

SSSP DIVISION CONSOLIDATION TASK FORCE ON DIVISION REBRANDING/CONSOLIDATION

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Problem: Number of sessions at Annual Meetings need to be reduced to decrease conference costs

Charge:

1. Confirm the extent to which there is membership approval of additional division consolidation.
2. Identify priority factors for determining division consolidations
3. Identify Divisions for Prospective Consolidation with < 75 member criteria = at risk (10 of 20)
4. Suggest Next Steps and Considerations

Data Sources:

1. 2025 SSSP Member Survey Data on Consolidation Questions
2. 2024 Overlapping Division Membership Data – Consistent w/prior years
3. Division Membership Numbers between 2019 & 2025
4. 2024 Annual Meeting Session Attendance Report - Consistent w/prior years

1. Attitudes from 2025 Membership Survey:

A. Support additional consolidation of SSSP Divisions = 54.55% Only slightly over half of members approve.

B. Factors...most important when merging divisions	≥Important
1st = Division Topic/Division Identity	95.23
2nd = Overlap in Division Membership	87.68
3rd = Division Size	69.45
4th = Other*	66.67

C. Some textual responses to help explain these statistics:

Division consolidation should be supported by the **membership of merging divisions.*

Division size should not be the only determining factor for division consolidation; **engagement/activity of division members is also important.*

****Concern re: not losing leadership representation, awards, and other division resources** with mergers.*

2. Division Membership Overlaps of 30% or more in 2024

- Crime & Justice and Law & Society
- Conflict, Social Action & Change and Critical Race and Ethnic Study
- Educational Problems and Critical Race and Ethnic Study
- Global and Critical Race and Ethnic Study
- Poverty, Class & Inequality and Critical Race and Ethnic Study
- Sport, Leisure & the Body and Critical Race and Ethnic Study
- Sport, Leisure & the Body and Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics & Communities
- Disability and Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics & Communities
- Labor Studies and Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics & Communities

- Labor Studies and Poverty, Class & Inequality
- Disability and Family, Aging, and Youth
- Disability and Health, Health Policy & Health Services
- Society & Mental Health and Health, Health Policy & Health Services

3. Division Membership Numbers 2019 - 2025

- Membership only increased for all divisions in 2021 (likely because of COVID-19 pandemic)
- Membership in all other years declined from the prior year for over half of SSSP divisions
- Between 2024 & 2025, membership declined for all but Social Problems Theory, Community, Research, & Practice, Crime & Justice, and Educational Problems.

At-risk Divisions for Prospective Consolidation

Just under half of our divisions are at risk *based on 2024 annual meeting size criteria of <75 members*:

- Sports, Leisure, and the Body
- Drinking and Drugs
- Labor Studies
- Institutional Ethnography
- Family, Aging & Youth
- Educational Problems
- Environment & Technology
- Teaching Social Problems
- Disability, Mental Wellness, and Social Justice
- Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare

4. Analyzing Division Membership with Meeting Session Engagement

Division	Members	% Members for a Session of		Members Only Member of this Division	
		17	# Sessions with 17	#	# Sessions with 17
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	39	43.59%	2	3	0
Disability	47	36.17%	3	1	0
Drinking and Drugs	66	25.76%	4	15	0
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	73	23.29%	4	5	0
Labor Studies	76	22.37%	4	9	0
Teaching Social Problems	82	20.73%	5	16	0
Environment and Technology	88	19.32%	5	18	0
Institutional Ethnography	89	19.10%	5	20	0
Social Problems Theory	97	17.53%	6	16	0
Educational Problems	97	17.53%	6	12	0
Family, Aging, and Youth	102	16.67%	6	19	0
Society and Mental Health	105	16.19%	6	13	0
Global	116	14.66%	7	20	0

Law and Society	123	13.82%	7	18	0
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	127	13.39%	7	23	0
Community Research and Practice	137	12.41%	8	29	0
Crime and Justice	143	11.89%	8	30	0
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	150	11.33%	9	14	1
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	162	10.49%	10	22	1
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	214	7.94%	13	42	1
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	296	5.74%	17	63	1

Meeting Session with 5 Papers & Audience

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Suggested Next Steps re: Division Consolidations

- Inform at-risk divisions of their at-risk identifications.
- Let division members decide if they are willing to consolidate with other divisions, perhaps as a subdivision, to maintain their unique identity.
- For divisions willing to merge with others, have division membership identify prospective division match(es).
- Have at-risk division leaders communicate with prospective division partner leaders about consolidation.
- Consolidating divisions determine how to reconfigure and rebrand themselves including potential changes to division names.

Important Considerations to Take Into Account Going Forward:

Because declining division membership numbers are generally occurring across divisions, it suggests the importance of:

