



51<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference  
May 30 – June 3, 2016  
University of Calgary



# ARCHIVE CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Dated: September 23, 2016

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Archive Conference Program

## APPLIED SOCIOLOGY: HEALTH, ILLNESS, AND CARE I

Session Code: ASRC\_1a

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-104

The session aims to assess the effects of societal constructions and socioeconomic factors of disabilities, disease, illness, and general well-being. This session highlights applied research conducted in partnership with medical institutions and organizations, and research conducted and applied to support the advancement of our knowledge of emerging health considerations. Potential topics are, but are not limited to, issues surrounding public health, mental health, aging & well-being, and palliative care.

Session Organizers: Brittany Etmanski, University of Waterloo; Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada;

Session Chair: Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada

Presentations:

### **1. Kristin Atwood, Victoria Division of Family Practice**

*Applying a Social Organization of Knowledge Lens to Community-Government Partnerships*

This presentation reports on the development of an automated eNotification of hospital admissions, deaths in hospital, and discharges from hospital to equip community GPs to manage patient transitions. The project required collaboration between the regional health authority, under whose jurisdiction hospitals fall, and GPs in the community who operate outside of health authority control. The ability to apply sociology was a benefit to this project in numerous ways. Sociological analyses were required to understand the conditions under which the lack of communication between community and hospital settings arose. Skills drawn from institutional ethnography enabled the work to align with needs on multiple levels (individual, local hospital, and the regional health authority) so solutions were sustainable and spreadable. In particular, the interface between humans, technical infrastructure, documented work processes, and legislated requirements had to be traced. After describing how applying IE enabled the development work, evaluation results of an eNotification pilot project are presented. The presentation concludes by articulating the ways in which a sociological perspective enabled success by recognizing that eNotification is not just a technological innovation, but a social process that has developed over time.

### **2. James Falconer, McGill University; Amélie Quesnel-Vallée, McGill University**

*Supplementary Health Insurance among Anglophone Minorities in Québec*

Does access to supplementary health insurance affect health or use of health services among linguistic minorities in Québec? This project investigates the effect of supplementary health insurance on three outcomes: 1) self-reported health; 2) use of health care services; and 3) unmet health care needs. Previous research shows that unilingual Québec Anglophones are generally older, poorer, less educated, and report worse health than their bilingual counterparts. Given their greater health care needs, we expect unilingual Anglophones to make increased use of health services, particularly in a context of universal health care. However, our evidence shows that they exhibit reduced use of health services despite increased need, contrary to the trend in the rest of Canada and other OECD countries with universal health care. This unmet need may be exacerbated or mitigated by reliance on supplementary health insurance. The OECD suggests that Canada is second only to France in its reliance on supplementary health insurance for services that fall outside the basket of services provided in our universal system. However, access to supplementary health insurance coverage shows socioeconomic differentials and may compound health inequalities. We investigate whether unmet health care needs among Québec Anglophones are mitigated or exacerbated by inequalities in supplementary health insurance coverage. We employ a cross-sectional multivariate

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logistic regression design to analyze data from the 2005 and 2010 CHSSN-CROP Community Vitality Survey and the 2010 CCHS (Canadian Community Health Survey) to determine the role of supplementary health insurance coverage in the context of unmet health care needs among linguistic minorities in Québec.

### **3. Amy Peirone, University of Windsor; Jane McArthur, University of Windsor Doctoral Student**

*An Assessment of Combinations of Risk Factors for Breast Cancer and the Public Health Applications*

Societal constructions of breast cancer risk are inextricably bound up in political frameworks. As contemporary analyses of risk theories reveal, risk depictions reflect the power relations and prioritized discourses of the time. With almost 500 new diagnoses per week in Canada, breast cancer represents the most common cancer diagnosis in Canadian women. Predominant constructions of breast cancer risk centre on lifestyle factors and personal responsibility, in spite of recent evidence linking occupational and environmental exposures, highlighting the need for further study into combinations of risk factors. A secondary data analysis examining breast cancer risks among women in Windsor-Essex County was conducted in an effort to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of breast cancer risks. Multivariate models were run to assess breast cancer risk by accounting for the combined effect of demographic, lifestyle, occupational, and environmental factors. The results of this study confront the societal constructions and social factors related to breast cancer risk among a sample of women (n= 2162) recruited in a research collaboration including medical and academic stakeholders. Applied implications for public health include prevention policy updates, occupational and environmental regulatory changes, as well as instilling increased confidence in our medical and public health institutions.

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## CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON RACIALIZATION, ETHNICIZATION AND BELONGING IN CANADA I

Session Code: RE\_1a

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-129

This session will analyze new and old types of racism in the context of who belongs to Canada and ideologies of Canadian citizenship. A broad view is taken in this session in terms of the possible critical reflections of belonging and how race is critically theorized with respect to racialized and mobile bodies, multiplicity, and masculinities.

Session Organizer and Chair: Lloyd Wong, University of Calgary

Presentations:

### **1. Jasmin Zine, Wilfrid Laurier University**

*Islamophobia, Imperial Wars and Violent Extremism: Examining the '9/11 Generation' of Canadian Muslim Youth*

International security and intelligence communities have identified the radicalization and 'jihadization' of Muslim youth as the greatest threat to global security. As a result many western nations have implemented draconian immigration and security policies that have targeted Muslims immigrants and citizens. As a result Muslim bodies are coded as potential risks to the nation and the safety of citizens. New ontological categories such as the "radical," "terrorist" and the "jihadist" are created that further demarcate Manichean divides and serve to justify imperialist policies and practices that operate within what Agamben notes is a 'state of exception' where civil liberties are eroded to safeguard national security interests galvanized by a culture of fear and national paranoia.

This paper will examine the dynamics of racial securitization in Canada's "home grown" war on terror and examine the impact of these policies and practices on identity, citizenship and belonging among Muslim youth labeled as potential threats to public and national safety.

Muslim youth are constructed as the new "enemies within" and are central targets in the "home grown" war on terror. Drawing on qualitative responses from Canadian Muslim youth I will provide a narrative analysis that situates their experiences as part of the '9/11 generation' who are growing up in the shadows of this tragedy and the ongoing politics of imperialism, global militarism and racial securitization. The connection between these factors, rampant Islamophobia and the 'radicalization' of some groups of Muslim youth will be examined to redefine where the conditions of "risk" actually reside.

### **2. Jillian Paragg, University of Alberta**

*Mixed Race Storied Identities: Navigating the Terms of Canadian Belonging*

This paper draws on life story interviews with 21 adult women and men of mixed race aged 37-59 in three urban Canadian contexts, whose lifespans cross the 'multicultural era' in Canada. Specifically, I focus on respondents' navigations of the terms on and through which people can be seen to belong to the nation across their life course. I draw out three narrative themes stemming from respondents' interviews: navigating 'mixed race', navigating belonging within the nation ('Canadian', 'Immigrant Nation', 'Multicultural society') and navigating post-race discourses. I argue that fluidity/hybridity is a key problematic that emerges from the three narrative themes. Within respondents' identity narratives there exists a tension between fluidity/hybridity's transformative possibilities and, at the same time, its potential to shut down critique of how dominant discourses work.

### **3. Giovanni Carranza, Hamilton Catholic Children's Aid Society**

*Canada's matrix of coloniality and the creolization of Machismo*

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This presentation is an exploration into how Canada's matrix of coloniality influences the construction of masculinity of second-generation heterosexual Latin American men. This qualitative study relied on an Anti-colonial Intersectional Feminist framework to focus on how participants' various subjugated masculinities intersected with their experience of racialization. Also, this research utilized Narrative Thematic Analysis methodology to interrogate participants' testimonios. These were chosen because they are a Latin American practice of bearing witness to past experiences of social and political oppression and injustices. Findings indicate that the presences of a variety of masculinities are all learned in a different manner. Participants reported that while they were developing their masculinities they too struggled with ethnic identity tensions. That they were,, nonetheless, able to work through these tensions by re-creating their social identity.. These findings suggest that participants were speaking back against Canada's matrix of coloniality that had marked their existence as being colonially different. This act of resistance is a manifestation of their experience of creolisation through the creation of their bicultural Canadian and Latin American identity.

#### **4. Sara Dorow, University of Alberta**

*Mobilizing Racialized Bodies: Making 'Community' in Fort McMurray*

This paper uses the case of Fort McMurray – a city at the heart of the “economic engine of Canada”, i.e., the oil sands of northern Alberta – to think through intersecting racial formations in the Canadian context. Of particular interest is how “belonging to community” is imagined and produced (and sometimes contested) through a complex racial formation of differently mobile bodies: the mostly white male Canadian workers whose mobile labour converts oil wealth into local community, the mostly non-white immigrant workers whose paid and unpaid social reproductive labour materially and culturally undergirds aspirations to community, and the Métis and First Nations people whose sociohistorical positioning both catalyzes and troubles territorial claims to community-from-oil. While not exhaustive, these multiple and intersecting racializations come to the fore in a context where work-related migration is both essential and potentially threatening to dominant forms of belonging and place identity. My analysis draws on several years of field research in the oil sands zone and on several key literatures: community as territory of government (N. Rose), feminist versions of the “new mobility studies,” and critical race studies of citizenship and belonging in Canada (S. Thobani, H. Bannerji, E. Mackey).

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## DISRUPTING THE SILENCE: EXAMINING SEXUAL ASSULT IN CANADA

Session Code: Pol\_1

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 9:00am – 10:30am

Location: Science A-121

This panel, using feminist theoretical perspectives, will discuss issues pertaining to sexual assault in Canada.

Session Organizers: Scharie Tavcer, Mount Royal University; Irene Shankar, Mount Royal University; Evelyn Field, Mount Royal University

Presentations:

**1. Irene Shankar, Mount Royal University**

*Development and Implementation of Sexual Assault Protocols and Policies on University Campuses*

**2. Scharie Tavcer, Mount Royal University**

*Sexual Assault in Alberta: Understanding the crime funnel effect of adult-on-adult sexual assault and its discrepancies between police-reported and victim support service-reported information.*

**3. Evelyn Field, Mount Royal University**

*Alignment of proactive and reactive policies and programs for sexual violence prevention at post-secondary institutions in Alberta*

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## ECOFEMINIST PERSPECTIVES ON OUR NEXT SOCIETIES

Session Code: FSRC\_2

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-106

Today's social and environmental crises, which threaten the preservation of life on our planet, require scholarly attention to understand power dynamics and to unmask answers or false solutions that obscure and perpetuate the current situation. Ecofeminists have examined critically several underlying assumptions of the patriarchal capitalist conceptual framework, such as the promotion of hierarchical thinking, dualism, the logic of domination and speciesism. The Latin American Indigenous paradigm of 'buen vivir' suggests alternative life-supporting values and is currently being implemented by the government in Ecuador. In this context the session begins with two paper presentations and discussion. A facilitated participatory conversation follows, focussed on relevant, timely and important scholarly questions from the papers, circulated in advance on the Feminist Sociology Research Cluster website.

Session Organizer: Ana Isla, Brock University

Session Chair: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University

Presentations:

### 1. **Ana Isla, Brock University**

*REDD and the Politics of the United Nations Conferences on Climate Change*

The United Nations Conferences of the Parties on Climate Change (COP) have articulated a neoliberal political ecology of monetizing nature. The idea is that corporations and governments in industrial countries can achieve emissions reductions through buying REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) forestry certifications that attest to the claim that carbon has been absorbed in the forest in question. This shift, which I call "greening" has nothing to do with cutting greenhouse gas emissions or climate change. Instead, the REDD+ program shifts the burden of reducing climate change onto the indebted periphery and its inhabitants, thus delaying the decision to move to cleaner technologies. This allows industrial countries to continue building polluting infrastructure, and therefore rely even more on dirty energy. In this paper, I use an ecofeminist subsistence perspective to look at COP conferences and critique "greening" as a new stage of capital accumulation that expropriates farmers' land and Indigenous peoples' territories.

### 2. **Cheryl Martens, Universidad de las Americas and Bournemouth University; Ana Martinez, UDLA, Quito; Daniela Espinoza, UDLA, Quito**

*Buen Vivir and Healthy Universities: Reframing understandings of health and well-being at Universities in Ecuador:*

Intangibles, such as health and well being are often overlooked when academics and policy makers consider wealth of nations (Nhahenge, 2011). The Ecuadorian government, however, through various initiatives in relation to its Plan Nacional de Buen Vivir (Plan for the Good Life) is engaged in reframing understandings of wealth and well being. This paper reflects on the Ecuadorian context and new models of health well being, considering the case of universities in Ecuador, which are currently in a process of transition, under recent higher education reforms. This paper examines the development of a network of healthy universities and the implementation of a policies concerning health and well being, in relation to the Plan Nacional de Buen Vivir and its transformative impact on wider society. It also considers the challenges, including the assistance oriented, patriarchal structures, which limit the implementation of policies concerning well-being.

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## EMPIRICAL STUDIES IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION: A FOCUS ON POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Session Code: SERC\_1a

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-124A

We present papers that empirically investigate topics within the sociology of education. Papers using either quantitative or qualitative approaches are encouraged, provided that some analysis of data/findings have been undertaken. Strong ties to theoretical orientations within the sociology of education are also expected.

Session Organizer: Karen Robson, York University; Wolfgang Lehmann, Western University

Session Chair: Karen Robson, York University

Presentations:

### **1. Emily Cheung, University of Toronto**

*What is the ideal student? Social class and broad-based admission at Canadian universities*

Many Canadian universities have implemented a broad-based admission (BBA) that requires students to submit a personal profile detailing their extracurricular and non-academic activities. Prior studies show that working-class applicants are less likely to participate in extracurricular and non-academic activities. This class-based inequality would affect students' chances of gaining university admission. This study examines how students of different social classes demonstrate that they are the "ideal" student in their personal profiles. I interviewed twenty-five accepted applicants from different social classes. I found that middle-and-upper-class participants focused more on extracurricular achievements. In contrast, working-class students focused on how they were able to triumph over social adversities and disadvantages. Thus, working-class students demonstrated agency by turning their working-class experiences into strengths instead of weaknesses.

### **2. Brittany Etmanski, University of Waterloo**

*'How Long is Too Long?': Examining the Time-to-Degree of Canadian PhDs*

Various studies acknowledge the uncertainty many PhD students face throughout their graduate programs. PhD students' time to degree (TTD) is increasing, but many are unaware of how much these rates are increasing. TTD delays are common among those in the social sciences and humanities, which could be due to the substantial differences in the funding packages and program structure when compared to those in the hard sciences. As the prevalence of delay becomes more common, students may be deterred from pursuing a PhD in fields with the longest TTD. Few, if any studies, however, have examined the time to degree of Canadian PhD students, and none have considered the impact of Tri-Council funding on potential delays. Drawing on Statistics Canada's 2013 National Graduates Survey (NGS), this study examines the TTD of recent PhD graduates according to key independent variables.

### **3. Neil Guppy, University of British Columbia; Kerry Greer, The University of British Columbia; Nicole Malette, The University of British Columbia**

*Tracking Sociology Graduates in Canada: Comparative Pathways to Future Schooling and the Labour Market*

How do sociology students fare as they transition from school to the workplace? How do women sociologists compare to men sociologists? What about visible minority groups? Francophones? How well do sociology majors do as they move from undergraduate to graduate programs? And what is the value of an advanced degree in the labour market? Using data from two waves of the National



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Graduate Survey and the 2011 National Household Survey (Statistics Canada) we show the trajectories of sociology students in Canada. We report the occupations majors are likely to work in, and how this is changing over time. In addition to painting a portrait of sociology degree holders and different subgroups fare in the labour market, we compare the earnings of sociology majors to range of other degree holders from both the social sciences and engineering. We also show which students are most satisfied with their major, with their jobs, and with their incomes. This research is being prepared for a forthcoming publication that will help sociology departments across Canada guide their majors into occupations and further professional training.

