11:30 AM | Location: Pennsylvania Convention Center, Floor: 100 Level, 108A

Inclusive Politics in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania

Description: Philadelphia and Pennsylvania have played pivotal roles in the last two Presidential elections, and have also seen an upsurge of people-powered political organizing. This panel consists of people who have participated in or led efforts to bring marginalized and often underrepresented groups into politics in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. They will discuss the major issues in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania politics, discuss the role of the city and the state in national electoral politics, and address the challenges and successes of their efforts to make politics relevant to people who are often disengaged, and their visions for the future of the region.

Organizer: Daniel Laurison, Swarthmore College, Wendy D. Roth, University of Pennsylvania

Presider: Daniel Laurison, Swarthmore College

2:00 PM – 3:30 PM | Location: Pennsylvania Convention Center, Floor: 100 Level, 107A

The Mental Health Consequences of Waiting, Interrogation, and Continuous Crossings: In-Depth Transborder Perspectives

Authors: Estefania Castaneda Perez, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: While research has extensively focused on the health impact of immigration laws in the interior of the U.S., relatively less research has documented mental health and political implications of regularly navigating a highly militarized border. How does violence at the Mexico-U.S. border impact transborder mental health and emotional well-being? I draw from data collected through participant observations at the port of entry, original survey administered in Ciudad Juárez (n=637) and the Tijuana ports of entry (n=771), and (n=115) interviews from the Ciudad Juárez, Nogales, and Tijuana border regions. I find that health effects are triggered at different points of the transborder journey: 1) the night before crossing; 2) while waiting in line at the port of entry; 3) while interacting with CBP; 4) after crossing the border. Secondly, I find that transborder commuters experience a complete loss of personal autonomy at the border due to unpredictable and aggressive border policing measures. Specifically,

CBP officers target transborder commuters who exhibit behaviors of nervousness due to an erroneous perception that such emotions are indicative of suspicion and criminality. In response, they engage in intentional performances of emotional suppression to counteract the effects of surveillance and border enforcement. In most cases, transborder commuters are aware of how their identities are criminalized at the border. In other cases, these performances are manifestations of internalized violence, in which transborder commuters uphold the status quo and rationalize the negative effects of border enforcement as a normal process of engaging in transborder mobility. The findings show how emotional suppression can numb transborder commuters from recognizing their own suffering and building political consciousness to reclaim justice. In a space that is meant to make them hyper-visible to the state, suppression of emotions sets a dangerous pattern that stifles their ability to express political dissent against abusive border enforcement.

Event: Circularity and Return

Organizer: David Scott FitzGerald, University of California-San Diego

Presider: Rocio Rosales, University of California-Irvine

Discussant: Emilio A. Parrado, University of Pennsylvania

2:00 PM – 3:30 PM | Location: Pennsylvania Convention Center, Floor: 100 Level, 108A

The Impact of the Covid Pandemic on Mental Health

Description: The session examines the impact of the Pandemic on types of psychological distress including: anxiety, depression, loneliness, and hopelessness. The authors discuss the ways people cope with stress and describe barriers to receipt of mental health care.

Organizer: Janet R. Hankin

Presider: Jason Schnittker, University of Pennsylvania

4:00 PM – 5:00 PM | Location: Pennsylvania Convention Center, Floor: 100 Level, 103A

Intergenerational Income Mobility in the United States: A Racial-Spatial Account

Authors: Masoud Movahed, University of Pennsylvania, Tiffany Neman, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Abstract: The study of intergenerational income mobility has witnessed more visibility in academic and public policy circles in light of the new estimates generated by Chetty and colleagues. The distribution of race-based estimates of intergenerational income mobility demonstrates strong spatial patterning, such that the success of a child's traversal to the top income quintile in the United States is spatially conditioned and dependent on locality. However, research drawing on the new estimates of intergenerational income mobility has largely taken an aspatial approach. This study is the first attempt to develop an explicitly spatial model, demonstrating that the determinants of place-based mobility vary both geographically and across racial groups. By systematically accounting for spatial autocorrelation and heterogeneity, we

identify the race- and region-specific determinants of intergenerational income mobility across counties in the United States.