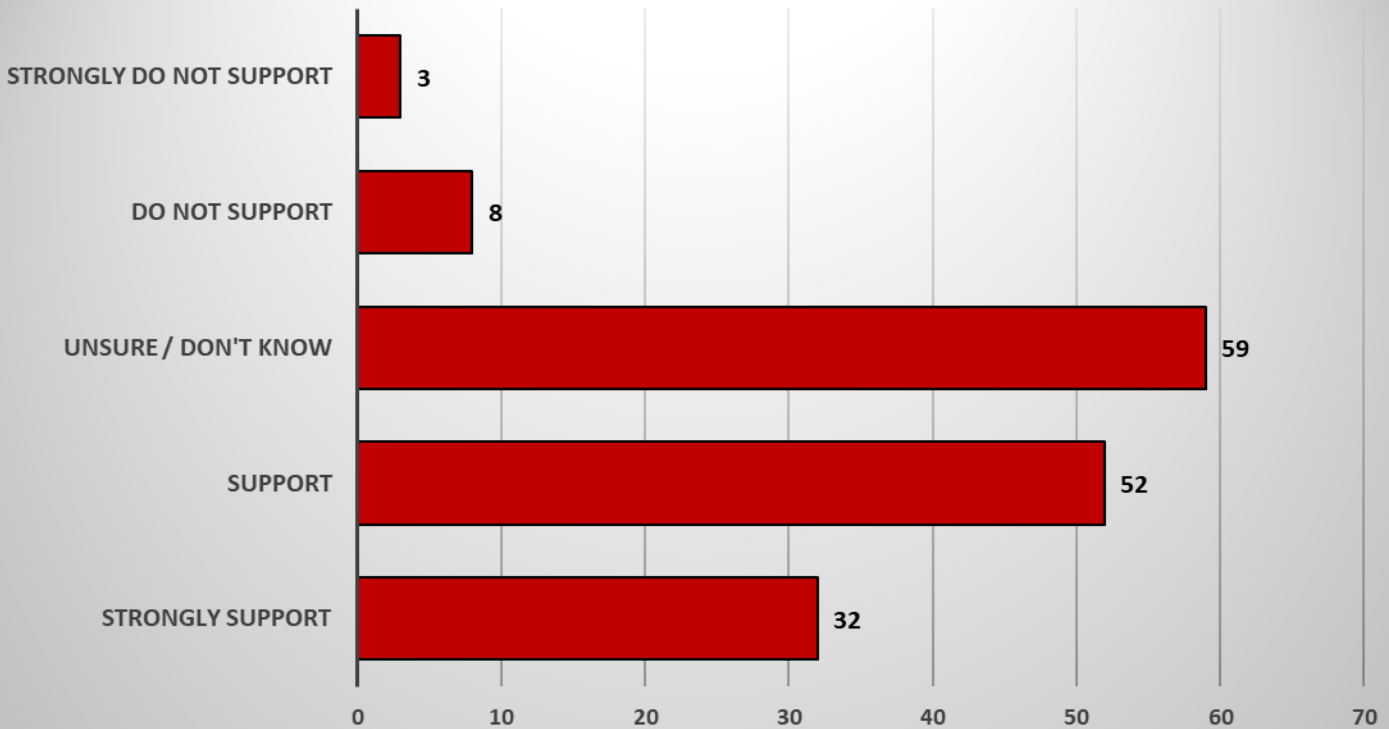
- Working on **valuing the input of currently participating members, increasing engagement and participation among current members** as well as **broadening our tent**. This last extension could be attempted through outreach to practitioners, advocates, master's (and possibly honors undergraduate) students, as well as members of marginalized communities.
- Division consolidation is only one piece of the overall approach to bolstering the SSSP.**
 - More transparency**, such as a clearer sense of what SSSP's budget goal is.
 - More broad-based and ground-up feedback from members could lead to more innovative ideas and provide a sense of their relative buy-in for different ideas** (e.g., potentially making annual meetings more accessible by using local College and/or University dormitories as a lodging option [and possibly a presentation option as well? If so, hosting organizations may be able to provide technical assistance and student volunteer support]). A Town Hall style meeting may help accomplish this.
 - Consider **other annual meeting expenses** that can be trimmed **in addition to session reductions**.
 - Task force members agree with the majority of SSSP members surveyed who indicated **proportional distribution of sessions**. This may enable subdivisions to ensure

representation at annual meetings, without restricting overall division session allocation.

- ***Post-conference survey to identify areas to prioritize and solicit member ideas***
- ***Continue to monitor session attendance by division as a measure of engaged SSSP members who attend annual meetings.***
- ***More outreach*** to practitioner and other relevant but underrepresented audiences.
- To ***enhance engagement***, we need to ***define what it looks like*** and ***identify the unique niche(s) that SSSP fills.***