#### **4. Roger Pizarro Milian, McMaster University; Jessica Rizk, McMaster University**

*"Everyone Just Knows UofT is the Best...": An Exploratory Study of University Selection in Ontario*

Despite growing concerns among university administrators with institutional rankings in Ontario, research on their local has produced mixed results. In this qualitative inquiry, we examine whether official university rankings matter when Ontario students choose universities. In particular, we explore influences by drawing on data from 90 semi-structure interviewed conducted with undergraduate students at three southern Ontario universities: The University of Toronto, McMaster University and Brock University. Our findings indicate that students attribute little importance to rankings. Instead, they tend to acquire knowledge about institutional status from informal networks such as friends or family. In addition, students tended to place variable degrees of importance on a host of other factors, such as geographical proximity and program availability. We theorize that the process of institutional selection within Ontario is far less structured than south of the border, something motivated not only by observed information redundancies, but also, by the generally flat hierarchical structure of the system.

#### **5. Nora Ahmad, Brandon University; Nelson Oranye, University of Manitoba**

*Gender, social capital and academic performance of undergraduate students*

Background: previous studies suggest that elements of social capital influence educational outcomes, in the form of the disciplinary academic climate at school, and the cultural norms and values that motivate students to achieve higher goals. Few studies have examined how gender factor can modify the influence of social capital on students' academic pefromance among undergraduate students in developing countries. Objectives: this study examined the modifying effects of gender status on the influence of the elements of social capital, such as perceived safety, trust, social cohesion, and family social capital on undergraduate students' academic outcomes. Methods: cross sectional data were collected from undergraduate students, using a structured questionnaire. the population of the students was estimated at 15,000 in the 2011/2012 academic session. Analysis: Spearman correlation and logistic regression were applied to determine what elements of social capital affect academic outcomes, and the role of gender and other factors as modifiers. Findings: The preliminary result suggests a significant difference in the levels of social capital between male and female students. Some the elements of social caipital had a stronger association with academic outcome that others.

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## FRONTIERS OF VISUAL SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: Vis\_1

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-109

Visual sociology brings together representations of social life; including visual ethnography, documentary photography, and semiotics, all of which continue to develop through the influence of postmodern and critical thinking. Digitalized imagery and the explosion of web and camera based images bring new frontiers for creating the next generation of visual sociological theories and reflexive methods. All visual images provide rich access into social relationships through the visualization of the experiences of living everyday life. Visual sociology can therefore reveal invisible ideologies, hidden cultural values, and bring into focus tapestries of power-based structures of constraint and repression. But they can also energize catalysts for reconfiguring diversity beyond conflict by creating ways of thinking, living, and human freedom. The goal of this session is disseminate new ways of visually representing and thinking about individual and community diversities.

Session Organizer: Bruce Arnold, University of Calgary

Session Chair and Discussant: Liza McCoy, University of Calgary

Presentations:

### **1. Daniel Klim, Brock University**

*Barthes, Berger, and Mills, and the Potential for Critical Discourse in Visual Sociology*

Since the advent of the camera, photography has significantly affected social reality. Whether artistic, political, or documentary, photographs, in particular iconic photographs, have shaped the ways that we perceive the world around us as well as our own identity in relation to that world. Here I explore the ways in which the work of C. Wright Mills, John Berger, and Roland Barthes are useful in explicating the potential for a critical discourse in visual sociology. Specifically, I suggest that photography can be used to methodologically, epistemologically, and pedagogically better understand the relationship between what Mills terms biography and history. The paper is built on the premise that photographs are able to serve in the classroom and in the research field as tangible evidence of ideological and societal structures deployed in our lives. The resulting awareness for the student, research participant, and sociologists provides the foundation for moving between the personal and the historical. For example, Eddie Adams' iconic photographs from the Vietnam War disrupted valorized conceptions of war by showing innocent victims. Finally, Barthes' distinction between studium and punctum reveals the complex processes by which we connect with certain photographs and not others, and more so, allows us to utilize the feelings of punctum as a trigger for the sociological imagination to deconstruct the photos and their web of meanings. Specifically, deconstructing the content and impact of photographs, whether from personal or public resources, reveals the complex power relations and, often, intangible historical forces that combine to construct our social and personal realities. The net effect is not only a useful methodological and pedagogical device but more importantly, a tool for theoretical exploration.

### **2. Susan Machum, St. Thomas University**

*Engaging Visual Sociology in the Classroom*

Students are routinely assessed using essays, tests and exams, yet not all students excel with the written word. From the outset of my teaching career, I have used a variety of visually oriented assessment tools to measure student learning. For example, students have often been required to develop learning portfolios, posters, brochures and pamphlets as part of the course evaluation criteria. In a recently taught course, students were asked to create a 'visual' representation of life and

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issues facing populations on the rural-urban border. This paper presentation discusses the challenges and rewards of introducing and integrating 'visual' sociology into course curriculum and assessment. It provides an overview of the evaluation techniques used-to-date that embodied visual sociology; it provides exemplars of student work; and it gives examples of the evaluation tools employed to evaluate such work. In short, the paper reflects on the creation and use of visual sociology as a tool for peer-learning in the classroom.

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## SOCIOLOGY AND HUMOUR I: WHAT 'S SO FUNNY?

Session Code: The\_2

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-119

This session is organized around a broad interest in the sociology of humour. These papers touch on the progressive and regressive tensions found in humour. The presenters discuss humour in relation to: 1) disability, 2) feminism, and 3) racism.

The first paper makes use of critical theory literature to discuss disability humour as employed by disabled people and their families in the everyday lifeworld, and explores its capacity to disrupt dominant ideas about disability.

The second paper discusses the relation between humour and feminist pedagogy, exploring the possibilities to teach about inequality in the classroom. Can such humour make critical inroads vis-à-vis power, difference, and oppression?

The third paper looks at recent use of black-face under the guise of humour on Canadian university campuses. These practices are discussed as a way to police anti-racist resistance on campus as racial terror is made mundane.

Session Organizers: Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University; James Cosgrave, Trent University; David Feltmate, Auburn University, Montgomery

Session Chair: Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University

Presentations:

### **1. Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University**

*Can Disability Humor Be Critical?*

Grounded in critical theory, this paper examines how disability humor can serve as a position of critique of concrete situations that disabled people and their family members experience in their everyday lives. Even though some scholars have argued that critical theory does not provide space for humor, I suggest that in Habermas' theorizing of the life-world, for example, even if unmentioned, humor and irony can certainly have an important role. In such manner, humor goes beyond the function of a "coping mechanism" for families of disabled individuals and takes instead a critical edge as a conscious effort to challenge dominant ideas and expectations concerning disability.

### **2. Gada Mahrouse, Simone de Beauvoir Institute, Concordia University**

*Comedy as feminist pedagogy*

As the recent success of Amy Shumer has shown, comedy can be a rich site for promoting feminist principles and engaging with questions of social difference, divisions, and power. Using comedy as a cultural text and social commentary, this paper examines the complex relationship between feminism and humour as well as the pedagogical possibilities and potential pitfalls of using comedy to teach in feminist classrooms. Beginning with Lugones' (1987) notion of "serious play" this research is premised upon the belief that humour can invite meaningful engagements with questions of privilege, power and difference, "thereby creating pleasurable encounters to work through difficult social divisions" (Mayo, 2012, 117). Specifically, it will consider theories on laughter, humour, and performance studies alongside an intersectional feminist framework. Some of the questions examined are: What is feminist humour? How can comedy teach about structural inequalities and social justice?

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### 3. **Philip Howard, McGill University**

*A Laugh for the National Project: Contemporary Canadian Blackface Humour and its constitution through settler-colonial relations*

Sharing findings from a SSHRC-funded project, this paper provides a critical sociological analysis of humour in the context of contemporary Canadian blackface. With widely publicized incidents in 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014, among many other less widely reported incidents, blackface is becoming a notable phenomenon on Canadian university campuses. These incidents always take place in context of humour and amid claims to post-racial innocence, but also coincide with critiques of the contemporary anti-blackness of university campuses (Walcott, 2014; Henry & Tator, 2009).

This paper will analyze data from the research, drawing theoretically on scholarship that challenges assumptions that humour and hatred are incommensurable (Billig, 2001; Weaver, 2011), as well as on scholarship that theorizes the ways racial terror is produced and made mundane through racial pleasure (Farley, 1997; Hartman, 1997). It makes the argument that blackface humour and the broader discourses around it serve to police blackness and its expression at university, and to discipline black anti-racist resistance. The paper contributes to a sociology of humour by exploring the ways that the modalities of individual enjoyment and tastes in humour are constituted by broader social relations within the Canadian settler-colonial context, which they also serve to strengthen.

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## THE UNDERGRADUATE VOICE I

Session Code: SWS\_3a

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-107

This roundtable session is organized in the spirit of professional development, mentorship, and sharing. We invite undergraduate social scientists to submit papers to this session with the purpose of providing an opportunity to present work at an academic conference, network with colleagues and receive constructive feedback about their work.

Session Organizer and Chair: Gary Barron, University of Alberta

Session Discussants: Gillian Ayers, University of Calgary; Anette Tezli, University of Calgary

Presentations:

### 1. **Cassidy Shuvera, University Of Northern British Columbia**

*The Selfie: An Analysis of Foucault, Gender and Social Media*

Gender performance is found in all aspects of society. In particular social media is a new platform for gender to be performed. Social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram are modern day outlets for standards of emphasized femininity and hegemonic masculinity to be reinforced within society. I will approach this discussion through Michel Foucault's analysis of Jeremy Bentham's panopticon. I will incorporate Foucault's ideals of discipline and control in relation to the social media phenomenon of the selfie. More specifically, I will analyze the selfie trends known as the 'no-makeup selfie' and the 'gym selfie' and I will identify how the participation in these acts reinforces stereotypical gendered behaviour.

### 2. **Brianne Upenieks, University of the Fraser Valley**

*The Wonderful World of Pole Dancing*

While a considerable amount of scholarly work addresses issues around stigmas and stigmatization, very little of this work is about positive outcomes that result from being involved in stigmatized activities. At present, there is little—if any—research that addresses the stigmatizations of pole dancing in conjunction with empowerment that can result from this activity. Trading on its previous exotic and oppressive connotations, mainstream pole dancing contradicts the traditional sexual scripts of women in society. As a result, participating in such a stigmatized and erotic activity places an individual outside of the normative confines of society. Can such a negatively stigmatized activity such as pole dancing offer sexual liberation and challenge these stigmatizations? Qualitative research (two interviews with pole dancers and analysis of online blog materials written by pole dancers) finds support for this possibility. In the presentation I unpack this deviantly-labeled activity and show that, despite being negatively stigmatized, the newly-acclaimed pole-dancing fad not only confronts these labels but also results in individuals who experience a positive transformation in their body and mind, resulting in empowerment.

### 3. **Nick Chretien, Kwantlen Polytechnic University**

*The Last Man on Earth: Doomsday Preppers, Prefigurative Subcultural Capital, Hegemonic Masculinity & Whiteness*

Doomsday preppers are primarily an American subculture, where participants, in anticipation of a catastrophic event that will bring about a societal collapse, actively prepare by stockpiling consumer goods, weapons, and acquiring "survivalist" knowledge in order to survive into the post-apocalyptic future. The publication Prepper & Shooter Magazine constitutes a prefigurative subcultural capital that informs and facilitates the performance of the prepper identity. Preppers engage with this

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subcultural capital to confront gendered and racialized notions of impending doomsday scenarios, and to craft and theorize the rebuilding of a post-apocalyptic society. The performance of the prepper identity is a role play that practices a response to the perceived collapse of heteronormative, white male dominant social orders, and positions the accumulation of a specific prefigurative subcultural capital as method of surviving this collapse, and rebuilding a lost nation state defined by the discourses of hegemonic masculinity and whiteness.

#### **4. Monica Hoyer, University of Lethbridge**

##### *The Social Significance of Tattoos*

Our society holds conflicting views, attitudes and opinions towards tattoos, in large part along generational lines. In the past, tattoos were seen as a sign of being a deviant, sometimes even being criminal. In this paper, the author points out that many people today are using tattoos as a form of self-expression, sometimes even as a form of marketing. There is little reason to believe that the popularity of tattoos will decrease in the foreseeable future. Rather, the author argues that social media will play a major role in continuing to promote tattoos and shape views and decisions about them. The paper concludes with reflections on the possible role that social media might have in neutralizing diverse views of tattoos in the future.

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### CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON RACIALIZATION, ETHNICIZATION AND BELONGING IN CANADA II

Session Code: RE\_1b

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-129

This session will analyze new and old types of racism in the context of who belongs to Canada and ideologies of Canadian citizenship. A broad view is taken in this session in terms of the possible critical reflections of belonging and how race is critically theorized. This includes issues of Indigeneity, racialized soldiers, prisoners and immigrant labour.

Session Organizer and Chair: Lloyd Wong, University of Calgary

Presentations:

#### **1. Zena Gopal, York University**

*Our Home and Native Land: Interrogating Canadian Relations of Indigenous, Settler, and Immigrant Identities in the Wake of the Refugee Crisis*

Canada's national identity rests upon a precarious balance between its professed ideal of multicultural mosaic and its contested space as ongoing settler colonial state. Canada has endeavoured to build itself in the image of an open land of opportunity for those seeking a new beginning; however, as political and cultural debates regarding the recent refugee crisis have emerged, this image has been threatened by a fear of newly arrived racialized Others. This paper aims to explore how the dominant Canadian identity overwrites and attempts to erase Indigenous histories to protect the white settler from the immigrant Other. It will uncover a Canadian teleology, examining white settler identity as a perpetual present between Canada's perceived origin in Indigeneity and its idealized future of multiculturalism by drawing on Benedict Anderson's concept of imagined communities to understand the salience of the Canadian metanarrative while using Andrea Smith's conception of pillars of white supremacy to examine the distinction made between Indigenous Others and Orientalist Others. In interrogating the relations between these various inhabitants of Canada, this paper hopes to add to a dialogue that respects the presence of Indigeneity in Canada while also honouring a commitment to refugee resettlement in the face of international strife.

#### **2. Tammy George, University of Toronto [OISE]**

*Unknown Soldiers, Unknown Lives: Racialized soldiers, Canadian militarism and the Im/Possibility of belonging to the nation*

Military conquest and intervention have played a central role in the making and maintaining of empires for centuries. The question of who serves in those militaries remains extremely significant in settler societies particularly in the contemporary negotiation of citizenship, immigration, national belonging and identity. Who is the racialized soldier subject? How do racialized soldiers negotiate national belonging? This research study examines the racial underpinnings of citizenship, but more importantly grapples with how it is lived among bodies of colour in the Canadian Forces. Exploring how soldiers' racial positioning shapes their experiences of the military and military life is central to this research. In an attempt to understand how racialized soldiers are invited to participate in what is part of a larger, racial imperial project, interviews with reserve and retired soldiers, both men and women from various racialized communities in Canada have been conducted and analyzed. Drawing on feminist critical race theories of subjectivity, masculinity, nation formation and citizenship, I examine what kind of subject emerges and gets reproduced in the Canadian imperial project. More importantly, I trace the lived experience of racialized bodies hailed into national and military projects in the contemporary moment.



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### 3. **Rai Reece, Humber College - Lake Shore Campus**

*"No Oath": Canadian Citizenship Acquisition and the Politics of Incarceration*

Much of Canadian history has been articulated by white founding fathers whose unquestioned narratives have been ideologically entrenched in history books, legal texts, and government policies. The result has been a reliance on a modern day rhetoric of multiculturalism and meritocracy as representative of a fair and impartial justice system and the acquisition of Canadian citizenship. This paper queries how historical racialized sex-gendered ideas have been keenly influential to the policing of particular bodies, specifically those relegated to the periphery of Canadian society due to incarceration. In many cases the re/production of racism is interconstituted in the racing of citizenship practices and notions of belonging. This is especially revealing when we explore how the law shapes who actually has access to citizenship rights. In regard to incarceration and detention in Canada, much of the written, visual and/or narrative experiences of incarcerated racialized women remains elusive in criminological theoretical study. This paper asks (how) are attendant notions of citizenship and belonging key factors in the over-representation of Black and Indigenous women in prison? And how has the historical legacy of Canadian nation-state formation impacted current discourses of citizenship? While there is no one single axis from which to explore oppression, the scope for this discussion focuses on the interconnectedness and cross-pollination of citizenship, belonging and incarceration in the Canadian context.