Event: Section on Inequality, Poverty, and Mobility Referred Roundtables
IPM Roundtable 6

Organizer: Caroline Hanley, College of William and Mary

Table President: Jessica Welburn Paige, RAND Corporation

Did Compulsory Schooling Laws Equalize Educational Attainment?: Evidence from Linked U.S. Decennial Census, 1850 - 1940

Authors: Michael Lachanski, University of Pennsylvania, Xi Song, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: This paper examines whether compulsory schooling policies (CSLs) in the 19th and early 20th centuries narrowed the educational attainment gap between high and low socioeconomic status children. Drawing on newly available data from the IPUMS Multigenerational Longitudinal Panel and the NBER Census Linking Project, we construct a novel longitudinal sample of White, native-born father-son pairs that were exposed to CSLs. Using multiple modeling strategies that exploit variation in the timing of the laws across states within regions, we provide short and longer-run causal estimates of the effects of compulsory schooling policies on the relationship between family background and education utilizing a natural experiment counterfactual approach. As in prior work, we find that the laws modestly increased educational attainment for the population and equalized attendance. After their initial imposition, all but the most aggressive compulsory schooling regimes generated larger gains for sons in households with higher occupational attainment. Among children participating in the school system at older ages, occupational attainment continues to predict 8th grade attendance, high school entry, and years of school completed in all cross-sections. Historical demographers of education should not assume that equalized school participation necessarily translated to equalized educational attainment.

Event: Section on Inequality, Poverty, and Mobility Referred Roundtables
IPM Roundtable 4

Organizer: Caroline Hanley, College of William and Mary

Table President: Caroline Hanley, College of William and Mary

4:00 PM – 5:30 PM | Location: Pennsylvania Convention Center, Floor: 100 Level, 113C

Incentivizing Equality: Work-Family Policies and the Division of Paid Work after First Birth in 24 Countries

Authors: Allison Dunatchik, University of Pennsylvania, Pilar Gonalons-Pons, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: The transition to parenthood is a critical point in the life course at which substantial gender inequalities in career outcomes emerge. However, the intensity of parenthood effects varies considerably across countries. Previous, largely cross-sectional, scholarship has shown that national work-family policies play an important role in shaping motherhood penalties in employment at the population level. But little research has employed longitudinal data to examine how these policies affect the

gender division of labor within couples over time. This study uses a couple-level, longitudinal approach to examine how national parental leave and childcare policies moderate the gendering effect of parenthood on changes in the division of paid work within couples following first birth. Specifically, we use harmonized panel survey data on different-sex couples in 24 high-income countries in Europe and the U.S. to test how whether the duration of paid parental leave available to new mothers and fathers, national expenditure on Early Childhood Education and Care and the availability of formal childcare explain cross-national variation in the effect of parenthood on couples' paid work hours and the division of paid work within couples. We find that moderate lengths of leave (around 6 months) for mothers and greater social investment and availability of childcare for the youngest children reduce the gendering effect of parenthood on the division of household paid work, mainly by supporting women's earlier returns to employment. Future analysis will examine the possible mechanisms through which these policies promote greater gender equality in paid work outcomes within couples.

Event: Work-Family Attitudes, Policies, and Practices

Organizer: Allison Daminger, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Presider: Emily Fitzgibbons Shafer, Portland State University

4:00 PM – 5:30 PM | Location: Pennsylvania Convention Center, Floor: 100 Level, 107B

Surrender Your Rights or Face Retaliation: Normalized Abuse by CBP Officers

Authors: Estefania Castaneda Perez, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: This article explores the factors that impact transborder commuters' capacity to express dissent when enduring abusive treatment or experiencing rights violations from CBP officers. I draw from data collected through participant observations at the port of entry, original survey administered in Ciudad Juárez (n=637) and the Tijuana ports of entry (n=771), and (n=115) interviews I administered to transborder commuters from the Ciudad Juárez, Nogales, and Tijuana border regions. Transborder commuters are U.S. citizens and individuals with various forms of visas that reside in Mexico but regularly cross the Mexico-U.S. border for work, education, or commerce. I find that due to a culture of rights violations and impunity at the border, there are three primary motivations why transborder commuters do not file complaints when they endured abuse. In the first case, individuals distrusted that CBP would be held accountable, and were dissuaded by time and bureaucratic barriers to formally denounce CBP. In the second case, they internalized criminalization and perceived they were undeserving of legal protections. In the last case, experience with or fear of retaliation were key impediments in their ability to express dissent and file complaints for enduring abusive treatment by CBP. Together, these findings elucidate how CBP officers consolidate power by forcing transborder commuters to surrender their rights, blurring the line between coercion and consent.

Event: Law and Society

Organizer: Rebecca L. Sandefur, Arizona State University-Tempe

Presider: Ron Levi, University of Toronto

4:00 PM – 5:30 PM | Location: Pennsylvania Convention Center, Floor: 100 Level, 103C

Caregiving in Later Life: Intersections by Gender, Race, and Class

Authors: Zohra Ansari-Thomas, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: Most research on aging and caregiving focuses on care provided to older adults, but given patterns of population longevity and the lengthening of “healthy” or “disability-free” lifespan, more older adults are likely providing unpaid care to family members for longer durations later in life. Current research lacks an understanding of the total unpaid care work effort that occurs in later-life. This study uses longitudinal data from the Health and Retirement Study to examine the provision of grandchild, spousal, and parental caregiving trajectories among women and men aged 50 and above, noting differences by gender, race, and class. I find that gender gaps are particularly wide for grandchild and parental caregiving, with Black women particularly likely to provide grandchild and parental caregiving throughout later-life. Furthermore, college educated women provide less spousal and parental care, particularly during the first half of the later-life trajectory, while college educated men provide more grandchild and parental care during this time. Finally, women who are out of the labor force provide more spousal and parental care, while men out of the labor force only show higher likelihood of parental caregiving across the later-life span. Given the potential for caregiving in later-life to impact health, social, and economic well-being, particularly among groups with limited resources to balance caregiving and other demands, these descriptive differences in later-life caregiving by gender, race, and class have important implications for social inequality and family well-being.