Part 4: Division Engagement

2. Please indicate whether you support additional consolidation of SSSP Divisions.

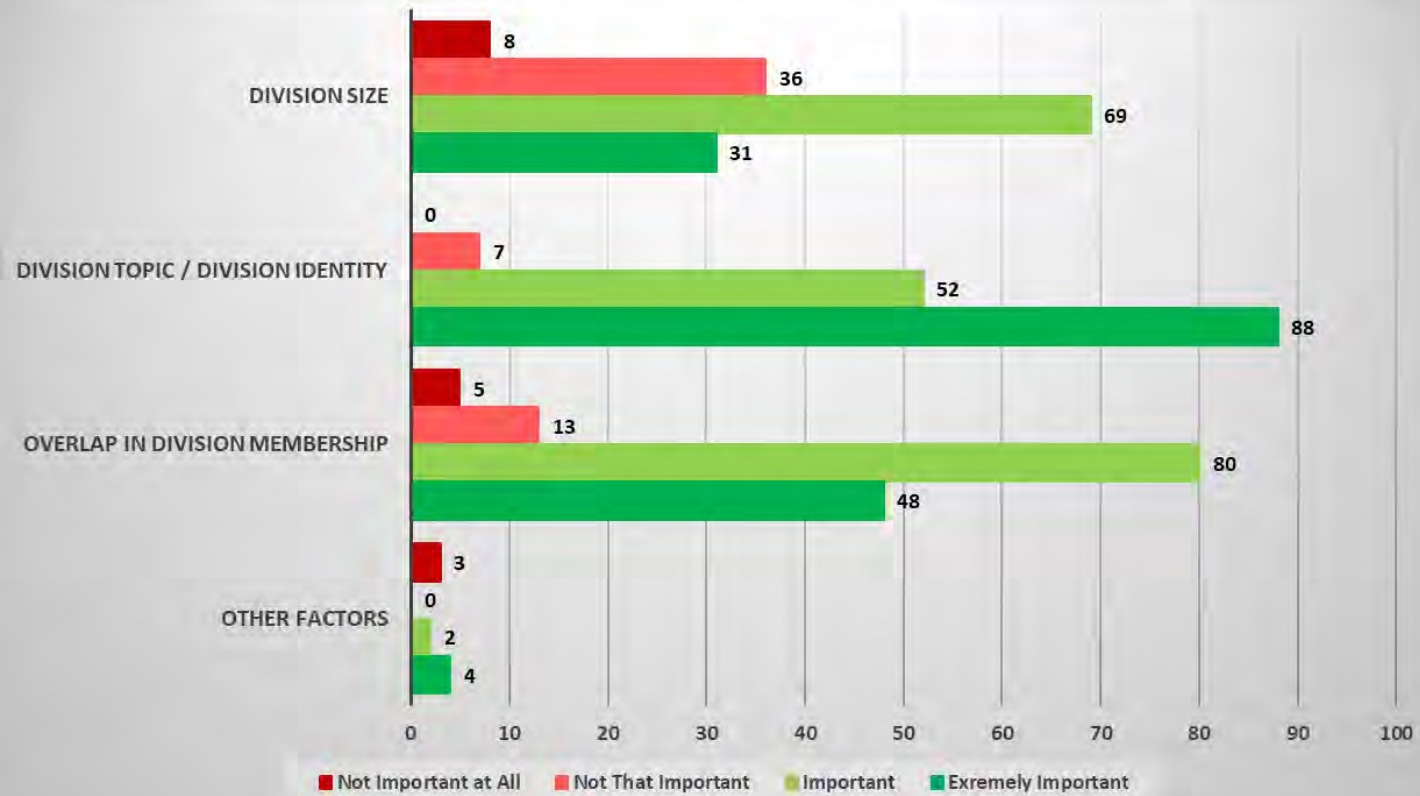


	Responses	Percent
Strongly Do Not Support	3	1.95%
Do Not Support	8	5.19%
Unsure/Don't Know	59	38.31%
Support	52	33.77%
Strongly Support	32	20.78%
TOTALS	154	100%

Minimum (Strongly Do Not Support)	Maximum (Strongly Support)	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	5	3.66	0.93	0.86	154

Part 4: Division Engagement

3. If Divisions were to restructure/consolidate, what factors do you think should be considered most important when merging divisions?



	Not Important at All	Not That Important	Important	Extremely Important	TOTAL
Division Size	5.55%	25.00%	47.92%	21.53%	100%
Division Topic/ Division Identity	0.00%	4.77%	35.37%	59.86%	100%
Overlap in Division Membership	3.42%	8.90%	54.79%	32.89%	100%
Other Factors	33.33%	0.00%	22.22%	44.45%	100%

Note: Responses of *Other Factors* are only included on this page if the respondent assigned an importance or rank to the other factor. A full list of responses to *Other Factors* is on pages 110-111.

Part 4: Division Engagement

3. If Divisions were to restructure/consolidate, what factors do you think should be considered most important when merging divisions?

Division Size

Division Size	Responses	Percent
Not Important at All	8	5.55%
Not That Important	36	25.00%
Important	69	47.92%
Extremely Important	31	21.53%
TOTALS	144	100%

Minimum (Not Important at All)	Maximum (Extremely Important)	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	4	2.15	0.82	0.67	144

Part 4: Division Engagement

3. If Divisions were to restructure/consolidate, what factors do you think should be considered most important when merging divisions?

Division Topic/Division Identity

Division Topic	Responses	Percent
Not Important at All	0	0.00%
Not That Important	7	4.76%
Important	52	35.37%
Extremely Important	88	59.87%
TOTALS	147	100%

Minimum (Not Important at All)	Maximum (Extremely Important)	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
2	4	3.55	0.59	0.34	147

Part 4. Division Engagement

3. If Divisions were to restructure/consolidate, what factors do you think should be considered most important when merging divisions?

Overlap in Division Membership

Overlap in Div Mem	Responses	Percent
Not Important at All	5	3.42%
Not That Important	13	8.90%
Important	80	54.79%
Extremely Important	48	32.89%
TOTALS	146	100%

Minimum (Not Important at All)	Maximum (Extremely Important)	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	4	3.17	0.72	0.53	146

Part 4: Division Engagement

3. If Divisions were to restructure/consolidate, what factors do you think should be considered most important when merging divisions?

Other Factors

Rank	Text Entry
Not Important at All	
Extremely Important	only where members of divisions agree to consolidate
Extremely Important	Not the size of a Division, but the intensity of division-members' attachment to it.
Not Important at All	
Extremely Important	Engagement / Participation, such as division can organize multiple successful (i.e., well submitted, attended) sessions for the meetings, sessions are well attended, members engage in division programing, business, leadership, etc. (i.e., divisions should represent a motivated, coordinated, and coherent community within SSSP who is animating the life of SSSP and our work; by name a division may make sense to have, but by community signs of life, it may be dead).
Not Important at All	
Important	
Extremely Important	Racial representation

Part 4: Division Engagement

3. If Divisions were to restructure/consolidate, what factors do you think should be considered most important when merging divisions?