### 4. **Wendy Chan, Simon Fraser University**

*Building a racialized reserve army of labour: crimmigration and immigrant vulnerability in Canada*

Like many other western nations, docile migrant and immigrant labour is procured and enforced in Canada through racialized labour subordination and the securitization of migration. Migrants and immigrants are caught in an economic system that devalues their credentials, demonizes them for driving down wages, and channels many into low-paid, temporary and precarious work situations. These economic practices have been bolstered by the intensification of immigration enforcement and stricter criteria for entry into the country. Non-citizens who violate the rules of immigration are scapegoated and criminalized as enemy figures of the state. These processes are deeply racialized and reinforce a racial hierarchy of immigrant desirability. They pacify the broader racialized, migrant population into accepting precarity and temporariness in the economic sphere while punishing immigrants who are unable to "play by the rules" and have failed to become good multicultural global citizens. This paper examines how the current socio-political and economic context conceals and reproduces racialized (and gendered) immigrant vulnerability in the service of a neoliberal economic and enforcement agenda. It argues that a campaign of pacification and punishment helps to reproduce a socio-political and economic hierarchy that marks immigrants as objects of fear, panic and exploitation.

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### EARNING AND CARING: THE CHALLENGES OF BALANCING EMPLOYMENT AND FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES

Session Code: CrSRC\_1a

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-147

These papers examine the tensions between employment and family life in people's daily experiences. A key theme is how paid jobs impact families, how people feel about the resulting conflicts, and how people act to address the problems that result. Another is the impact of care work in families on people's paid work.

Session Organizer: Bonnie Fox, University of Toronto

Session Chair: Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary

Presentations:

#### 1. **Kristin Atwood, University of Victoria**

*Creating Presence during Separation: Military Parents' Emotion Work with Children*

Contemporary military families experience an ongoing cycle of separation and reunion while facing the same cultural expectations for intensive, engaged parenting that are experienced in Canadian families at large. In this study, I draw on qualitative interviews with 36 military members and spouses to argue that a sense of "presence" in military families is not inherent, but is created through specific, conscious actions. Presence involves planning, invoking memory and imagination, and mobilizing communications technologies that may be difficult to access routinely in a military environment. Families' ability to carry out presence work was highly affected by the nature of military deployments, and the work varied depending on the gender of the parent doing it and on the developmental stage at which parents perceived their children to be. Articulating presence work in military families allows for an exploration of the way in which caring work is shaped by the high demands of armed forces labour in Canada.

#### 2. **Terra Manca, University of Alberta; Stephen Kent, University of Alberta**

*Family Life in Scientology's Corporate Organizations: An Analysis of Former Scientologists' Narratives*

In recent years, media attention on Scientology has emphasized ethical and morality issues that its staff experience. Nonetheless, family life in Scientology has received little academic inquiry. Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard (1911-1986) described the "basic building block" of society as marriage (and family). Despite these claims, Scientology addresses conflicts between its staff members' work and family commitments by disregarding family in its formal policies and informal practices. Indeed, Scientologists must act in accordance with the organization's goals (often at the expense of their families) or resist those demands and face the potentially detrimental consequences.

We discuss Hubbard's construction of the family in relation to the life narratives of ten former Scientology adherents—who were employees in Scientology's reputed religious order (the Sea Organization). Our interpretations of these narratives suggest that Scientology provides an extreme example of a corporate bureaucracy. Former Scientologists presented their commitment to Scientology's intensive labour demands as devaluing familial relationships beyond what other researchers have found to be common in North American work places. As such, those whom we interviewed stated that they left Scientology to recreate the kin relationships that they had neglected while labouring at Scientology's goals to save the planet.

#### 3. **Christina Treleaven, University of British Columbia**

*Care Conundrum: Work-related penalties for young workers performing elder care*

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Populations in advanced industrialized nations are facing increasing pressures on younger generations to provide informal care. Much of the existing elder care research focuses on the work-related impacts of caregiving for midlife individuals, but providing care for elderly family members is not unique to that age group; increasingly, younger age groups are assisting with care provision for their parents and grandparents. We know that midlife caregivers, especially women, often reduce or adapt their employment to accommodate caregiving demands, but the employment implications of caregiving for younger workers, whose career goals and experiences differ in important ways, are unknown.

This paper uses the American Time Use Survey to explore how elder care activities differ for young workers as compared to their older counterparts. Findings suggest that because elder care activities differ by age, workplace penalties associated with care provision may disadvantage young workers in unique ways. Understanding the workplace penalties of elder care in this manner provides deeper insight into the potential career impacts of elder care provision for young workers and highlights the importance of attending to the age of caregivers in creating solutions to address this key issue.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Archive Conference Program

## EMPIRICAL STUDIES IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION: SOCIAL REPRODUCTION

Session Code: SERC\_1b

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-124A

We invite papers that empirically investigate topics within the sociology of education. Papers using either quantitative or qualitative approaches are encouraged, provided that some analysis of data/findings have been undertaken. Strong ties to theoretical orientations within the sociology of education are also included.

Session Organizer: Karen Robson, York University; Wolfgang Lehmann, Western University

Session Chair: Karen Robson, York University

Presentations:

### **1. Yuchen Gao, University of Saskatchewan**

*The hidden curriculum and students' development of professionalism in medical education*

Medical students need to acquire not only biomedical knowledge and clinical skills, but also a professional identity to become future qualified physicians. However, much of the professionalization of medical students comes not from the formal curriculum, but the implicit hidden curriculum.

This presentation is based on a content and discourse analysis of 75 articles that employ the term "hidden curriculum" or "hidden curricula" in the article title or abstract in two major medical education journals Medical Education and Academic Medicine. The study tries to answer two main research questions: what the components of the hidden curriculum are, and why the hidden curriculum is becoming a popular discourse in medical education. The purpose of this research is to use the key concepts informed by theories developed by Bourdieu and Goffman to build a theoretical framework to understand the usage and interpretation of the hidden curriculum from the medical educators' perspective.

The hidden curriculum is used in a distinct and ambiguous way in medical education literature, emphasizing institutional culture, role modeling, and socialization process. A discrepancy between the usage of the hidden curriculum in the medical education literature and the sociological study is found.

### **2. Geoffrey Wodtke, University of Toronto**

*Neighborhoods, Schools, and Academic Achievement: A Causal Mediation Analysis of Contextual Effects on Reading and Mathematics Abilities during Adolescence*

Although evidence indicates that neighborhoods affect educational outcomes, there is relatively little research on the mechanisms thought to mediate these effects. This study investigates whether school poverty mediates the effect of neighborhood context on academic achievement. Specifically, it uses longitudinal data from the PSID together with counterfactual methods to estimate the total, natural direct and indirect, and controlled direct effects of exposure to advantaged rather than disadvantaged neighborhoods on reading and mathematics abilities during adolescence. Total effects estimated from regression models that control for childhood measures of achievement, neighborhood context, and school poverty indicate that exposure to an advantaged neighborhood during adolescence reduces subsequent exposure to school poverty and improves academic achievement. Estimates of natural direct and indirect effects, however, indicate that the total effect of adolescent neighborhood context is not significantly mediated by school poverty because the differences in school composition induced by moving to an advantaged neighborhood have only a

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minimal direct impact on academic achievement. Similarly, estimates of controlled direct effects indicate that adolescent neighborhood context would still significantly affect academic achievement even if schools were desegregated along socioeconomic lines. These findings suggest that neighborhood effects during adolescence are largely due to mediating factors unrelated to schools.

### **3. Cathlene Hillier, University of Waterloo**

*The problems and possibilities of parent engagement and students' literacy achievement: A multi-level seasonal learning design*

This study tests the hypothesis that family resources and practices positively affect literacy achievement within a strategic new testing ground: summer. Seasonal learning studies have drawn attention to summer vacation as a potent source of academic achievement gaps. A seasonal research design is optimal in testing the effects of parent engagement because during summer students are generally away from the influence teachers and peers may have on their learning progress during the school year. Drawing on a study investigating the effectiveness of summer literacy and numeracy camps offered by Ontario's public schools (see Davies and Aurini 2010-2014), I use data on literacy achievement for a non-random sample of 4,171 students (grades 1-3) from 147 schools. Hierarchical linear modeling is employed to test the influence of family involvement at school and home. Level-two variables are added to test the influence of schools' parent engagement initiatives and whether they mediate the powerful effect of SES. These models will be utilized to answer the following research questions: What parent engagement practices predict students' literacy achievement? What parent engagement initiatives at the school level predict literacy achievement? How do parent and school engagement strategies vary by literacy scores for the school year versus summer?

Davies, Scott & Aurini, Janice (2010-2014). Research reports for the summer literacy learning project in Ontario schools. Available at: [http://www.ontariodirectors.ca/summer\\_literacy.html](http://www.ontariodirectors.ca/summer_literacy.html)

### **4. Marsha Rampersaud, Queen's University**

*Producing risk: Examining early sites of risk governance through the use of 'at-risk' labels for children in Ontario's public elementary schools.*

Risky behaviour can be easily identified in an elementary school classroom as disruptive, non-compliant, and nonconforming, and tends to form the earliest imaginings of deviance in the life course of risk. But which behaviours exactly are being characterized as risky among elementary aged students, children aged 4 – 10 years old whose behavioural development is currently unfolding, and how are elementary school teachers equipped to address them? This paper explores the factors involved in this process that begins with the identification of risky behaviour, and culminates with the application of an "at-risk" label, and analyzes what the implications of such a label might be. This discussion considers what the advantages and disadvantages of an at-risk label are for the individual child, and the accompanying experiential consequences. To address these questions publicly accessible Ontario Ministry of Education documents are critically analyzed, including those concerning the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Positive Behaviour, Intervention and Supports (PBIS), and Progressive Discipline. The findings from this paper factor into broader discussions of the educational institution as a site of early risk governance, assessing the relevance of treating documents like the IEP as tools of surveillance, policing of behaviour, and othering.

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## ENERGIZING COMMUNITIES THROUGH VISUAL RESEARCH

Session Code: VSRC\_2

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-109

This session includes papers that seek the opportunity to share, exchange and develop visual research in the broad field of Visual Sociology. This session seeks to generate further discussions and debate concerning the collection of visual data in the field (in archives, photo albums, media, websites etc.) as well as the production of visual materials by the researcher (photography, video and documentaries) and participant created visualities (PAR, Photovoice) which engage at local, regional, national and transnational levels. This session is an inclusive discussion on how the visual has the potential to energize relationships across communities, make new connections and highlight ways of understanding visual sociology and visual research.

Session Organizer: Gloria Johnston, University of New Brunswick

Session Chair: Liza McCoy, University of Calgary

Presentations:

1. **Joelena Leader, The International Centre for Northern Governance and Development, University of Saskatchewan; Dazawray Landrie-Parker, The International Centre for Northern Governance and Development, University of Saskatchewan; Lee Swanson, Edwards School of Business, University of Saskatchewan; David Zhang, Edwards School of Business, University of Saskatchewan**

*Visualizing The Entrepreneurial Ecosystem In Northern Saskatchewan: Applying Visual Methods To Gather Community Members' Perspectives*

This paper presentation highlights the "Building Northern Capacity through Entrepreneurship (BNCE)" research project's use of visual methods. The aim of this project is to better understand perspectives of youth and adults from Northern and primarily Indigenous communities in Saskatchewan on the topic of entrepreneurship. This presentation will introduce several community participants' created visualities, including Photovoice, OurVoice, and Community Mapping, which will be included in a Traveling Exhibit later to be shared with participating communities. These visual tools explore how entrepreneurship may contribute to, or conflict with, individual concepts of the good life, community well-being and prosperity. Perspectives shared through a visual lens aid in the ability of our team to better capture and understand individuals' meanings. New knowledge was co-created collaboratively through partnerships with community stakeholders.

Visual methods present new opportunities to give back to communities and collaboratively involve members of communities in creating and disseminating research. This co-creation of knowledge is not only important to the aims of ethical research but builds upon Indigenous research paradigms. This project has adopted the principals of Community-Based Participatory Action Research (CBPR) and has incorporated rich visual components to better understand community perspectives and ways of knowing.

2. **Ofer Berenstein, University of Calgary**

*...And what about this photo? Proposing a matrix-based method to minimize potential researchers' visuals selection biases*

Research biases are the greatest concern of most researchers when designing a field work project. A great deal of effort is put into insuring that foundational elements of the data collection process are as bias free as possible; notable among which is the stage of question wording during interviews. This general statement holds true for both traditional methodologies and for visual methodologies.

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However, as this paper argues, visual methodologies in general and photo elicitation in particular are methods inherently different than traditional data collection methods as they are exposed to two different levels of interviewing biases: question wording/ and visual selection. While much emphasis had been put on the former little emphasis, if at all, had been put on minimizing visual selection biases and on understanding the linkage between interviewees visual meaning-making processes and potential visual selection and question wording biases.

The goal of this paper is to propose a matrix-based method to minimize potential researchers' visuals selection biases. This could be achieved by identifying the interviewees' visual meaning-making process (i.e. Saussurean/Piercean semiotics, Searlean semiotics, Cognitive modes, etc.) and adjusting the elicitation process to their visual logic rather than to the researchers' visual logic.

### **3. Cindy Glover, Red Deer College; Choon-Lee Chai, Red Deer College; Cindy Glover, Red Deer College**

#### *Voices of Homeless Women – a Photovoice Approach*

Women who are homeless on the streets face victimization and exploitation by others. Research found that homeless individuals use a variety of strategies to protect themselves. In this research, a Photovoice approach is used to allow homeless women to express their condition of vulnerability, resilience, and use of self-protective strategies on the streets in Red Deer. The strengths and weaknesses of the visual research approach will also be analyzed.

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## FEMINIST METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES

Session Code: FSRC\_3

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-106

In this session authors discuss how they use feminist methodologies in their empirical research. Emphasis is on the methodological strategies used, the reasons for the selection of feminist methods and methodologies, and reflections on their strengths and weaknesses. They also consider the relation of these methodological choices to the impacts of the research, including their relation to feminism.

Session Organizers: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa

Session Chair: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University

Presentations:

### 1. **Amie McLean, Simon Fraser University**

*Feminism for the Long Haul: Negotiations of Subjectivity and Power in an Ethnography of the Long-Haul Trucking Industry*

Franklin and Roberts (2006) point out that, in ethnography, a researcher's fieldwork experiences are both the primary data for analysis and a means for doing so. Mahmood (2005), meanwhile, argues that there is a disturbing tendency among some feminist scholars to project the desire for freedom from oppressive gender norms, which is normative to feminism, onto their research subjects. She proposes a decoupling of feminist research and politics, inasmuch as doing otherwise impoverishes quests for understanding – and ethnographic quests for understanding in particular. Issues such as these highlight the crucial role of critical reflexivity in navigating the ethnographic space between normative imposition and empirically grounded understanding, while taking continual account of the impacts and implications of our multifaceted relationships to research subjects is a matter of analytic, ethical, and methodological responsibility. But what are the personal, ethical, and research implications of complex negotiations of subjectivity and power 'on the ground' in research encounters and processes? In this presentation, I engage in a grounded and reflective consideration of these issues in the context of a feminist ethnography of the BC-based long haul trucking industry.

### 2. **Elise Maiolino, University of Toronto**

*A Feminist Walks Into A Debate... : Methodological Insights From Participant Observation of Toronto's 2014 Mayoral Debates*

Media analysis and survey research are common and useful methods in the study of gender and politics. They often do, however, not "capture what actors actually do" (Frederick 2010). The paper is based on data collected from participant observation of twenty mayoral debates during the final two months of the 2014 Toronto mayoral race. As a participant observer, the author took on the role of an audience member. This methodological approach enabled the author to closely observe politicians doing politics. This approach also involved listening and watching audience members' reactions, making note of sighs, boos, and cheers, and engaging in informal conversations with journalists and constituents. As an audience member, the author experienced emotional reactions to the candidates, including frustration, amusement, and pride. Focusing specifically on the candidacy of Olivia Chow—a high-profile progressive politician, an instant frontrunner, and a stark contrast to Mayor Rob Ford's populist conservative agenda—this paper will examine the methodological advantages and challenges of being a feminist sociologist and employing feminist methodologies on the campaign trail.