Event: Benefits and Consequences of Paid and Unpaid Activities in Later Life

Organizer: Dawn Celeste Carr, Florida State University

Presider: Miles G. Taylor, Florida State University

4:00 PM – 5:30 PM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 5, Grand Ballroom Salon A

Here, There, and Elsewhere: The Making of Immigrant Identities in a Globalized World

Authors: Tahseen Shams, University of Pennsylvania

Organizer: Dina G. Okamoto, Indiana University-Bloomington

Panelists: Prema Ann Kurien, Syracuse University, David Scott FitzGerald, University of California-San Diego

Moderator: Pawan H. Dhingra, Amherst College

Monday, August 21th

10:00 AM – 11:00 AM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 5, Grand Ballroom Salon D

Duncan Lecture: Annette Lareau, "Strategies for Carrying Out, and Helping Others Complete, High-Quality Qualitative Research"

Description: The emergent nature of qualitative data collection conflicts with expectations for key academic milestones such as grant proposals or dissertation proposals. Drawing on her book, *Listening to People: A Practical Guide to Interviewing, Participant Observation, Data Analysis, and Writing It All Up*, Lareau begins the talk by discussing the chaotic reality of qualitative research. She emphasizes that research questions emerge through data collection as well as data analysis of the data. Despite the inherently uncertain character of the research process, some approaches to interviewing and participant-observation lead to higher quality data than other approaches. In addition, there are strategies for colleagues and advisors to offer helpful feedback and to set reasonable expectations for studies while the final focus of the study emerges. The talk discusses elements of high-quality data collection in interviewing and participant-observation, and offers concrete suggestions for improving qualitative research.

Organizer: Jeremy Freese, Stanford University

Presider: Jeremy Freese, Stanford University

Panelist: Annette Lareau, University of Pennsylvania

10:00 AM – 11:30 AM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 5, Grand Ballroom Salon C

Structural Racism & Survey Research: Matching Theory to Measurement and Methods

Authors: Courtney E. Boen, University of Pennsylvania

Event: The Structure of Racism: Innovative Approaches to the Measurement of Racism

Organizer: Hedwig Lee, Duke University

Presider: Hedwig Lee, Duke University

10:00 AM – 11:30 AM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 5, Grand Ballroom Salon A

Halfway Home: Race, Punishment, and the Afterlife of Mass Incarceration

Organizer: Matthew Clair, Stanford University

Author: Reuben Miller, University of Chicago

Panelists: Dorothy E. Roberts, University of Pennsylvania, Megan Lee Comfort, RTI International, Michael Lawrence Walker, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

Moderator: Forrest Stuart, Stanford University

2:00 PM – 3:30 PM | Location: Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, Floor: Level 4, Franklin Hall 7

How Does Genetic Ancestry Testing Affect Perceptions of Race?

Authors: Gwynne Evans-Lomayeva, University of Pennsylvania, Wendy D. Roth, University of Pennsylvania, Ariela Schachter, Washington University-St. Louis

Abstract: With more than 30 million people having taken direct-to-consumer genetic ancestry tests (GATs), these tests are one of the most common ways genomic awareness has increased in the public sphere. Many scholars believe GATs will shape individuals' beliefs about race, including beliefs in essential racial differences and that races are genetically determined. Recent research shows that GATs lead some people to change their racial identity based on the reported genetic information. However, we know little about whether those genetically-influenced identity claims are accepted by others or whether information about an individual's genetic ancestry influences how their race is perceived. In addition, an abundant scholarship has shown that race is shaped by social context. Nevertheless, most studies have been observational and may be afflicted by endogeneity. We conduct a conjoint survey experiment with 9,000 non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic White, and Hispanic respondents in the U.S. to assess the power of genetic ancestry, facial features, social attributes like racial self-identification before and after testing, and the social context in which racial categorization takes place on how individuals racially classify others. With this rigorous experimental evidence, we are able to analyze how genomic information, relative to these other factors, may influence societal norms of racial classification.

Event: Race and DNA

Organizer: Dwanna L. McKay, Colorado College

Presider: Dwanna L. McKay, Colorado College