Other Factors

Rank	Text Entry
	While I understand that costs are increasing and the need to reduce costs, I'm reluctant to support any initiative that could decrease the amount of awards and opportunities for presenting research among graduate students and early career scholar as well. However, I would be a favor of consolidating the divisions if each division would still offer the same amount of opportunities for presenting and recognition for awards That multiple divisions would have offered.
	Opportunit� to present work and receive feedback
Important	How active the division members have been in SSSP and the annual meeting.
	level of special activities a section engages in
	What about starting with division affiliations, like some labor union locals have, which could consolidate volunteer and other resources but also keep distinctive identified and missions?
	Sometimes divisions change in how active they are or their names may draw or repel members. Our teaching and research interest will also change which impacts our sense of commitment to a division.
	None
	Alignment of research interests and advocacies

Division Rebranding/Consolidation Membership Survey Questions

	StronglySupport	Support	≥Support		
Part 4, Q2: support additional consolidation of SSSP Divisions	20.78	33.77	54.55		
Part 4, Q3: factors ... most important when merging divisions	Extremely Important	Important	≥Important		
1. Division Topic/Division Identity	59.86	35.37	95.23		
2. Overlap in Division Membership (see worksheet 2)	32.89	54.79	87.68		
3. Division Size	21.53	47.92	69.45		
4. Other (qualitative responses provide some explanations)	44.45	22.22	66.67		
Part 4, Q4: divisions you think should restructure/consolidate				Part 4, Q5: divisions you think should NOT consolidate	Criteria 3: Division Size
Drinking & drugs	11.56%	1	14	0.51% 1st to consolidate & last not to	Latest 2025 Member Statistics Provided
Sports, leisure, and the body	11.11%	2	13	1.04% 2nd to consolidate & 2nd to last not to	41
Labor studies	8.39%	3	12	1.30% 3rd to consolidate & 3rd to last not to	24
Institutional Ethnography	6.35%	4	9	3.11%	57
Environment & Technology	5.67%	5	13	1.04%	62
Educational Problems	5.67%	5	11	1.55%	67
Social Problems Theory	5.44%	6	8	4.15%	77
Sociology, Social Work, & Social Welfare	5.22%	7	11	1.55%	95
Teaching Social Problems	5.00%	8	6	5.18%	60
Law and Society	4.31%	9	9	3.11%	70
Crime and Justice	4.08%	10	5	5.70%	100
Family, Aging, & Youth	3.17%	11	10	2.33%	128
Disability, Mental Wellness, and Social Justice	2.04%	12	7	4.92%	68
Health, Health Policy, & Health Services	2.04%	12	4	5.96%	76
Community, Research, & Practice	1.81%	13	4	5.96%	99
Global	1.38%	14	9	3.11%	123
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	1.13%	15	4	5.96% 4th least popular for consolidation	91
Poverty, Class, & Inequality	1.13%	15	3	6.99% 3rd least popular for consolidation	112
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	1.13%	15	2	9.33% 2nd least popular for consolidation	131
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	0.68%	16	1	11.92% Least popular for consolidation	172
					230

Red=<75, Purple=bt75&85, Green=>85

Ranked Order of Divisions by Member Identification with Primary Division, Preferences for Consolidation of Divisions, and Preferences for Not Consolidating Divisions and Rank Sum as Percent of Median Rank Sum for Divisions

Identify as "Primary" Division Affiliation				Preferences for "Divisions You Think Should Restructure / Consolidate"				Preferences for "Divisions You Think Should <i>Not</i> Consolidate"				Rank Sum of "Identify" (+), "Should" (-), and "Should Not" (+)				Rank Sum as Percent of Median Rank Sum for Divisions	
	Rank	ID	% ID		Rank	Resp	% Support		Rank	Resp	% Support	Alphabetic	Sum Rank	Ranked	Sum Ranked	Ranked	% Median Rank
CRES	1	23	12.17%	CRES	22	3	2.11%	CRES	1	46	33.33%	CRES	-20	Sport Les B	40	Sport Les B	320%
Crime Just	2	22	11.64%	Crime Just	12	18	12.68%	Crime Just	8	22	15.94%	Crime Just	-2	EnvrTech	30	EnvrTech	240%
CRP	12	7	3.70%	CRP	17	8	5.63%	CRP	6	23	16.67%	CRP	1	Labor	30	Labor	240%
CSAC	6	10	5.29%	CSAC	19	5	3.52%	CSAC	7	23	16.67%	CSAC	-6	Ed Prob	29	Ed Prob	232%
DMWSJ	21	3	1.59%	DMWSJ	15	9	6.34%	DMWSJ	11	19	13.77%	DMWSJ	17	Drink Drugs	28	Drink Drugs	224%
Drink Drugs	7	8	4.23%	Drink Drugs	1	51	35.92%	Drink Drugs	22	2	1.45%	Drink Drugs	28	SSSW	28	SSSW	224%
Ed Prob	18	4	2.12%	Ed Prob	6	25	17.61%	Ed Prob	17	6	4.35%	Ed Prob	29	Family Age Y	19	Family Age Y	152%
EnvrTech	16	5	2.65%	EnvrTech	7	25	17.61%	EnvrTech	21	4	2.90%	EnvrTech	30	DMWSJ	17	DMWSJ	136%
Family Age Y	17	5	2.65%	Family Age Y	14	14	9.86%	Family Age Y	16	9	6.52%	Family Age Y	19	Global	17	Global	136%
Global	20	4	2.12%	Global	18	6	4.23%	Global	15	12	8.70%	Global	17	Law	13	Law	104%
GSPC	3	20	10.58%	GSPC	20	5	3.52%	GSPC	3	36	26.09%	GSPC	-14	IE	12	IE	96%
HHPHS	5	13	6.88%	HHPHS	16	9	6.34%	HHPHS	5	23	16.67%	HHPHS	-6	SP Theory	12	SP Theory	96%
IE	4	13	6.88%	IE	5	28	19.72%	IE	13	12	8.70%	IE	12	Teach SP	12	Teach SP	96%
Labor	15	5	2.65%	Labor	4	37	26.06%	Labor	19	5	3.62%	Labor	30	CRP	1	CRP	8%
Law	10	7	3.70%	Law	11	19	13.38%	Law	14	12	8.70%	Law	13	Crime Just	-2	Crime Just	-16%
PCI	14	6	3.17%	PCI	21	5	3.52%	PCI	4	27	19.57%	PCI	-3	PCI	-3	PCI	-24%
SP Theory	8	8	4.23%	SP Theory	8	24	16.90%	SP Theory	12	16	11.59%	SP Theory	12	CSAC	-6	CSAC	-48%
Sport Les B	22	1	0.53%	Sport Les B	2	49	34.51%	Sport Les B	20	4	2.90%	Sport Les B	40	HHPHS	-6	HHPHS	-48%
SSSW	19	4	2.12%	SSSW	9	23	16.20%	SSSW	18	6	4.35%	SSSW	28	GSPC	-14	GSPC	-112%
Teach SP	13	6	3.17%	Teach SP	10	22	15.49%	Teach SP	9	20	14.49%	Teach SP	12	CRES	-20	CRES	-160%
(+1)	9	8	4.23%	(+1)				(+1)				(+1)		(+1)		(+1)	
n/a	11	7	3.70%	n/a	13	15	10.56%	n/a	10	20	14.49%	n/a		n/a		n/a	
Unsure				Unsure	3	41	28.87%	Unsure	2	39	28.26%	Unsure		Unsure		Unsure	
189				142				138									
				Responses from Respondents = 441				Responsese from Respondents = 386				Sum Rank = -Pref. to Consolidate + Identify + Pref. Not				Mean Rank	
				% Support = Responses / Sample				% Support = Responses / Sample				Large Rank Score = Lower ID / Preferneces				Median Rank	
												Small Rank Score = Higher ID / Preferences					