**3. Emmanuelle Arpin, Université de Montréal**

*Expanding the Social Determinants of Health Framework with Intersectionality Theory: Empirical Findings on Youth Sexual Vulnerability*

The field of the social determinants of health seeks to identify social causes of health and illness. However, such models have been shown to be additive in nature, neglecting to account for important interactions between multiple determinants that may nuance certain influences (Hankivsky 2011; McGibbon & McPherson 2011). As such, feminist intersectionality theory can be proposed as a useful perspective to broaden the social determinants of health framework.

This paper offers an empirical example of the use of intersectionality theory as an analytical framework within the context of a study on the social determinants of youth sexual vulnerability. This paper will highlight the content and nature of the gathered data to show the limits of the social determinants of health framework and the utility of intersectionality theory to offer insight with regards to the interactions and influences of social factors on youth sexual health, such as gender constructs, norms surrounding youth sexual activities, socio-economic status and sexual health education opportunities. Leslie McCall's (2005) anti/intra/inter-categorical framework will be used to illustrate the application of an intersectional epistemology within the field of the social determinants of health.

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### RESPONDING TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN I: PATHWAYS TO VIOLENCE AND THE OFFENDING/VICTIMIZATION CONTINUUM

Session Code: SVRC\_2a

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-121

Macro- and micro-level quantitative studies have described patterns, trends and correlates of various forms of violence against women. Detailed, qualitative research has documented the victimization experiences of women who have experienced particular types of violence. More recently, it is increasingly recognized that not all women experience violence in the same way due to varying social identities and that offending and victimization may not be mutually exclusive due to the lived experiences of many women. Papers in this session describe the construction of women's violence, women's pathway to prisons, the contribution of treatment to reductions in violence, as well as the role played by attitudes of police when responding to violence against women.

Session Organizer and Chair: Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Presentations:

#### **1. Hijin Park, Brock University**

*Conceptualizing violence by and against non-indigenous racialized women in Canada*

The majority of scholarship on non-indigenous racialized women and violence in Canada is limited to examinations of heterosexual violence within racialized communities, or on what racialized men and boys do to racialized women and girls. In western judicial and public discourse the cause of the violence of the Other is the collective cultural and religious difference of their communities and nations. Absent in these formulations where violence is seen as resulting from the misogyny of "traditional," non-western, less democratic men, cultures and nation-states are structural considerations regarding the violence systemic to white settler nation-building, global migration, capitalism and everyday and structural forms of racism and sexism. This paper explores the context in which non-indigenous racialized women experience, perpetrate, respond and are susceptible to violence in Canada. It does so through a critical discourse analysis of judicial and media texts pertaining to recent cases in which non-indigenous racialized women have been charged with manslaughter or homicide in the deaths of their partners or children. In highlighting the criminalization and victimization of these women, I seek to reveal some of the ways that racialized, heterosexualized, classed and ableized constructions of motherhood, family, nation, citizen and human shape practices of punishment, reward and regulation that sustain white settler colonialism and neoliberalism.

#### **2. Nahid Rahimpour Anaraki, PhD student of Sociology, Memorial University and Labrador**

*Women Offenders as a "Homosacer" in Patriarchal Society Nahid Rahimpour Anaraki*

Scholars and researchers have already presented different pathways to crime for males and females. It seems that we need more investigation on these pathways, especially for women. This study aims to analyze the Iranian female offenders pathway to prison based on the works of Michel Foucault (1978) and Giorgio Agamben(1998). Semi-structured, open-ended interview has been utilized to collect data and the Grounded Theory approach of Strauss and Corbin (1998) was used to analyze the life history of the Iranian female offenders. Three emerged pathways to prison have been explained by Foucault (1978) and Agamben's (1998) theories: family as a facilitator of crime, which is analyzed by "sovereign power" and "bio-power" theories in order to reveal the key role of patriarchy in families; escape from home; and exclusion fit in the theory of Giorgio Agamben about Homo sacer, musellmen, and shame. In this paper, I recapitulate the Foucauldian conceptualization of sovereign power and bio-power. Thereafter, I introduce the work of Agamben and contextualize his work

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within a patriarchal society. In order to shed light into the women offenders pathway to prison in Iran, some incarcerated women's interviews have been mentioned as well.

3. **Betty Barrett, Women's and Gender Studies Program, University of Windsor; Amy Peirone, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminology, University of Windsor; Chi Cheung, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Windsor; Nazim Habibov, School of Social Work, University of Windsor**

*Spousal Violence and Evaluations of Police Performance in Canada: Does Police Contact Matter?*

Using data from the 2009 Canadian General Social Survey (GSS) Victimization main file, this study assessed multiple models evaluating the relationship between spousal violence and attitudes towards police. In a sample of 15,910 male and female respondents, we assessed whether spousal violence was related to ratings of police performance [in terms of (a) enforcing the law, (b) responding to calls, (c) being easy to talk to, (d) supplying information to reduce crime, (e) treating people fairly, (f) keeping people safe, and (g) overall confidence in the police] after controlling for socio-demographic and neighborhood characteristics. As hypothesized, spousal violence was significantly and negatively associated with ratings of police performance and confidence in the police. In a follow up analysis (N=770), we sought to determine if survivors of spousal violence who had police contact as a direct result of the violence differed from spousal violence survivors who did not have police contact. Counter to our hypotheses, we found no significant differences in attitudes towards police related to police contact, with the exception of overall confidence in police, which was positively related to police contact. Implications for policing practice and criminal justice engagement with spousal violence survivors will be provided.

4. **D. Scharie Tavcer, Mount Royal University**

*Outcome Evaluation of the Men's Counseling Service Program*

There are many types of services available to abused women and their families, but we recognize that family violence and abuse will not end if we do not intervene with the perpetrators. The Men's Counselling Service (MCS) Program at the Calgary Women's Emergency Shelter (CWES) is currently one such programs that responds (after the fact) to family violence. The MCS Program gives treatment to perpetrators who voluntarily engage in the program. CWES seeks to measure the program's effectiveness. Male participants can enter the MCS program in one of two ways: (1) with single session counselling happening once or multiple times; or while on the wait list for long-term treatment; and/or (2) through long-term treatment either in a group, individually or both. In 2014, the MCS Program worked with 158 men with 86% of those men reporting a decrease in their abusive behaviours. Female participants can also receive services at CWES in several ways one of which is through counselling while their partner receives counselling in the MCS program; or (2) individually without their partner's involvement; or (3) through shelter services.

The study aims to answer the following research questions:

1. Does participation in the Calgary Women's Emergency Shelter (CWES) Men's Counseling Service (MCS) Program reduce and/or eliminate family violence and abuse?
2. To what extent does the MCSP reduce and/or eliminate family violence in those specific male participants compared to men who do not participate in the Program?

Westmarland & Kelly's (2012) Assessment of Services for Domestic Abuse Perpetrators questionnaire is adapted for use in our study. In any given year the MCS Program works with approximately 160 men and approximately 80 women partners (this is group 1). In addition to administering the questionnaire to those 80 women, we will also invite an equal number of women to complete the questionnaire but those women whose partners are not a part of the MCS Program. These women receive services at CWES but their partners choose not to engage in the MCS Program. This is group 2 and will serve as the control group.

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During the course of their engagement with our treatment staff, these women will be invited to complete the questionnaire at three intervals: at intake; during the course of the MCS Program; and six months after completion of the MCS Program. We aim to administer questionnaires to as many women (from both groups) as possible. Total sample size is approximately 320 women. Ideally 50% participation would provide generalizable results.

Our presentation at Congress will include an overview of the project as well as any findings to date.

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## SOCIOLOGY AND HUMOUR II: STOP ME IF YOU 'VE HEARD THIS ONE

Session Code: The\_3

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-119

This session addresses humour in sociology through three case studies.

The first paper examines humorous dimensions of Goffman, and how they support a particular perspective on the social world and method for conveying insight. The discussion raises issues regarding the sociological representation of everyday life, and the uses of humour as a resource.

The second paper takes up Mills' caricatures and insults of his colleagues, as well as the aggressive institutional responses to Mills, arguing his humour was part of his pedagogy and epistemology, while responses to Mills show institutional defensiveness.

The third paper discusses Berger's reflections on everyday contradictions and his witty wordplay that capture the failures of modern life. But it is reflections on social life in his theological work rather than his witty style that show how the humour reflects his moral positions.

Session Organizers: Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University; James Cosgrave, Trent University; David Feltmate, Auburn University, Montgomery

Session Chair: Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University

Presentations:

### **1. James Cosgrave, Trent University Durham**

*Goffman's Writerly Underlife*

It has been proffered that "no one before or since has written like Erving Goffman" (Jacobsen and Smith 2010). Erving Goffman's methodological eclecticism and writing style have generated much commentary, both contributing to his status as a unique sociologist. This discussion considers the humorous dimensions of Goffman's work, and the ways in which they support a particular perspective on the social world and method for conveying insight. The discussion raises issues regarding the sociological representation of everyday life, and the uses of humour as a resource.

### **2. Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University**

*Humour and Aggression within the Academy: The Case of C. Wright Mills*

C. Wright Mills was famously a sociological loose cannon – freely attacking powerful people and institutions in all of his work. His form of sociological analysis included ongoing critiques of his colleagues in the form of teasing caricature and insult. We find this in *The Sociological Imagination* - mostly notably in his attacks on Parsonian "grand theory" and statistical abstraction. Both forms of sociological knowing, he finds, fail to communicate social realities to lay audiences. This paper looks at Mills' humorous techniques of sociological knowing as well as the equally aggressive institutional responses to Mills, arguing that caricature and insult were an essential part of his sociological pedagogy and epistemology (shown in his willingness to insult and tease his own readers), while most responses to Mills show only petty, institutional defensiveness.

### **3. David Feltmate, Auburn University, Montgomery**

*Peter Berger's Comic Sociology*

What makes Peter Berger funny? Berger's writing features ironic reflections on everyday contradictions and witty wordplay that captures the failures of modern life. His literary skills,

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however, are not the key to understanding his humour. Instead, we have to look at Berger's reflections on social life that he outlines in his theological work to understand how the humour in his sociology reflects his moral positions. To accomplish this I will draw examples from Berger's sociological and theological works to illustrate how he uses humour to infuse his sociology with his moral perspective. I will conclude with a reflection on how a careful consideration of Berger's work can help us to understand how to use humour to communicate sociology's moral dimensions.

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## THE UNDERGRADUATE VOICE II

Session Code: SWS\_3b

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-107

This roundtable session is organized in the spirit of professional development, mentorship, and sharing. We invite undergraduate social scientists to submit papers to this session with the purpose of providing an opportunity to present work at an academic conference, network with colleagues and receive constructive feedback about their work.

Session Organizer and Chair: Gary Barron, University of Alberta

Session Discussants: Susan Cake, University of Alberta; Elaine Laberge, University of Alberta

Presentations:

### **1. Alec Skillings, University of Alberta**

*Opening up a Canna-Worms: Understanding cannabis as a performance enhancer in sports*

Marijuana, Mary Jane, bud, kush, Cannabis Sativa, or whatever you want to call the mysterious resinous psychoactive plant, is generating a buzz in both politics and academic literature – albeit, the buzz is not as big as the one you would get in your high school buddy’s basement listening to Pink Floyd’s *The Dark Side of The Moon*. Nonetheless, discourse about cannabis is slowly emerging from the hazy, confusing, Regan-era war on drugs efforts.

Cannabis policy in sports, and the resulting athlete-institution power relations has remained a largely unstudied topic in academia. The World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) has deemed cannabis consumption to be a form of doping for several reasons, but these reasons do not align with many athlete’s experiences and perceived effects of the drug. Why do some athletes claim cannabis improves reaction time, while some organizations claim that it causes impaired motor activity? Contradictory narratives of cannabis exist between athletes and governing sport institutions, and these clashing narratives must be examined and understood.

While the smoke has not cleared yet, understanding the implications of cannabis policy in sport can illuminate the power relations between athletes and governing sport institutions.

### **2. Samantha Senff, University of the Fraser Valley**

*How do 'clicktivist' social media campaigns affect participants' offline behaviour?*

A relatively new phenomenon, clicktivism is widely regarded as a form of activism that allows the participant to feel like they are contributing to social change while actually having little to no effect on the cause. The term is often used in a derogatory way to point out the minute level of effort required to participate, earning it the alternate name slacker activism. While previous research has examined the effect of clicktivism in general, there has been less focus on how it shapes the individual participating. In the wake of Syrian refugees arriving in Canada, several online forums with the intention of assisting refugee settlement have surfaced. This paper uses qualitative research methods to examine how participation in one Facebook group influences offline behaviour. Findings from content analysis of the group postings, one interview, and one focus group with the members are presented to gain insight on this topic. Some of the themes to be explored include the efficacy and the implications of social media based activism, cultivation theory, and knowledge acquisition in regards to social media use.

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### **3. Rachel McIntosh, University of the Fraser Valley**

*Stress, Grades, and GPA's: Examining the Impact of Self-Esteem on the Academic Achievement of University Students*

There is no doubt that university has always been a stressful time for students. However, with today's increased job competition and uncertain economy, students may be feeling this stress now more than ever. Increased risk of mental health problems and lower feelings of self-worth are just a few of the issues that students today face. With this in mind, this study in particular examines the impact of self-esteem on the academic achievement of university students. Typically, research in this field relies on quantitative analysis. While the information that this method gives us is invaluable, the "human" aspect is often lacking. Therefore, this study uses interviews, focus groups, and content analysis to better understand the impact of self-esteem on academic achievement from the students' point of view. Undergraduates (first to fourth year) from a small commuter university are the subjects of this study. Ultimately, the goal of this research is to contribute to the growing body of qualitative literature examining the impact on and relationship between self-esteem and academic achievement.

### **4. Spencer Huesken, University of The Fraser Valley**

*The consequences of diagnosis: Exploring the conduct of self resulting from the diagnosis of anxiety disorders.*

Foucault argues that medically-ordained mental health diagnosis categories are not neutral categories but categories that can have powerful effects on an individual. Goffman makes a related argument that stigmatization can have powerful effects on an individual. In this research project, I explore various ideas and concepts from these two scholars' work in relation to anxiety disorder. Specifically, I am interested in how the medical diagnosis of anxiety disorder—a disorder that is more and more frequently being diagnosed in Canadian society—as diagnosed by a mental health provider using the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Health Disorders V, affects the self-perceptions of the individual. Issues to be explored include the way, or process by which, individuals draw on cultural scripts to re-interpret their identity, the manner in which these individuals begin to include or exclude themselves from other categories or groups, and whether these individuals change the manner in which they conduct themselves in relation to others after their diagnosis. The research is based on two semi-structured interviews and content analysis of North American discussion forums and blogs written by individuals with a medical diagnosis of "anxiety disorder."



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### JOHN PORTER TRADITION OF EXCELLANCE AWARD LECTURE

Session Code: JPA

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 12:30pm – 1:30pm

Location: Science A-104

#### **Bringing the Social Back In: Some Reflections on the Current Debates on the Integration of Muslims in Western Liberal Democracies**

The current debates on the integration of Muslims into Western liberal democracies are paying a disproportionately high attention to faith/culture, media, law, and macro integration policies; hence, the visible contributions of religion experts, communication scholars, lawyers, and political philosophers/scientists. This presentation makes a case for the need to bring the social — and sociologists — back into these debates, using empirical data on the experiences of Canadian Muslims.

Dr. Abdie Kazemipur, PhD is a professor in the Sociology department of the University of Lethbridge, University Scholar research chair in social sciences at the University of Lethbridge, and recipient of the prestigious 2016 John Porter Tradition of Excellence Book Award.

### SOCIAL THEORY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 12:30pm – 1:30pm

Location: Science A-119

The Social Theory Research Cluster gathers together sociologists and interdisciplinary scholars with a wide range of theoretical interests. We're interested in social theory in all its forms, and our primary aims are to gain a greater awareness of each other's work, discuss questions of mutual interest, and consider how to raise the profile of social theory among our sociological peers, across disciplines, and perhaps even beyond the academy. Our RC meetings are mostly informal, and we invite anyone who is interested in social theory to come to our third annual RC meeting to learn about and get involved with our collective RC projects.

### VISUAL SOCIOLOGY AND METHODOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 12:30pm – 1:30pm

Location: Science A-109

The Visual Sociology and Methodologies Research Cluster aims to connect scholars at all stages of career who have an interest in visual sociology, visual culture, and visual methodologies. We embrace a wide diversity of methodological and epistemological approaches and theoretical orientations. We act as a central hub for the sharing of research, conferences, and special journal issues for CSA members who are conducting, or are interested in conducting, visual research. CSA members who are interested in joining or learning about this Research Cluster are invited to attend this meeting. If you cannot make the meeting, please note that we have a mailing list where we post notices of important events and CFPs.

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## APPLIED SOCIOLOGY: HEALTH, ILLNESS, AND CARE III

Session Code: ASRC\_1c

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-104

The session aims to assess the effects of societal constructions and socioeconomic factors of disabilities, disease, illness, and general well-being. This session highlights applied research conducted in partnership with medical institutions and organizations, and research conducted and applied to support the advancement of our knowledge of emerging health considerations. Potential topics are, but are not limited to, issues surrounding public health, mental health, aging & well-being, and palliative care.

Session Organizer: Brittany Etmanski, University of Waterloo; Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada

Session Chair: Brittany Etmanski, University of Waterloo

Presentations:

### **1. Iya Bidikhova, St Tikhon's Orthodox University**

*Health as a complex nature: the connection between different elements.*

Usually, when we talk about health, we mean just physical and mental health. But sometimes the people, who study this subject, also use such terms as moral health and social health. The question is, if we can be allowed to speak about health, such as about the complex characteristics, that include all of these elements, how can we understand these interactions. To answer this question we should understand how these elements connect, or relate to other, is it loosely or tightly, and what is the character of this correlation: negative or positive. To answer this question a survey was conducted in 2014 by the sociological department of the International Academy of Business and Management in Moscow, Russia. This survey gave some interesting results of the correlations between different indicators of physical, mental, moral and social health.

### **2. Luciane Freitas de Souza, University of Ottawa**

*Rethinking the Brazilian malaria control policy through Ribeirinhos' illness experiences of vivax malaria infections*

Vivax malaria is an infectious disease that mostly affects populations who live along the Brazilian Amazon rivers, commonly called ribeirinhos. While plenty of research is available on people's experiences of falciparum malaria, specific issues pertaining to lived experiences of vivax malaria have received little attention. In this 5-month ethnographic study carried out in Manaus and Careiro-Castanho, State of Amazonas, Brazil, I analyze ribeirinhos' illness experiences of malaria and how their experiences may inform health policies aimed to control malaria in that country. I draw on phenomenological approaches to learn how 30 ribeirinhos experience malaria in terms of symptom identification, diagnosis, medications, and vector control measures, such as long lasting insecticidal nets, and indoor insecticide spraying. Their experiences were shared with me through interviews, participant-observation, and visual methods. Ribeirinhos' illness experiences showcase dissatisfaction, frustration, and hopelessness with traditional malaria control strategies such as pills, bed nets, and insecticides, which are frequently associated with skin allergies. According to them, other measures such as housing improvements, delivery of accurate information on the disease, and a vaccine, are more important than exclusively fighting the disease parasite and its mosquito vector.

### **3. Jennifer Couture, University of Ottawa**

*Trend or Treatment? Gluten free fad diets as a form of medical treatment appropriation.*

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This paper seeks to examine the impact of the gluten-free “trend” in popular culture on the means by which those living with celiac disease navigate viable treatment options. In addition to seeking “celiac safe” food choices, the social and political dynamic of having a “trend” diet parallel a legitimate medical treatment are examined. The benefits and drawbacks of how the gluten-free trend has impacted the market, as well as the experiences in which individuals with celiac disease are able to make safe food choices are examined.

Gluten free awareness has, in recent years, surpassed celiac awareness. As such, legitimate, life saving treatment choices – such as food options labelled “gluten free” – are often incorrectly viewed as elective, optional, and medically unnecessary. Wherein a treatment for an auto-immune disorder is, for the first time in history, more commonplace than an understanding of the disease itself, the treatment therefore becomes compromised through cross-contamination, ignorance and in some cases, intolerance for “trend dieters” in the food service industry. This study seeks to examine how the gluten free trend has both expanded the market in terms of food choices, yet has simultaneously harmed the credibility of those living with celiac disease. This, in turn, presents challenges for the celiac community that consequently erode viable treatment options.

### 3. **Gillian Elliott, York University**

*The Impact of Interventions on Women’s Birth Experiences: A Qualitative Study*

The majority of births in Canada take place in hospitals and involve the use of medical interventions, yet childbirth discourses often emphasize women’s control over their birth experience. Medicalization theories problematizes this trend by acknowledging that the current medical model of birth often removes women’s choice and agency while still holding women responsible for the outcomes. This analysis extends the critique of medicalization, by utilizing Illich’s concept of iatrogenesis - an adverse condition caused by medical care - to dissect the impact of interventions on birth experiences. Drawing on interviews with 11 new mothers, this paper demonstrates how the three types of iatrogenesis – clinical, social and cultural – shape and regulate childbirth experiences. Key to the analytical potential of the concept of iatrogenesis is its ability to shift the centre of analysis from the dichotomy of ‘natural’ versus ‘medical’ to an understanding which incorporates the complexities of interventions and their impact on the women who experience them. The women’s interviews reveal that their birth experiences are often shaped by interventions and interactions with health care providers rather than, as dominant discourses state, choice and agency.

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## CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON RACIALIZATION, ETHNICIZATION AND BELONGING IN CANADA III

Session Code: RE\_1c

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-129

This session will analyze new and old types of racism in the context of who belongs to Canada and ideologies of Canadian citizenship. A broad view is taken in this session in terms of the possible critical reflections of belonging and how race is critically theorized and includes work on Black youth and students, racial microaggressions, and constructions of immigrant family violence.

Session Organizer and Chair: Lloyd Wong, University of Calgary

Presentations:

**1. Malissa Bryan, University of Guelph; Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph**

*Black Student Networks in Canadian Academic Spaces: Visibility, Resistance and Resilience*

This paper adopts a critical race theory framework to explore the lived experiences of self-identifying Black students who are members of the C. J. Munford Centre for People of Colour at the University of Guelph. More specifically, the paper examines the role of Black student networks in the lives of Black students attending a predominantly white institution by focusing on student's experiences of minority status, racial micro-aggressions, student peer relationships, and curriculum inclusion. Particular attention is paid to the modes of support and coping strategies students gain from having membership in a Black student network. Our study highlights how Black students who face varying levels of racial micro-aggressions from student peers in different university settings utilize Black collectives as safe spaces to mitigate the effects of these micro-aggressions, gain support from peers, celebrate Black culture and identity, and form informal peer networks. We conclude with recommendations to counter racism and promote Black excellence in academia. The study contributes to our understanding of processes of racialization, Black students' experience in predominantly white institutions, Black student collectives, and the post-secondary education of Black students in Canada.

**2. James Baker, Memorial University**

*An Examination of Racial Microaggressions as Observed by White Post-Secondary Youth*

In order to better understand the nature of prejudice, discrimination and racism in Newfoundland and Labrador, this paper will assess the prevalence and responses to observations of racial microaggressions among 30-40 post-secondary students aged 18-25 studying in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador. First coined in 1970, racial microaggressions are brief, daily, verbal or non-verbal exchanges that communicate negative views, ideas, or beliefs to or about people of colour because they belong to a racial minority group (Houshman et al. 2014; Solórzano et al. 2000; Sue et al. 2007; Sue 2003; Pierce et al. 1978). Using in-depth interviews, the specific questions to be explored are: How do White youth define racism? What are the nature of racial microaggressions as observed by White youth? Are there differences in the types of racial microaggressions as observed by White youth? This goal of this presentation then is to provide a preliminary overview of the results of the research.

**3. Mariama Zaami, University of Calgary; Ama Madibbo, University of Calgary**

*Black African Immigrant Youth in Alberta: Experiences of Social Inclusion in Calgary*

The goal of this paper is to gain an understanding of the factors promoting social inclusion from the perspective of Black African immigrant youth in Calgary. Most of the literature on Blacks and other visible minority youth in Canada is centered on challenges of integration, which have been identified in terms of exclusion from and within the education systems and labor market, and racial profiling,

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among other barriers. However, there is little research on youth from these communities, and their experiences of social inclusion in Canadian society. This paper fills this important gap by offering an understanding into the experiences of social inclusion of Black African youth in Calgary, a city that is arguably becoming increasingly diverse with the influx of immigrants from different countries and other Canadian provinces. Drawing on qualitative research methods (40 interviews- 20 females and 20 males) with Ghanaian and Sudanese youth immigrants, this paper incorporates meaningful insights from African immigrant youth on the drivers of social inclusion. The analysis is grounded in critical race theory (CRT) and the concept social inclusion. Overall, the findings suggest that Black African immigrant youth sense of inclusion is rooted in ethnic group and religious association, and a part of Calgary's broader society, namely, inclusion in activities such as Calgary stampede, African day celebrations, globe fest and reggae fest. The paper contributes a new perspective to understanding African immigrant youth experiences of integration into the mainstream Calgary community.

#### **4. Bahar Hashemi, University of Toronto**

*Canadian Newspaper Representations of Family violence among Immigrant Communities: analyzing shifts over time*

The media reports on family violence usually frame it as isolated individual incidents caused by individual pathology rather than resulting from larger structural inequalities and socially approved gender norms (see Bullock and Cubert, 2002; Fairbairn and Dawson, 2013; Gillespie et al., 2013; Meyers, 1994, 1997; Richards et al., 2011). However, when violence takes place in an immigrant family the coverage often attributes it to the community and describes it as a product of ethnic culture and ethnic values (Bullock and Jafri, 2001; Essed, 1996; Haque, 2010J; Jiwani, 1992; Jiwani and young, 2006; Meetoo and Mirza, 2007; Meyers, 1997; Mohanty, 1991; Razack, 1994; Shaikh, 2012). Family violence in immigrant communities is frequently "culturalized" (Razack, 1994) and explained as resulting from traditions particular to the ethnic community within which families are located. This paper qualitatively examines Canadian newspaper representations of family violence among immigrant communities. Through a critical discourse analysis of the articles about family violence published in the Globe and Mail from 1960 to present, I ask what discourses of immigrant family violence are constructed through the media? And how do these discourses change over time?

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## DISABILITY MATERIALISMS: BODIES, MINDS, WORLDS

Session Code: Dis\_1

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-107

This session aims to contribute to current sociological analysis of disability both theoretically and methodologically. We invite papers that explore disability as a shifting and dynamic concept, rather than a merely determined empirical fact (Shuttleworth and Meekosha 2012:351). There is a range of possibilities for studying disability through a sociological lens. Some possible avenues of inquiry include: the experiences of disabled people in relation to sexual desires, practices, and identities; applying recent contributions from social movements theory to our understanding of the disability rights movements both in Canada and across the globe; issues related to (in)accessibility and ableism; exploring the concept of neurodiversity; and unpacking the many intersections of disability.

Session Organizers: Katie Aubrecht, Mount Saint Vincent University; Sarah Margaret Campbell, Concordia University; Nadine Changfoot, Trent University; Carla Rice, University of Guelph; Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University

Session Chair: Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University

Presentations:

### **1. Katie Aubrecht, Mount Saint Vincent University**

*Dementia Arts and Activism and the Corporeality of Dementia Research*

This presentation shares insights from a disability studies-informed interpretive sociological analysis of the dys-appearance of the body (Leder, 1990) within published research on dementia arts and activism (2005-2015). Research that examines dementia arts and activism problematizes positivist approaches to dementia that emphasize mental capacities at the expense of disembodied people living with dementia. Arts-based approaches that explicitly support opportunities for meaningful participation through creative expression are proposed. This is done, with the assumption that dementia arts research can enhance the visibility of individuality, interdependence and agency, and the possibilities for collective recognition and mobilization against the marginalization and oppression of people living with dementia. And yet, within research on dementia arts and activism, there is limited to no discussion of the significant influence of social and embodied differences, informed by race and ethnicity, class, gender, sexualities and disabilities, on the conditions of artistic production and aesthetic engagement. This presentation reflects on the reproduction of tacit understandings of the body (as white, male, secular, heterosexual, living with dementia but nondisabled) in research on dementia arts and activism, as a call for greater attention to the corporeality of dementia research.

### **2. Nadine Changfoot, Trent University; Carla Rice, University of Guelph**

*Aging and Disability: Futurities of New Materialisms*

Project Re•Vision, a media lab that works with aggrieved communities has generated an archive of over 100 digital stories and has held 15 digital media workshops, led by disability-identified artists, in which people living with mind/body differences and healthcare providers create short videos aimed at changing how disability is understood and responded to in health care systems. The Project has also created a nine-woman/genderqueer theatre production, written and co-devised by the actors and performed in a variety of healthcare and educational settings in Southern Ontario. Storytellers, through their narrative films, revealed a rich diversity of stories of embodied difference. One of the intersections that came to light was disability and aging. Recent scholarship in aging studies and disability studies, critical gerontology and the health humanities identifies a dearth of empirical and theory work focused on exploring the relationship between disability and aging.

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Critical disability studies has not yet fully addressed aging, thus tacitly implying a position that disability is independent of aging. In contrast, aging does not escape and is largely conflated with disability (Chivers 2011) and de facto consigns and resigns the older adult to steady, quickening downward decline and loss of physical and mental facility. We argue that aging with and into disability are at once distinct and integral multifaceted experiences that chasten both cultural representations of aging only as grimly downhill and of disability as separate and shorn from growing old. Stories of aging with and into disability strongly suggest that critical scholars must push systems and discourses to become more welcoming and accepting of disability and aging embodiments and experiences. In this paper, we present and analyze six narrative films made through Project Re•Vision by diversely-located people living with mind/body differences and care health providers that engage themes of aging, disability and time, and provide alternatives for re-enacting and understanding relationships between non-normative embodiments and temporalities anew. We read the films through a body becoming lens that frees embodied differences from normative trajectories prescribed by neoliberal and biomedical logics, and that avoids collapsing or predicting the becomings of these as distinct yet overlapping and entangled embodiments. Our aim is to interrogate the filmmakers' embodied mediations to create new subject positions that open possibilities, including affective, social, and cultural, for intergenerational and intercorporeal coalition building among all those with non-normative and complex embodiments.

### **3. Danielle Landry, York University and Ryerson University**

*Psychiatric survivor-led research in Canada: 'Talking' recovery, resisting psychiatry, and reclaiming madness*

Beginning with a discussion of what constitutes psychiatric survivor-led research in the Canadian context, this paper will present on the findings of a critical discourse analysis of published accounts of survivor-led research over the last thirty years. Though they are varied, these texts demonstrate a rhetorical shift from a focus on the individual mind/body out to the social world experienced by psychiatric consumer/survivors. This study suggests that survivor-led research texts engage with a recovery discourse in order to push back against dominant biomedical and psychiatric discourses. Recovery is taken up in numerous ways; at times it is uncritically adopted, openly challenged, or even applied in contradictory or problematic ways. Though the consumer/survivor/ex-patient movement is noted as being one of the originating sources of recovery discourse, some of these survivor-led research texts directly critiqued recovery, particularly the ways in which it is being co-opted and professionalized. Further, this study indicates that survivor-led research is generating new language for understanding madness and distress that is rooted in a psychiatric consumer/survivor perspective.