Community Research and Practice Total Members: 137			12%
Community Research and Practice AND			
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	27	20%	
Crime and Justice	12	9%	
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	31	23%	
Disability	9	7%	
Drinking and Drugs	8	6%	
Educational Problems	16	12%	
Environment and Technology	16	12%	
Family, Aging, and Youth	17	12%	
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	16	12%	
Global	14	10%	
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	22	16%	
Institutional Ethnography	13	9%	
Labor Studies	14	10%	
Law and Society	8	6%	
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	27	20%	
Social Problems Theory	12	9%	
Society and Mental Health	14	10%	
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	16	12%	
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	7	5%	
Teaching Social Problems	14	10%	

Crime and Justice Total Members: 143			12%
Crime and Justice AND			
Community, Research, and Practice	12	8%	
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	11	8%	
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	31	22%	
Disability	7	5%	
Drinking and Drugs	18	13%	
Educational Problems	9	6%	
Environment and Technology	12	8%	
Family, Aging, and Youth	13	9%	
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	28	20%	
Global	8	6%	
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	15	10%	
Institutional Ethnography	10	7%	
Labor Studies	7	5%	
Law and Society	50	35%	
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	13	9%	
Social Problems Theory	16	11%	
Society and Mental Health	16	11%	
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	14	10%	
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	9	6%	
Teaching Social Problems	12	8%	

Drinking and Drugs Total Members: 66			26%
Drinking and Drugs AND			
Community, Research, and Practice	8	12%	
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	5	8%	
Crime and Justice	18	27%	
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	9	14%	
Disability	6	9%	
Educational Problems	5	8%	
Environment and Technology	5	8%	
Family, Aging, and Youth	8	12%	
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	12	18%	
Global	6	9%	
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	21	32%	
Institutional Ethnography	9	14%	
Labor Studies	6	9%	
Law and Society	12	18%	
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	14	21%	
Social Problems Theory	9	14%	
Society and Mental Health	18	27%	
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	10	15%	
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	7	11%	
Teaching Social Problems	6	9%	

Critical Race and Ethnic Study Total Members: 296			
Critical Race and Ethnic Study AND			
Community, Research, and Practice	31	10%	
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	39	13%	
Crime and Justice	31	10%	
Disability	8	3%	
Drinking and Drugs	9	3%	
Educational Problems	40	14%	
Environment and Technology	11	4%	
Family, Aging, and Youth	19	6%	
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	62	21%	
Global	36	12%	
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	33	11%	
Institutional Ethnography	18	6%	
Labor Studies	21	7%	
Law and Society	35	12%	
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	56	19%	
Social Problems Theory	28	9%	
Society and Mental Health	21	7%	
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	19	6%	
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	19	6%	
Teaching Social Problems	29	10%	

Conflict, Social Action, and Change Total Members: 127		
SOLO CSAC Members 23		18%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	27	21%
Crime and Justice	11	9%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	39	31%
Disability	7	6%
Drinking and Drugs	5	4%
Educational Problems	9	7%
Environment and Technology	13	10%
Family, Aging, and Youth	7	6%
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	23	18%
Global	24	19%
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	7	6%
Institutional Ethnography	12	9%
Labor Studies	15	12%
Law and Society	13	10%
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	27	21%
Social Problems Theory	27	21%
Society and Mental Health	9	7%
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	12	9%
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	7	6%
Teaching Social Problems	17	13%

Family, Aging, and Youth Total Members: 102		
Family, Aging, and Youth AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	17	17%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	7	7%
Crime and Justice	13	13%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	19	19%
Disability	16	16%
Drinking and Drugs	8	8%
Educational Problems	19	19%
Environment and Technology	9	9%
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	25	25%
Global	17	17%
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	21	21%
Institutional Ethnography	17	17%
Labor Studies	12	12%
Law and Society	12	12%
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	18	18%
Social Problems Theory	13	13%
Society and Mental Health	12	12%
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	16	16%
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	7	7%
Teaching Social Problems	12	12%