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### EARNING AND CARING: EXPLORING THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN EMPLOYMENT AND FAMILY

Session Code: CrSRC\_1b

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-147

These papers examine how the economy -- from the labour market (and earnings) for women to the housing market -- affects families.

Session Organizer(s): Bonnie Fox, University of Toronto

Session Chair: Susan Braedley, Carleton University

Presentations:

#### 1. **Meryn Severson, University of Alberta**

*Housing, affordability, and fertility across Canadian Regions: Results from the 2011 General Social Survey*

Homeownership remains a central goal for many Canadians and a key marker of the transition to adulthood. However, rising problems with housing affordability, particularly in Ontario and British Columbia, could have repercussions on the ability to purchase normative housing for family formation. This paper examines the relationship between number of children born, age at first birth, homeownership, and housing types across five Canadian regions. I analyze data from the 2011 General Social Survey using ordinary least squares regression. I find that homeownership is negatively associated with number of children born and positively associated with age at first birth. However, living in single detached dwellings, both rented and owned, is positively associated with number of children and negatively associated with age at first birth. This suggests that the costs of homeownership could compete with the costs of childbearing, while single-family dwellings continue to be the normative housing for families. In addition, the disparities in homeownership, dwelling types and fertility are larger in the least affordable housing markets of Ontario and British Columbia than in the more affordable markets of the Prairies and the Atlantic provinces, suggesting that affordability of normative housing influences fertility as well.

#### 2. **Ivy Bourgeault, University of Ottawa; Lois Jackson, Dalhousie University; Audrey Krusselbrink, Acadia University; Sheri Price, Dalhousie University; Pauline Gardiner Barber, Dalhousie University; Michael Leiter, Acadia University; Shiva Nourpanah, Dalhousie University**

*Beyond the workplace: Employment-related geographic mobility among health workers, and impacts on family members*

Many health workers travel as part of their jobs, and engage in this mobility on a daily, or less frequent, basis. Relatively little attention has been given to how this employment-related geographic mobility (ERGM) influences health workers' home life, and specifically how it affects their family members. Individual interviews were conducted with 23 professional (nurses, MDs and social workers) and paraprofessional (personal care assistants) health workers who are mobile as part of their work. Interviews were audiotaped and transcribed verbatim, and transcripts were coded using the AtlasTI software program using the constant comparison method of analysis. The impacts of ERGM on family life and family members varied. Some participants, for example, spoke of work mobility as having, at times, positive influences on their household relationships. For example, in some instances mobility and related flexible work schedules, provided flexibility in completing household chores and thus time spent with family. Other participants suggested that their ERGM sometimes caused stress for family members (e.g., when the health worker was travelling in unsafe conditions). This research places a spotlight on ERGM among health workers, and indicates that there are varied impacts of ERGM on family life and family members.



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### **3. John Jayachandran, Concordia University of Edmonton; Dale Schlenker, Concordia University of Edmonton**

#### *Work and Family Balance in Canada: a Causal Model*

Researchers and policy makers for the past few decades have attempted to better understand the implications of complex interactions between the domains of work and family environment. But, they have not yet developed a well-integrated conceptual model to provide an overall picture of the situation, especially for single and married parents in Canada. Our main objective in this paper is three-fold: First, we review and critique causal mechanisms discussed in the work-family literature. Second, we develop and test a causal model by using the Canadian General Social Survey, 2011 data. We test the model for categories of marital status and gender by selecting causal factors identified in previous literature. Finally, we provide policy suggestions and practical implications of “family-friendly” policies in different regions of Canada. Results show that single mothers feel more family-to-work conflict than single fathers, married mothers, and married fathers. Women report more balance when they give priority to family; men report less balance when they are time-crunched due to work and more balance when they make changes to work schedule due to family responsibilities. These findings indicate that marital status and gender create distinct contexts that shape employed parents’ perceived work-to-family conflict.

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## EMPIRICAL STUDIES IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION: A FOCUS ON RACE AND IDENTITY

Session Code: SERC\_1c

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-124A

We invite papers that empirically investigate topics within the sociology of education. Papers using either quantitative or qualitative approaches are encouraged, provided that some analysis of data/findings have been undertaken. Strong ties to theoretical orientations within the sociology of education are also included.

Session Organizers: Karen Robson, York University; Wolfgang Lehmann, Western University

Session Chair: Karen Robson, York University

Presentations:

### 1. **R.C. George, York University**

*Beyond Hoop Dreams: Black Canadian Female Basketball athletes and U.S athletic scholarships*

Scholarly research indicates that Canadian Black students often use sports, such as basketball, to negotiate inequitable schooling environments and define athletic success as obtaining U.S. athletic scholarships. These discourses tend to be highly dominated by the experiences of Black males, who receive more social and economic supports and opportunities, which boosts athletic performance, but often at the cost of eventual poor social, economic and educational outcomes. Obscured from the narrative are the specific and gendered experiences of Black Canadian female student-athletes also engaging with sport in these ways, but with less social and economic supports and opportunities than their male counterparts. How do they navigate their athletic and academic goals? How do race, class and gender shape their educational and athletic experiences? Are they successful or unsuccessful in their objectives and in which ways?

It is with these questions in mind that I aim to theorize how Black Canadian female athletes operate within the racialized, gendered and classed context of competitive sport. I will also examine the specific ways in which these athletes navigate this contested space and its impact on their athletic and educational outcomes. This research contributes to a body of knowledge that currently neglects the specific experiences of Black Canadian female athletes by elucidating the ways in which the axis of gender, intersecting with class and race, creates distinct athletic and educational experiences and opportunities from those that currently dominate the Black male-centered discourse. This research critically interrogates the intersecting, overlapping and problematic relationships between race, class, gender, sport and education.

### 2. **Diane Farmer, University of Toronto OISE, CREFO**

*Empowering participants: The use of creative visual methods with young people in a school ethnography*

How do we capture the complex terrain and multiplicity of youth imagination, narrative, expressive creations and conflicting representations within their trajectories while empowering their voice? To explore this question, I draw on a multi-sited school ethnography conducted in Ontario, Canada (Farmer, SSHRC, 2009-2012) wherein visual language portraits (Busch, 2010), and photography (Cappello, 2005; Jorgenson & Sullivan, 2009) served as artifacts that enabled students to make explicit their own transnational familial connections, travel and virtual mobility.

My presentation asks: what can be expressed 'better' or differently through new approaches, such as in using creative visual methods? What is the potential of a reflexive approach to knowledge building? Creative visual methods – along with conventional methods may “complement, extend or

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challenge our understandings of young people's lives" (Heath et al. 2000: 126). What changes when doing research along with children and youth? And what principles might potentially serve in supporting studies with older participants? Experience gained from this three-year project will be illustrated through selected data generated in interviews with students and teachers. I will also discuss different epistemological positions made available to the researcher and indicate the position I took pertaining to the analysis and findings as principal investigator.

### **3. Janelle Brady, University of Toronto**

#### *On the Coloniality of Community-School Partnerships*

Using anti-colonial theory, this paper explores the ways in which community-school partnerships are still deeply rooted in colonialism. Examining K-12 schools public schools in Toronto's 'inner-city' neighbourhoods, it is evident that many still operate within White supremacy centering eurocentricity. Racialized students are labelled "at-risk" and consequently streamed into applied (college level), locally developed (workplace level) and special education classes (James, 2012; Bhattacharjee, 2003; Henry & Tator, 2010). Only 9% of Black students are in Academic (university level) programs in comparison to 30% of their White peers according to the Toronto District School Board's Student Census report, which illustrates the larger systemic "school-to-prison pipeline" phenomena. Many community-based organizations have formed meaningful relationships with racialized students by initiating after-school programs. Many of these role-models are racialized themselves. Though a positive step forward, having racialized role models in school-community partnerships also (re)produces the dynamics of colonial histories with racialized volunteers and staff 'coming into' schools, while those within the system in positions of power are white with a few tokenized racialized bodies. In this paper, through anti-colonial theory, I will examine the relationships between 'the school' and 'the community' to harness a more nuanced account of such 'partnerships'.

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### ENERGIZING AND SUSTAINING EMERGING ADULTS: HOUSING AND LABOUR TRENDS

Session Code: CAS\_4

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-109

Papers presented during this session will address housing and labour trends as they relate to emerging adults in Canada. Specifically encouraged are papers addressing issues relating to leaving home, multigenerational living, home ownership trends, school-to-work transitions, labour entry, relocation and/or changes in career path. Research that speaks to changes in trends and challenges in launching adult children and energizing their sustainability within society will be considered relevant to this session. Equally requested is research describing and analyzing experiences of emerging adulthood, individualization and personal life. Both analyses based on quantitative studies of labour and housing trends or qualitative analyses of experiences of emerging adulthood, work-life and households are welcomed. Theoretically, the concepts and frameworks of Jeffrey Arnett, (emerging adulthood), Ulrich Beck and Elisabeth Beck-Gernsheim (individualization) and Carole Smart (personal life) may be applied and discussed.

Session Organizer and Chair: Kelly Ruest, Carleton University and SD&G Developmental Services Centre

Presentations:

#### **1. Cara Nightingale, Brock University**

*Racial Discrimination in Emerging Adults' Housing Searches*

Emerging adulthood is often characterized by individuals leaving their parents' homes and embracing their newfound independence, an experience sometimes prompted by the pursuit of post-secondary education. For some, searching for off-campus housing is a relatively simple process, but this search can be significantly more complicated for others, who may encounter discrimination, including racial discrimination, throughout the process of securing housing. Drawing on qualitative, semi-structured interviews with 14 undergraduate and graduate students attending Brock University in St. Catharines, Ontario, this presentation will discuss the perceptions and experiences of racial discrimination in emerging adults' searches for off-campus housing in the Niagara Region. The results indicate that, in addition to their vulnerability linked to age and inexperience in dealing with landlords and the housing market, several racialized students described encountering racial discrimination in both their housing searches and experiences in off-campus housing, making the task of finding suitable housing more difficult. The implications of a discriminatory housing market on emerging adulthood are explored.

#### **2. Laura Wright, University of Alberta**

*A Mixed-Method Examination of the Transition to Adulthood of Apprentices in the Skilled Trades*

Apprenticeship programs are promoted as a way to facilitate youth's transition from school-to-work. Some purported benefits of entering the skilled trades are less student debt, the ability to 'earn while you learn,' and stable employment. This potentially condensed transition from school-to-work may translate into achieving other markers of adulthood at an earlier age. In this paper I draw on qualitative interviews with young men in the skilled trades to explore their experiences in apprenticeship programs and if they believe their educational choices have given them an advantage in their transition to adulthood. I then turn to the 2011 GSS, a nationally representative survey, and Cox modeling to examine three early adult transitions - home-leaving, first union, and first marriage - to determine if apprenticeship programs facilitate earlier transitions compared to other educational streams at the national level. I find that the perceptions of a quicker transition to adulthood are generally well founded. Men in the trades tend to leave home earlier than their peers with a high school diploma or less, or those with a college or university credential. They also form

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their first unions at younger ages, but marry later on average than their more highly educated counterparts.

### **3. Ernie Alama, Aspen Family and Community Network Society; Heather Schmidt, Aspen Family and Community Network Society; Ameera Memon, Aspen Family and Community Network Society**

*Self-conceptualizations, social expectations and natural supports: experiences of vulnerable youths in transition to adulthood*

The transition to adulthood is a distinct development period of heightened stress and uncertainty in the life course which includes critical decision making about social roles and independence. For most youths, emerging adulthood is marked by "independence from social responsibilities" (Arnett, 2000); often drawing on a range of supports and communities to seek guidance and resources and to explore personal identity and worldviews (Blakeslee 2012). However, emerging adulthood experiences for system-involved youths are found to be more complex and disjointed, marked by transience in relationships, residences and supports (Arnett, 2000). This paper presents an exploratory case analysis of two vulnerable and system-involved youths transitioning to adulthood and facing the pressure of systemic and social expectations around 'independence' and 'adult' roles. The fourteen-month case study engaged participants through in-depth interviews and field visits; and covered topics like personal life conceptions of transitions, individualization, adulthood, and structural factors supportive or restrictive to identity explorations (an emerging adulthood characteristic). The findings cut across issues relating to leaving home, building social networks and school-to-work transitions. The study, further suggests the use of natural supports as an alternative model to build 'successful transitions' to adulthood.

### **4. Kelly Ruest, Carleton University and SD&G Developmental Services Centre**

*Emerging Adulthood and The Sociological Significance of Home Ownership*

Adulthood has typically been analyzed by sociologists using specific transitional markers such as "completing schooling, beginning full-time work, financial independence, getting married and becoming a parent (Aronson, 2008:60)." How significant are these markers for women today? Beginning with qualitative research derived from my dissertation, I examine the participants' various perspectives on these markers and more specifically, the significance of leaving home and home ownership to their personal concept of self as adult. This discussion will focus on the importance of education, work, and home ownership in relation to the concept of commodification of adulthood for women. This presentation seeks to engage a dialogue regarding the analysis of social life course markers given shifting life course trends. This presentation will be set within the theoretical context of individualization (Beck and Beck-Gernsheim, 2002) and in relation to the concept of personal life (Carol Smart, 2007).

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## FEMINIST POLITICS OF INTERSECTIONALITY AND SOLIDARITY

Session Code: Fem\_1

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-106

Race, gender, class, (dis)ability, sexuality and other axes of power serve as intersecting sites of oppression. As such, the theoretical framework of intersectionality identifies the simultaneity of crosscutting social differences and identities, as well as examines the overlapping forms of systemic marginalization. Intersectionality becomes meaningful by examining the impacts of structural power and systemic disadvantage on people's lived experiences and life chances. However, in the face of identity politics, feminist intersectionality is challenged to carve out expressions of solidarity through collaboration across difference.

Session Organizers and Chairs: Maureen Kihika, Simon Fraser University; Jennifer Thomas, Simon Fraser University

Presentations:

### 1. **Gada Mahrouse, Simone de Beauvoir Institute, Concordia University**

*Eisha Marjara's creative expressions of the simultaneity of identities*

This paper posits the work of Montreal-based filmmaker and novelist Eisha Marjara as effective texts for teaching about the simultaneity of identities and feminist intersectional theories. Focussing on her 1998 autobiographical feature documentary entitled "Desperately Seeking Helen" (National Film board of Canada) and her recent publication of her first novel "Faerie" written for young adults (Arsenal Pulp Press), the paper is premised upon Avtar Brah (1996) contention that "self-reflexive autobiographical accounts often provide critical insights into political ramifications of border crossings across multiple positioning" (p. 205). I consider how these texts help to convey the messy interplay of race and gender vis-à-vis memory, embodiment, identity, migrations, nationalisms, and states.

### 2. **Leslie Nichols, Osgoode Hall Law School**

*Motherhood and Unemployment: Intersectional Experiences from Toronto and Halifax*

Motherhood is central to women's lived experiences. Motherwork affects women's ability to integrate into the labour market, particularly the primary labour market, which has more secure and better paying jobs. The federal government is misguided in its policies which assume that women can actively choose when to enter the labour market. As Teghtsoonian (1996) points out, women do not have free choice regarding either social reproduction or wage work. The deficient federal childcare program (Little 2004; Mikkonen and Raphael 2010) and work interruptions and job choices linked to childcare (Krahn et al. 2008) are barriers which push women toward precarious employment in the secondary labour market. It can be argued that these policies leave few choices for women; only women in upper socioeconomic strata have resources and choices related to their employment (Little 2004).

Over the past few years, the number of workers with nonstandard, unstable, and precarious employment has increased. The detrimental effects of neoliberal market policies are well known. Further explorations of the differential impacts on women with intersectional identities are needed, particularly in an era of increasing employment precarity. This qualitative study of unemployed women's lived experiences in Toronto and Halifax explores the challenges which unemployed women from diverse backgrounds face, including financial impacts, job searches, the need for retraining, health impacts, and employment precarity.