Poverty, Class, and Inequality Total Members: 162		
Poverty, Class, and Inequality AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	27	17%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	27	17%
Crime and Justice	13	8%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	56	35%
Disability	9	6%
Drinking and Drugs	14	9%
Educational Problems	24	15%
Environment and Technology	14	9%
Family, Aging, and Youth	18	11%
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	25	15%
Global	18	11%
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	24	15%
Institutional Ethnography	14	9%
Labor Studies	23	14%
Law and Society	14	9%
Social Problems Theory	17	10%
Society and Mental Health	14	9%
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	21	13%
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	11	7%
Teaching Social Problems	15	9%

Society and Mental Health Total Members: 105		
Society and Mental Health AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	14	9%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	9	9%
Crime and Justice	16	15%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	21	20%
Disability	16	15%
Drinking and Drugs	18	17%
Educational Problems	8	8%
Environment and Technology	9	9%
Family, Aging, and Youth	12	11%
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	19	18%
Global	10	10%
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	37	35%
Institutional Ethnography	12	11%
Labor Studies	7	7%
Law and Society	13	12%
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	14	13%
Social Problems Theory	16	15%
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	14	13%
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	8	8%
Teaching Social Problems	15	14%

Social Problems Theory Total Members: 97		
Social Problems Theory AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	12	12%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	27	28%
Crime and Justice	16	16%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	28	29%
Disability	8	8%
Drinking and Drugs	9	9%
Educational Problems	12	12%
Environment and Technology	12	12%
Family, Aging, and Youth	13	13%
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	22	23%
Global	19	20%
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	12	12%
Institutional Ethnography	12	12%
Labor Studies	12	12%
Law and Society	22	23%
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	17	18%
Society and Mental Health	16	16%
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	14	14%
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	7	7%
Teaching Social Problems	16	16%

Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare Total Members: 73		
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	16	22%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	12	16%
Crime and Justice	14	19%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	19	26%
Disability	6	8%
Drinking and Drugs	10	14%
Educational Problems	13	18%
Environment and Technology	8	11%
Family, Aging, and Youth	16	22%
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	14	19%
Global	10	14%
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	17	23%
Institutional Ethnography	10	14%
Labor Studies	13	18%
Law and Society	13	18%
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	21	29%
Social Problems Theory	14	19%
Society and Mental Health	14	19%
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	7	10%
Teaching Social Problems	7	10%

Educational Problems Total Members: 97		
Educational Problems AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	16	16%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	9	9%
Crime and Justice	9	9%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	40	41%
Disability	8	8%
Drinking and Drugs	5	5%
Environment and Technology	5	5%
Family, Aging, and Youth	19	20%
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	19	20%
Global	11	11%
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	8	8%
Institutional Ethnography	18	19%
Labor Studies	12	12%
Law and Society	10	10%
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	24	25%
Social Problems Theory	12	12%
Society and Mental Health	8	8%
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	13	13%
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	6	6%
Teaching Social Problems	16	16%

Environment and Technology Total Members: 88		
Environment and Technology AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	16	18%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	13	15%
Crime and Justice	12	14%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	11	13%
Disability	6	7%
Drinking and Drugs	5	6%
Educational Problems	5	6%
Family, Aging, and Youth	9	10%
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	13	15%
Global	25	28%
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	12	14%
Institutional Ethnography	12	14%
Labor Studies	12	14%
Law and Society	8	9%
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	14	16%
Social Problems Theory	12	14%
Society and Mental Health	9	10%
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	8	9%
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	7	8%
Teaching Social Problems	9	10%

Labor Studies Total Members: 76		
Labor Studies AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	14	18%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	15	20%
Crime and Justice	7	9%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	21	28%
Disability	6	8%
Drinking and Drugs	6	8%
Educational Problems	12	16%
Environment and Technology	12	16%
Family, Aging, and Youth	12	16%
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	23	30%
Global	20	26%
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	12	16%
Institutional Ethnography	11	14%
Law and Society	7	9%
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	23	30%
Social Problems Theory	12	16%
Society and Mental Health	7	9%
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	13	17%
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	6	8%
Teaching Social Problems	12	16%

Health, Health Policy, and Health Services Total Members: 150		
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	22	15%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	7	5%
Crime and Justice	15	10%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	33	22%
Disability	22	15%
Drinking and Drugs	21	14%
Educational Problems	8	5%
Environment and Technology	12	8%
Family, Aging, and Youth	21	14%
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	38	25%
Global	10	7%
Institutional Ethnography	17	11%
Labor Studies	12	8%
Law and Society	15	10%
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	24	16%
Social Problems Theory	12	8%
Society and Mental Health	37	25%
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	17	11%
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	12	8%
Teaching Social Problems	16	11%

Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities Total Members: 214		
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	16	7%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	23	11%
Crime and Justice	28	13%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	62	29%
Disability	16	7%
Drinking and Drugs	12	6%
Educational Problems	19	9%
Environment and Technology	13	6%
Family, Aging, and Youth	25	12%
Global	25	12%
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	38	18%
Institutional Ethnography	19	9%
Labor Studies	23	11%
Law and Society	27	13%
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	25	12%
Social Problems Theory	22	10%
Society and Mental Health	19	9%
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	14	7%
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	15	7%
Teaching Social Problems	24	11%

Law and Society Total Members: 123		
Law and Society AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	8	7%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	13	11%
Crime and Justice	50	41%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	35	28%
Disability	5	4%
Drinking and Drugs	12	10%
Educational Problems	10	8%
Environment and Technology	8	7%
Family, Aging, and Youth	12	10%
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	27	22%
Global	16	13%
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	15	12%
Institutional Ethnography	16	13%
Labor Studies	7	6%
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	14	11%
Social Problems Theory	22	18%
Society and Mental Health	13	11%
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	13	11%
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	8	7%
Teaching Social Problems	13	11%

Teaching Social Problems Total Members: 82		
Teaching Social Problems AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	14	17%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	17	21%
Crime and Justice	12	15%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	29	35%
Disability	12	15%
Drinking and Drugs	6	7%
Educational Problems	16	20%
Environment and Technology	9	11%
Family, Aging, and Youth	12	15%
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	24	29%
Global	12	15%
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	16	20%
Institutional Ethnography	8	10%
Labor Studies	12	15%
Law and Society	13	16%
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	15	18%
Social Problems Theory	16	20%
Society and Mental Health	15	18%
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	7	9%
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	6	7%

Institutional Ethnography Total Members: 89		
Institutional Ethnography AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	13	15%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	12	13%
Crime and Justice	10	11%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	18	20%
Disability	7	8%
Drinking and Drugs	9	10%
Educational Problems	18	20%
Environment and Technology	12	13%
Family, Aging, and Youth	17	19%
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	19	21%
Global	14	16%
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	17	19%
Labor Studies	11	12%
Law and Society	16	18%
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	14	16%
Social Problems Theory	12	13%
Society and Mental Health	12	13%
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	10	11%
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	6	7%
Teaching Social Problems	8	9%

Global Total Members: 116		
Global AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	14	12%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	24	21%
Crime and Justice	8	7%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	36	31%
Disability	7	6%
Drinking and Drugs	6	5%
Educational Problems	11	9%
Environment and Technology	25	22%
Family, Aging, and Youth	17	15%
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	25	22%
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	10	9%
Institutional Ethnography	14	12%
Labor Studies	20	17%
Law and Society	16	14%
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	18	16%
Social Problems Theory	19	16%
Society and Mental Health	10	9%
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	10	9%
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	6	5%
Teaching Social Problems	12	10%

Disability Total Members: 47		
Disability AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	9	19%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	7	15%
Crime and Justice	7	15%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	8	17%
Drinking and Drugs	6	13%
Educational Problems	8	17%
Environment and Technology	6	13%
Family, Aging, and Youth	16	34%
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	16	34%
Global	7	15%
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	22	47%
Institutional Ethnography	7	15%
Labor Studies	6	13%
Law and Society	5	11%
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	9	19%
Social Problems Theory	8	17%
Society and Mental Health	16	34%
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	6	13%
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	6	13%
Teaching Social Problems	12	26%

Sport, Leisure, and the Body Total Members:		39
Sport, Leisure, and the Body AND		
Community, Research, and Practice	7	18%
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	7	18%
Crime and Justice	9	23%
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	19	49%
Disability	6	15%
Drinking and Drugs	7	18%
Educational Problems	6	15%
Environment and Technology	7	18%
Family, Aging, and Youth	7	18%
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	16	41%
Global	6	15%
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	12	31%
Institutional Ethnography	6	15%
Labor Studies	6	15%
Law and Society	8	21%
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	11	28%
Social Problems Theory	7	18%
Society and Mental Health	8	21%
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	7	18%
Teaching Social Problems	6	15%

Number of division members with single division membership		
Community, Research, and Practice	29	4
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	23	5
Crime and Justice	30	3
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	63	1
Disability	1	
Drinking and Drugs	15	
Educational Problems	12	
Environment and Technology	18	9
Family, Aging, and Youth	19	8
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	42	2
Global	20	7
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	14	
Institutional Ethnography	20	7
Labor Studies	9	
Law and Society	18	9
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	22	6
Social Problems Theory	16	10
Society and Mental Health	13	
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	5	
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	3	
Teaching Social Problems	16	10

Total Members

DIVISION NAME	Preliminary2025AnnualMeetingSessions	PrelimProgSessions	#Cosponsored	Cosponsor	Cosponsor	Cosponsor	Cosponsor	Cosponsor	Cosponsor	Cosponsor	Cosponsor	Cosponsor8	PrelimProgPresenters
Community, Research, and Practice	014, 028, 033, 047, 066, 071, 086	7	5	CSAC (2)	G	SPT	CRES	TSP	HHPHS	PCI	IE		6+6+6+3+7+7+5=40
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	033, 053, 071, 080	4	2	CRP (2)	G	SPT	CRES (2)	HHPHS	PCI				6+7+7+8=28
Crime and Justice	002, 025, 043, 050, 058, 082, 089	7	5	CRES	LS	FAY	SPT	SSWSW	PCI	TSP			4+6+6+5+5+5+6=37
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	002, 012, 039, 047, 053, 080, 087	7	5	CJ	LS	TSP	CRP	CSAC (2)	G				4+5+4+3+7+8+4=35
Disability, Mental Wellness, and Social Justice	006, 021, 029, 031, 038, 054, 072, 078	8	6	SSWSW	FAY	LS	EP	SPT					6+5+4+5+5+5+5+4=39
Drinking and Drugs	32	1	0										6
Educational Problems	019, 038, 069	3	2	LS	DMWSJ								5+5+6=16
Environment and Technology	016, 042, 065	3	2	LS	PCI	IE							5+5+5=15
Family, Aging, and Youth	005, 018, 021, 025, 034, 057, 075, 079	8	6	IE	DMWSJ	CJ	LS	SSWSW					5+5+6+6+5+10+6=33
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	004, 015, 036, 067	4	2	LS	PCI	ProgComm							5+8+2+6=21
Global	003, 013, 033, 087	4	2	CRP	CSAC	SPT	CRES						4+6+6+4=20
Health, Health Policy, and Health Services	020, 026, 041, 048, 071, 085	6	4	SSWSW	LS	CRP	CSAC	PCI	SPT				5+5+6+5+7+6=24
Institutional Ethnography	005, 023, 035, 042, 064, 086	6	4	FAY	TSP	ET	CRP						5+3+5+5+2+5=25
Labor Studies	004, 019, 056	3	2	GSBPC	PCI	EPs							5+5+6=16
Law and Society	002, 016, 029, 034, 048, 055, 070, 083	8	6	CJ	CRES	ET	PCI	DMWSJ	FAY	HHPHS			4+5+4+6+5+5+6+6=39
Poverty, Class, and Inequality	004, 016, 037, 052, 058, 071	6	4	GSBPC	LS (2)	ET	CJ	TSP	CRP	CSAC	HHPHS		5+5+5+5+5+7=32
Social Problems Theory	024, 033, 043, 051, 072, 085	6	4	CRP	CSAC	G	CJ	DMWSJ	HHPHS				6+6+6+5+5+6=34
Sociology, Social Work, and Social Welfare	006, 018, 041, 050, 057, 068, 074	7	5	DMWSJ	HHPHS	CJ	FAY						6+6+5+5+5+6+6=34
Sport, Leisure, and the Body	007, 060	2	0										5+6=11
Teaching Social Problems	012, 035, 049, 058, 066, 073	6	4	CRES	IE	CJ	PCI	CRP					5+5+5+5+7+5=32