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### 3. **Suzanne Lenon, University of Lethbridge**

*Intersectionality, Feminism and the Law: Challenges & Im/Possibilities*

This paper analyzes the submissions made by the feminist legal education and advocacy organization, West Coast LEAF, to the 2011 Polygamy Reference. The apprehension of polygamy's gendered harms was central to the Reference case, and West Coast LEAF offered one of the most nuanced proposals of how the criminal prohibition on polygamy should be interpreted with respect to harm. In this paper, I discuss the challenges and im/possibilities faced by West Coast LEAF in articulating a feminist politics of intersectionality (with respect to "women's experiences" of polygamy) given law's imperative for Truth. For the feminist legal project, this Truth assumes that women share a core of oppression based on gender. I examine the racialized effects of succumbing to the notion of an "essential woman" (Harris 1990) that West Coast LEAF's position engenders. Drawing on the work of critical race feminist legal scholars, I conclude the paper with a discussion on the urgent need for feminist legal practice to re-vision what is meant by the category of "women's experiences" through a lens of intersectionality.

### 4. **Valerie Stam, Carleton University**

*Articulating a Research Ethic of Solidarity: Limits and Possibilities*

Research is often carried out across difference. There are many critiques of the othering gaze of academia (Brighenti, 2007; Pillow, 2003; Said, 1989; Tuck & Yang, 2014). There are also critiques of academic allies "behaving badly" (McKinnon, n.d.; Vest, 2013). Feminist scholars, participatory action research (PAR) practitioners, and indigenous researchers offer alternative ways of knowing and doing. Inspired by my own experiments as a feminist scholar using PAR in Canada and abroad, this paper outlines the genesis of my own solidarity ethics and provides insight into the moral fibre of what feeds and nourishes collaboration across difference: an ethic of solidarity. My previous field work in India and Senegal, and my current research with Somali immigrants in Canada and the Netherlands, provide empirical examples of a relational solidarity ethic at work. Building on scholarship around intersectionality, this paper articulates an ethical stance towards research across difference which foregrounds mutual accountability and a spirit of co-creation and provides practical launching points for other researchers. Using intersectionality as a guiding thread, I engage with theories around whiteness (Frankenberg, 1993; Srivastava, 2005), epistemic injustice (Medina, 2011; Pohlhaus, 2012), and solidarity ethics (Reynolds, 2014) to articulate a roadmap for ethical research across difference.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### RESPONDING TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN II: UNDERSTANDING AND RESPONDING TO INTIMATE PARTNER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Session Code: SVRC\_2b

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-121

The effectiveness of social and legal responses to violence has been the subject of much debate in recent decades. A key focus of attention during this period has been various forms of violence against women. Legislative and policy transformations have occurred as a result with international laws, agreements, treaties, and conventions increasingly identifying violence against women as a serious violation of human rights. Focusing on social and legal responses, studies have also examined the types and efficacy of responses, programs and initiatives that have been implemented to target this social problem. In Canada, we have not lagged behind in this social movement in terms of both policy and research initiatives. Papers in this session focus on the increasing role of digital technologies in both the perpetration of violence against women as well as society's response, criminal release conditions in cases of intimate partner violence, and factors that influence women's decision to report to police.

Session Organizer: Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Session Chair: Katherine Ainsley Morton, Memorial University

Presentations:

#### **1. Jordan Fairbairn, Western University**

*The Tech Factor: Exploring Digital Media in the Context of Domestic Homicide Deaths in Ontario*

Widespread adoption of recent digital technologies (e.g. texting, GPS systems) and social media (e.g. Facebook, Instagram) shapes people's everyday communications and personal relationships. It also shapes the form and nature of harassment and violence (see Powell, 2010), and is therefore important to explore in the context of domestic violence deaths. We know that a majority of domestic homicide cases involve multiple risk factors including jealousy and possessiveness, and a history of violence (emotional, psychological, and/or physical) violence (Ontario DVDRC, 2014). However, we know little about the role of digital technology in these events and what technology use and social media activities can tell us about individual, relationship, community, and/or societal risk factors for domestic homicide.

In this paper, I explore the role of technology in domestic violence homicides between 2003 and 2014. Drawing from (1) news media accounts of these deaths and their criminal justice proceedings (where present), and (2) case study reviews of domestic homicides deaths in Ontario from 2003-2012, I consider how victims experiences of risk and violence may be influenced by new technologies, and what opportunities for risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning could be identified by focusing on these experiences.

#### **2. Lorena Kembel, University of Calgary**

*Perceptions of Risk and Coping Mechanisms Among Victims of Domestic Violence*

In an attempt to reduce recidivism among offenders and provide greater safety for victims, a multi-agency approach was developed to deal with domestic violence in Central Alberta. This collaborative approach aims to provide a coordinated response to domestic violence. As part of this initiative, a pilot project was undertaken to equip high-risk domestic violence offenders with Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking technologies. Independent of this, a GPS tracking device has been made available to victims of domestic violence through a local Women's Emergency Shelter. Given evolving technological advances, GPS tracking has increasingly been applied to domestic violence situations.



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To date, little research exists surrounding the use of GPS technologies and their effects on victims of domestic violence. Through interviews with 16 women, this study examines how victims perceive and cope with domestic violence with and without the presence of GPS technologies, with the goal of contributing to a greater understanding of the benefits and challenges associated with these programs, as well as to inform policy and better protect women involved in domestic violence.

**3. Betty Barrett, University of Windsor; Amy Peirone, University of Windsor, Chi Cheung, University of Windsor; Nazim Habibov, University of Windsor**

*Pathways to police contact for spousal violence survivors: Untangling the effects of individual and neighborhood level factors on survivors' reporting behaviors*

Rational choice theory indicates individuals engage in a cost-benefit analysis when determining whether to contact the police in the aftermath of a crime. For spousal violence survivors this process may be particularly complicated. A feminist intersectional analysis would suggest that the perceived costs and benefits of police interaction differ based on unique social locations and identities; while normative theory suggests it is not just individual factors, but rather neighborhood social norms that may influence reporting practices. Consistent with these perspectives, this study assessed the pathways through which survivors of spousal violence come into contact with police, as well as their motivations for soliciting or not soliciting police protection. Using a sample of 685 male and female spousal violence survivors from the 2009 Canadian General Social Survey (GSS) we assessed the association between socio-demographic characteristics, violence characteristics, and neighborhood characteristics, and police contact as a result of spousal violence. The association of these factors on motivations for soliciting police protection, as well as the association of these factors on reasons for not contacting police was also assessed. Results indicate that severity of violence was a more salient predictor of motivations for contacting the police than individual or neighborhood level characteristics.

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## THEORIZING CULTURE AND COLLECTIVE REPRESENTATIONS I

Session Code: The\_RC\_1a

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-119

Two advances in cultural sociology have opened rich new space for theoretical debate about the meaning and significance of culture. On one hand, sociologists have largely abandoned the vague and sweeping concepts of culture from the twentieth century. Culture is now understood in a more analytically precise sense as the symbolic forms, meanings, and social imaginaries through which people interpret and act in the world. On the other hand, and alongside this new analytical precision, culture is now recognized as possessing some degree of analytical independence. Sociologists no longer see culture as the soft, subjective stuff of social life that can only be explained in relation to more objective structures of power. The symbolic forms of social life are now recognized as themselves potentially creative, structuring powers that shape social life. Papers in these sessions engage with culture as both an analytic category and a structuring force in everyday life.

Session Organizers: Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph; Peter Mallory, St. Francis Xavier University

Session Chair: Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph

Presentations:

### 1. **Mike Follert, University of Guelph**

*Anti-social imaginaries*

Neoliberalism and neoconservatism constitute two late modern social imaginaries, each premised in part on a disavowal (*Verleugnung*) of 'the social'. Where neoliberalism does speak of the social, it is in the thinnest sense, as that which is artificial, willful, contractual, and fleeting. Neoconservatism, I suggest, negates the social as well, but by reverting to the absolute thickness of familial bonds, or community built on a closed familial model. While the two imaginaries are often at odds with each other in public discourse, and exist as strange bedfellows in politics proper (Wendy Brown's 'American Nightmare'), they find affinity in their mutual denial of the social as excess or externality (qua Durkheimian social facts). As social imaginaries, however, both are themselves ineluctably haunted by the social – that is, by society as something more than Thatcher's infamous affirmation of mere "individual men and women, and...families." I seek to demonstrate the unbearable excess of the social in some of its more noteworthy negations, ranging from the discourses of Hayek to Harper. In doing so I also seek to revive this conceptual terrain that is at the core of the discipline of sociology.

### 2. **Jesse Carlson, Brandon University; Peter Mallory, St. Francis Xavier University**

*Friendships, Networks, and the New Spirit of Capitalism*

What can we learn about the cultural meanings of personal bonds by turning to popular success literature? Can it help us to make sense of the new social "spirit" of capitalism? Social and political theory still takes as its object of criticism the bounded, autonomous, liberal subject. But this is not at all the subject that underlies the new success literature, where one finds instead a social conception of the person, as well as values such as community, generosity, trust, reciprocity, etc. This paper argues that critical assessments of the disembedded and lonely modern subject have already been incorporated into modern success literature, often by cribbing from extant scholarly social critique. Through an examination of currently popular success literature, we turn our attention to the networked subject, the new 'socializing subject' of contemporary capitalism.

### 3. **Chantelle Marlor, University of the Fraser Valley; Katherine Watson, University of the Fraser Valley**

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*What does it mean to take culture seriously? Exploring the Relationship between Culture and Structure in a Microcosm*

Most sociologists would agree that “structure” refers to fixed or relatively permanent patterns of social organization related to things like rules, laws, and other durable forms of social organization. Most would also agree that culture is about values, beliefs and meanings. Beyond this, however, there is far less clarity or consistency in relation to sociological conceptions of culture or explanations of how culture is related to structure. In the research presented here, culture is assumed to be more than a by-product of social structure. Exactly how to conceive of culture and how to depict culture in relation to structure, however, is left as an open empirical question. The research uses interview data and document analysis to examine culture and structure at a mid-sized university. The university is used as a microcosm for understanding general social dynamics. In our analysis we explore the possibility that culture can meaningfully be conceptualizing as something that encompasses structure. Even when conceiving of culture in a more conservative manner, however, the research suggests that the relationship between culture and structure is complex and multi-directional, affected by time, location, scale, and interactions that occur both within and across the boundaries of the microcosm.

#### **4. Gordon Brett, University of Toronto**

*From ‘a taste for violence’ to ‘tasteful violence’: Unpacking enjoyment within Mixed Martial Arts Media*

Despite the large amount of sociological and sports media work Mixed Martial Arts (MMA), there is a dearth of literature on MMA specific media, where devoted fans largely turn for information and opinion. Deploying Bourdieu's concept of 'cultural intermediaries', this paper highlights the ways in which MMA media distribute and create taste-based 'distinctions' and construct both a 'highbrow' MMA audience and corresponding aesthetic disposition. Rather than distributing 'legitimate' culture to middle-class audiences, this paper points to intermediaries as creators and distributors of highbrow aesthetic logics - appealing to the tastes of cultural omnivores. Through this, I unpack three different intersections of taste and violence, which I call excessive, palatable, and aesthetic violence, and their connection to the enjoyment of MMA. This research is conducted through a content analysis of the 'MMA Beat', an online panel discussion of the relevant MMA news and events, composed of prominent MMA journalists from the most popular MMA media outlets.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## ANIMALS AND SOCIETY: A FOCUS ON THE HUMAN-ANIMAL BOND

Session Code: AnS\_1

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-109

It is undeniable that nonhuman animals are an important part of society. Sociology, however, has traditionally paid minimal attention to this. It was not until the late 1970s that a discussion opened in the discipline, with topics ranging from the experience of grief with family pets to the ethics of confinement with livestock. It was advanced that by incorporating animals in sociological inquiry it could offer insight into key areas, such as the family, criminology, and the environment. This session aims to explore the advantages to addressing the complex relationships between humans and other animals in sociology, with a particular focus on zoophilia – that is, the positive health benefits of animals in our lives through our bonds with them. It has long been recognized in related disciplines that the study of animals can help us to understand what it means to be human. There is much for sociology to explore in research, theory and practice.

Session Organizers: Darlene Chalmers, University of Regina; Colleen Dell, University of Saskatchewan; James Gillett, McMaster University

Session Chair: Colleen Dell, University of Saskatchewan

Session Discussant: Darlene Chalmers, University of Regina

Presentations:

### **1. Rochelle Stevenson, University of Windsor**

*Companion Animals and Bereavement: Acceptance and Healing on the Internet*

Companion animals are an important part of life for many people. Recent ownership statistics indicate that 57 percent of homes in Canada, and 67 percent of homes in the United States have at least one pet, the most common being dogs and cats (Ipsos Public Affairs, 2013). Companion animals are increasingly being considered part of the family with very strong bonds between the human and animal members (Beck & Madresh, 2008; Cohen, 2002; Turner, 2005; Veivers, 1985). Yet even as the importance of this relationship is acknowledged in some areas of social life while the animal is living, the importance of the relationship, and therefore the depth of the grief, is often disregarded after the pet has died.

This research study is a thematic textual analysis exploring the emotions and sentiments expressed on two pet loss Internet forums. The expected emotions of grief and guilt were expressed, but more unexpected were the positive emotions expressed, classified into three themes of community, hope, and humour. These themes focused on the benefits of the human-animal bond, as well as validation of grief and acceptance of the emotions of the human companion. The study concludes with an analysis of the shifting human-animal relationship and the necessity for social acceptance and validation of the human companion's emotions following the loss of a companion animal. Corbin (2006) has noted that "for many bereaved pet owners, there was a struggle to find accepted means of expression and support for their painful emotions" (p. 146). Internet forums can offer an easily accessible and supportive community to help deal with one's grief after losing a beloved companion animal.

### **2. Sarah Lindsay, McMaster University**

*The Systemic Crisis of "Companion Animal" Shelters in Canada and the U.S.A.: Killing, Not Caring*

Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCAs), Humane Societies, and other rescue organizations in Canada and the United States commonly operate in three main ways: as open

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admission facilities, no-kill shelters, or in-home foster programs. All are funded independently by charitable donations, unmonitored, and largely unregulated. Often, only a few of these surrendered or stray “companion animals” make it out of the shelter alive; up to 85% of these beings are euthanized. This paper makes a theoretical contribution to the emerging sociological field of human-nonhuman relations by reframing the perpetual and persistent high rates of euthanasia in Canadian and U.S. shelters as killing. Drawing on alternative, equity-based approaches such as citizenship theory and sanctuary care, this paper seeks to rethink hierarchical structures in favour of a radical, anti-speciesist societal reorganization of human and nonhuman beings. To achieve that, I detail shelter life and death as described by activists, researchers, shelter workers, and agencies to sketch current conditions on the ground. This paper moves discourse forward in the under-researched areas of human-“companion animal” cohabitation, bonds, and social order, uncovering an ethical and socio-structural crisis of killing, not caring.

### **3. Colleen Dell, University of Saskatchewan; Nancy Poole**

*PAWSitive Reflections: How the Work of a St. John Ambulance Therapy Dog Supports a Trauma-Informed Approach to Prisoner Health*

Canada’s Correctional Investigator has found that mental health disorders, alone or in combination with alcohol and drug abuse, challenge public health and safety. Trauma is a key contributor among Canada’s inmate population. Therapy dogs can assist in supporting individuals with mental health, addiction, and trauma concerns. This paper is a case report of the work of a St. John Ambulance therapy dog in a trauma-informed approach to prisoner health. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration articulates six evidence based trauma principles for service providers; safety; trustworthiness and transparency; peer support; collaboration and mutuality; empowerment, voice, and choice; and cultural, historical, and gender issues. These principles are used as a lens to examine what the therapy dog appears to offer instinctively and effortlessly in its interactions with prisoners. Illustrative examples are provided.

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### CAREERS IN APPLIED SOCIOLOGY OUTSIDE ACADEME

Session Code: ASRC\_5

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-104

This session highlights the different types of work sociologists do in government, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations. In this session, sociologists doing applied work outside academe will describe how they use their sociological training in their work. Panelists will discuss issues pertaining to their educational training, job search strategies, work projects, and working environments and provide practical advice to students and colleagues interested in pursuing careers in applied sociology.