Division Membership Totals from May 2019 to July 14, 2025

Division	Members							Note
	May-19	May-20	May-21	May-22	May-23	May-24	7/14/25	
Community, Research, & Practice	156	93	135	131	122	120	123	
Conflict, Social Action, and Change	201	142	202	155	126	116	112	
Crime and Justice	175	105	153	156	124	129	128	
Critical Race and Ethnic Study	382	272	387	334	278	261	230	
Disability, Mental Wellness, and Social Justice	163(m=100d=63)	109(m=62d=47)	152(m=87d=65)	155(d=66m=87)	134(d=58m=76)	131(d=40m=91)	76	ConsolidationDidNotHelp
Drinking & drugs	96	70	76	76	63	64	41	
Educational Problems	130	86	118	93	93	80	77	
Environment & Technology	110	79	96	70	62	77	67	
Family, Aging, & Youth	163(f=83a=80)	109(f=53a=56)	140(f=72a=68)	144(f=64a=80)	117(f=54a=63)	100(f=54a=46)	68	ConsolidationDidNotHelp
Gender, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities	283(g=140s=143)	188(G=108S=80)	271(g=167s=104)	271(g=174s=97)	244(g=158s=86)	221(g=144s=77)	172	ConsolidationDidNotHelp
Global	149	105	136	107	100	105	91	
Health, Health Policy, & Health Services	174	119	169	148	125	137	99	
Institutional Ethnography	96	63	118	90	68	82	62	
Labor studies	104	74	95	80	67	69	57	
Law and Society	141	91	142	125	116	116	100	
Poverty, Class, & Inequality	252	155	250	195	157	149	131	
Social Problems Theory	138	88	124	114	87	85	95	
Sociology, Social Work, & Social Welfare	85	52	89	66	73	60	60	
Sports, leisure, and the body	41	26	28	28	31	32	24	
Teaching Social Problems	123	80	106	95	87	75	70	

Notes on Changing Session Planning and Session Allocations to Divisions

Recommendation for Changing How Number of Sessions in Meetings Are Decided - Budget v. Division Driven? On the same note about conference sessions relative to divisions: *did we want to include any notes / recommendations about how the number of sessions for annual meetings are determined.*

Two Core Functions of Divisions. In thinking about divisions, we established divisions really do two key things: (1) develop and coordinate a community of scholars in an area of work and (2) organize an allocation of sessions for the annual meeting.

Principle Financial Effect of Divisions. However, as we discussed, in terms of financial impact, divisions main effect is really about the allocation of sessions in annual meetings (e.g., “Analyzing Division Membership with Meeting Session Engagement”).

Changing Session Allocation Method to Budget / Finance Driven Planning. We discussed perhaps more important than consolidating divisions, which provide meaningful identity, community, and development for members (and future members), if the actionable need is financial, SSSP should prioritize the number of and allocation of sessions for annual meetings very differently. We discussed one option (1) being allocations of sessions relative to division sizes (e.g., “Analyzing Division Membership with Meeting Session Engagement”). However, we also discussed the option of (2) the total number (and perhaps allocations to division, also) by an approved budget and targeted participation for the annual meeting, as informed by past data. Options are not mutually exclusive, either (probably shouldn't be).

Building a Financial Model for Planning Annual Meetings and Allocating Sessions. This was a really important finding we landed on and discussed — making what is one of, if not the most significant and costly financial decisions of SSSP not by an arbitrary number of sessions-per- division (as it has been), but as a financial one informed by SSSP's financial resources, the predictable range of participation/attendance for meetings based on past meetings, our current members (of SSSP and divisions), and the costs of putting on the meeting.

Division Identities / Communities Don't Drive Costs, Session Allocation and Annual Meeting Size Do. We ended our most recent meeting with the understanding this, more than consolidating divisions and losing those communities and identities, seemed the more strategic and substantive financial reform. In contrast, reducing divisions and/or the allocation of session proposals to divisions seems like a backwards way of getting at how to right-size the financing of annual meetings relative to SSSP members and meeting attendees.

Finance Model Creates a Framework which Empowers Divisions to Do What's Best for Them. ...there is a conversation to have around the value of a small division with only one session allocation for an annual meeting; however, consistent with our overall approach to our analysis and recommendation, this is a decision based made by those members in the division (i.e., whether to stick it out for one session allocation, continue to build their community and work, etc.) or to consolidate with another division and work within it for one of the sessions the larger consolidated session is allocated. The alternative is, in a way, forcing the issue on small divisions in a framework of “it's too expensive for you to have an identity in SSSP — assimilate into another community.”