Session Organizer: Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada

Session Chair: Sara Cumming, Sheridan College

Panelists:

#### **Kyle Fraser, Defence Scientist, Department of National Defence**

#### **Mary Stratton, Owner/Managing Director, Mary Stratton Research Services**

*From Bus Stations to the Supreme Court and Back Again*

My career as a community-based social researcher has been an adventure and an honour that I am enthusiastic to share with current students. As a former high school drop out and immigrant to Canada, I entered university through an open-door program, ultimately attaining a PhD. My observations in bus stations have been a career inspiration. As a student I was fortunate to have opportunities to take part in collaborative university-community research, which allowed me to build a great applied research resume even before my PhD was completed. My PhD project involved high school students from four schools as collaborators in designing appropriate mixed method questions to understand student views on "getting an education." As Project Coordinator and later Research Director with the Canadian Forum on Civil Justice, I managed collaborative community-based projects including the SSHRC-CURA national Civil Justice System and the Public, and the Alberta Legal Services Mapping Project. Most recently I had the very exciting privilege of coordinating and evaluating the Edmonton Police Service body-worn video pilot. I am currently Managing Director of my own consulting company.

#### **Jasmine Thomas, Liquor and Gaming Authority of Manitoba, Research Analyst, University of Alberta**

*Regulation and the Sociological Imagination*

Jasmine is a PhD candidate in Sociology at the University of Alberta specializing in feminist anti-racism, migration and research methodology. In the late stages of writing her dissertation she took a full-time position with the Liquor and Gaming Authority of Manitoba (LGA) as a research analyst. Her role at the LGA utilizes many of the research tools she developed as a graduate student in sociology. The sociological imagination is extremely valuable in her work and my organization benefits from this understanding of how the personal activities of individuals impact broader society and vice versa. Sociological examinations of liquor-use and gambling are very useful, as this is a field where psychological and public health approaches are dominant.

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### **Laura Winters, Safe Harbour Outreach Project (SHOP) Coordinator, St. John's Status of Women Council**

*Academics and Activism: The development and implementation of a community support service for people who do sex work in St. John's, Newfoundland*

Laura Winters is a community worker and activist, as well as a PhD candidate in Sociology at the University of New Brunswick. She lives, works and researches in her home province of Newfoundland and Labrador, where she developed and currently runs SHOP (Safe Harbour Outreach Project), a support service whose mandate is to advocate for the human rights of sex workers. SHOP operates from a harm reduction, human rights framework, based on the understanding that sex workers are the experts of their own lives and communities know what is best for themselves. This is a front line, outreach service owned by the St. John's Status of Women Council. Laura is constantly inspired by the strength, tenacity and resistance displayed by sex workers in NL and across Canada, in their fight for better laws, better working conditions, and a better society free from stigma and discrimination. Laura has immense respect for participants of SHOP, and she considers herself extremely lucky to have the privilege of working and researching with Newfoundlanders who do sex work.

### **Julia Woodhall-Melnik, Centre for Research on Inner City Health, St. Michael's Hospital and Department of Health, Aging, & Society, McMaster University**

*Applied research focused on improving health and social outcomes for homeless populations*

Dr. Julia Woodhall-Melnik is a CIHR Post-Doctoral Fellow with the Department of Health, Aging, and Society at McMaster University and maintains an affiliation with the Centre for Research on Inner City Health at St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto. Her work focuses on improving health and social outcomes for homeless or unstably housed populations that often live with multiple vulnerabilities such as poverty, severe and persistent mental illness, substance addiction, and problem gambling. She uses community-based research methods to qualitatively and quantitatively explore mechanisms, programs, and policies for preventing housing loss and intervening once housing loss occurs. Julia's work has been published in academic journals, covered by multiple media outlets, and has been disseminated broadly to service providers and government stakeholders in Ontario.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON RACIALIZATION, ETHNICIZATION AND BELONGING IN CANADA IV

Session Code: RE\_1d

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-129

This session will analyze new and old types of racism in the context of who belongs to Canada and ideologies of Canadian citizenship. A broad view is taken in this session in terms of the possible critical reflections of belonging and how race is critically theorized with respect to: racialized immigrant youth in restorative justice programs; second-generation Portuguese and Jamaicans and multicultural ideology; the social construction of radicalization and home-grown terrorism; and the governmentality of Muslim women.

Session Organizer and Chair: Lloyd Wong, University of Calgary

Presentations:

#### 1. **Monetta Bailey, University of Calgary**

*Achieving Restorative Justice in the Extra-Judicial Sanction Program: Challenging the notion of colour-blind policies toward full inclusion and belonging*

This paper is taken from a larger investigation looking at the experiences of racialized immigrant youth referred to the Extra-Judicial Sanctions (EJS) program in Calgary, Alberta. Using Critical Race Theory (CRT) and Institutional Ethnography (IE) as frameworks, this study questions the likelihood of achieving transformative restorative justice goals in the cases of racialized and/or immigrant youth in the EJS program. In particular, we pay attention to the lack of mention of race, ethnicity and culture in the YCJA, in an attempt to challenge the neo-liberal notion of colour-blindness, suggesting a colour-conscious approach. Based on the responses of racialized and/or immigrant participants which indicate a desire to experience belonging to the wider Canadian society, it is suggested that this belonging must be fostered by inclusive policies at the institutional level. However, within the YCJA and EJS program, the lack of textual guidelines has been shown to be more harmful to racialized and/or immigrant individuals than beneficial. This results in restorative justice being ineffective in connecting these individuals to the larger community, and being transformative for those involved. Rather, what is needed is an explicitly inclusive, anti-racist, pro-immigrant stance taken by the YCJA and the EJS program.

#### 2. **Esra Ari, The Western University**

*Multicultural Ideology: Getting Beyond false consciousness. A comparative study of second-generation Jamaicans and second-generation Portuguese in Toronto*

This research examines the effects of "race" and "class" on the economic and social integration of second-generation Jamaicans and Portuguese into Canadian society and asks the question of "What role does multicultural ideology play in the integration of second-generation Jamaicans and Portuguese into multiethnic Canada?" Almost all critical literature on multiculturalism argues that majority of immigrants buy into multicultural ideology. In this sense, it is a false consciousness or useless. However, this study reminds us of positive meaning of ideology as well since ideologies can provide some frameworks which organize ways of resistance against the dominant social order. Most second-generation immigrants adopt multicultural ideology as a response to structural constraints, as a tool to struggle with racism and inequalities, and to create strategies for their social and economic integration into a white capitalist society. From this perspective, specifically, some second-generation Blacks manipulate multicultural ideology to provide rationales for themselves integrating into Canadian society. Hence, this study argues that it is more complicated. The ideology of multiculturalism can be both interpreted in a negative or orthodox Marxist way and in a positive or Gramscian way. As a research methodology, 43 in-depth interviews were conducted with second-generation Jamaicans and Portuguese in Toronto.



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### 3. **Kris Millett, Concordia University**

*"Amplifying the threat" – a critical review of recent literature on homegrown terrorism and youth radicalization in Canada*

In recent years, a flurry of media coverage, academic scholarship and government reports has emerged on the phenomenon of 'homegrown terrorism and youth radicalization' in the Canadian context. Such work is nearly entirely centered around the notion of 'Al Qaeda-inspired' terrorism and is influenced by recent events nationally and globally. This paper categorizes the literature based on the degree to which it (a) presents the gravity of terrorism/radicalization in terms of a threat to 'Canadian lives and the Canadian way of life', and (b) to which it frames immigrant and Muslim Canadian communities in a problematic, suspicious manner. The paper represents a portion of the author's ongoing doctoral research on homegrown terrorism as a sociological phenomenon, and outlines the need for further scholarly study that takes a more critical focus to the social construction of 'Islamic' based terrorism in Canada.

### 4. **Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor**

*The Contemporary Securitization of "Dangerous" Subjects: The Case of Canadian Muslim Women*

The Canadian state has recently attempted to regulate the identities of visible Muslim women by perpetuating the notion that visible displays of identity in the form of hijab are incompatible with "being Canadian." Michel Foucault's conceptualization of governmentality frames this analysis of contemporary practices of securitization of "dangerous" subjects—read: Muslim subjects—by the state. In this paper, I argue that security apparatuses are a discursive practice of racism that divide the "non-dangerous" and "law-abiding" population from "dangerous" Muslim subjects.

This paper is based on an antiracist feminist research project that explored the experiences of "being Canadian" for Canadian-born Muslim women who practice hijab, hijab defined as a symbol of identity practiced by some Muslim women and visible in the covering of the head and modest clothing. The purpose of this paper is to expose and critique the normalization of racist security apparatuses of the state, with the ultimate goal of resisting, refusing, and challenging the notion that our society must be structured this way. There must be another way.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### EMERGENT AND RECURRING CRITICAL ISSUES IN THE UNIVERSITY CLASSROOM

Session Code: TPRC\_2

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-124A

In this open discussion led by experienced colleagues, we will critically examine and discuss key contemporary issues facing our classrooms and our students. Some of the possible issues might include the variable use and misuse of technology in teaching, student engagement in an era of increasing class sizes, assessing how/if students 'get it', corporatization of education and teaching sociology in an environment that increasingly privileges skills development over conscientization.

Session Organizers and Moderators: Ken Caine, University of Alberta; Bruce Ravelli, University of Victoria

Panelists:

- Bruce Ravelli, University of Victoria
- Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University
- Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta
- Ken Caine, University of Alberta

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## INTERDISCIPLINARY FEMINIST PRAXIS

Session Code: FSRC\_4a

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-106

These papers share the praxis goal of learning from ongoing research and activism. Using overlapping but different feminist approaches and discussing emergent situations or concerted actions for change, their authors identified systemic inequalities, and both structural violence and symbolic processes of denial. Themes include the emergent community of feminist bloggers and activist theatre troupes in India, and longer term activist engagements as feminists. The latter include interpersonal violence over time in an environmental group in the United States, and a description of how a rural women's movement in B.C. celebrates challenges to constraints of sociocultural practices and constraints on women

This session is co-sponsored by CASWE/ACFTS; CASWE/ACÉFÉ; CCWH/CCHF; CRIAW/ICREF; CPSA/ACSP; CSA/SCS ; SSS-SES ; WGSRF, and hosted by CSA-SCA

Session Organizers: Marleny Bonnycastle, University of Manitoba; Louise Carbert, Dalhousie University; Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa; Marie Lovrod, University of Saskatchewan; Susan Spronk, University of Ottawa, Lisa Starr, McGill University; Stacey Zembrzycki, independent scholar.

Session Chair: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University

Presentations:

### **1. Veronika Novoselova, York University**

*Modes of speech and silence in feminist online communities*

Based on the larger project of multi-sited and multi-method qualitative study of digital media, this paper explores the possibilities and limits of feminist community building. Drawing on qualitative interviews with feminist bloggers, I highlight the extent to which bloggers grapple with the implications of making their identities public. In doing so, they provide insights on the relationship between visibility, pseudonymity and self-disclosure as key elements of feminist networked participation. One of the central claims of this paper is that the feminist blogosphere is becoming a new type of informal workplace embedded in the digital economy of "sharing"; feminist negotiations of violent speech reflect not only long-standing concerns around community dynamics, but also concerns around a control over one's digital presence.

### **2. Dia Da Costa, University of Alberta**

*A transnational feminist approach to activist performance and the creative economy*

This paper engages the longstanding tradition of feminist practice of analyzing the historical specificities, messy politics, and situated knowledges that emerge from borders and margins in order to understand and challenge the most insidious articulations of structural violence and intersecting inequalities. Specifically, it makes a case that, to understand the power, potential and violence of contemporary creative economy discourses, we should analyze marginal spaces of grassroots activist performance rather than solely highlight the epicentres of capital-rich cultural production. The paper focuses on activist theatre troupes in India to develop the argument. On the one hand, the structural violence, deception, and seduction of creative economy discourse is most effectively understood by analyzing how insidiously commodified creativity, heritage production curated by Hindu nationalist leaders, or the ideological fantasies of cultural empresarios like Richard Florida play out in the alternative creative practices of oppositional theatre troupes. On the other hand, the paper points to the surplus of meanings and forms of cultural production that are not entirely captured by valorization of creativity for capital and Hindu nationalism. Put together, the paper demonstrates

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that the boundaries of the creative economy are carved out through encounters and struggle rather than prior to them.

### 3. **Kiera Anderson, University of Dundee, Simon Fraser University**

*(Don't you) forget about me: lifting up the voices of rape survivors in social movements.*

The paper outlines how we can re-energize social movements by prioritising the voices of survivors of interpersonal violence. Using the group Cascadia Forest Defense (active in Eugene, Oregon from 1995-present) as a case study, I outline how attempts to conceal abuse within the organization were connected to a wider campaign of harassment and violence against local feminists in Eugene. I also look at how grassroots activist media about groups like Cascadia Forest Defenders have privileged state and police violence above the interpersonal violence experienced by women and trans folks within the same communities.

Building feminist movements that are resistant to both state repression and interpersonal violence is central to my praxis. I outline some of the creative work and community engagement activities I have carried out in the last two years. A key goal of my work has been to help a younger generation of environmental activists gain a fuller understanding of how survivors have been silenced in the past, in the hopes that this can strengthen current efforts to challenge abuse within social movements.

### 4. **Marcia Braundy, Journeywomen Ventures, University of British Columbia**

*Kootenay Feminism.com – a growing microcosm of an historical rural Women's Movement*

Bursting with arts, culture and history, this Digital Archive explores a rich representation of political activism; expansive arts and culture; a documentary record of the vagaries of governmental support and withholding; an astonishing record of the constant efforts of women in the West Kootenay mountains of British Columbia to create programs/initiatives to serve the needs of women from all walks of life, enabling them to survive and contribute to the health and well-being of their communities, while fighting for social change and effective participation.

Documents beginning early last century complement audio/video representations of some of British Columbia's finest feminist writers/artists and activists. From the early days of Nelson's Canadian Federation of University Women with a handwritten welcome from Laura Sabia to Rita MacNeil's 1975 live performance of her feminist songs at the Western Canadian Women's Festival in Kaslo; from the early days of Trail's Daycare struggle, the abortion debates, and conferences for javascript://consciousness raising to the organizing manuals for Canada's first women's festivals; foundational work for Women in Trades & Technology and historical documents for Canada's oldest rural women's centre, this treasure trove of freely available original source materials demonstrates the breadth of continuing feminist activism in rural Canadian communities.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## MISSING LINKS IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF DISABILITY

Session Code: Dis\_2

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-107

Issues of social citizenship have figured prominently within sociology of aging and sociology of disability. Within sociological discourses of aging and disability questions about social citizenship have relied on and reproduced hegemonic assumptions informed by images and ideas of the productive working body and what it can and should do, as well as the putative threats posed by embodiments that do not meet ableist norms for the state and society economically, culturally, and politically. Such assumptions erase the complexities of social citizenship that include systemic discrimination and structural violence at the intersection of gender, class, race, sexualities, disabilities, and aging, as well as the embodied perspectives and unique contributions of older adults and disabled persons.

Session Organizers: Katie Aubrecht, Mount Saint Vincent University; Sarah Margaret Campbell, Concordia University; Nadine Changfoot, Trent University; Carla Rice, University of Guelph; Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University

Session Chair: Katie Aubrecht, Mount Saint Vincent University

Presentations:

**1. Nelson Oranye, University of Manitoba; Donna, University of Manitoba**

*Social constructionism and Disability: Understanding the role of personal factors in leisure participation of disabled people.*

Participation in leisure activities is influenced by multiple factors, some of which are inherent in the individual, while others emanate from the external social environment, and operate at micro and macro levels. While there is often a lot of emphasis on the social environment factors in the literature, the individual level factors quite often play a deterministic role, especially in societies where a relative amount of social environmental modifications, opportunities and accommodations exist for participation. Methods: We conducted a qualitative study with 47 participants including individuals with physical disability and service providers. In-depth interviews and focus group discussions were conducted using semi-structured guides. Our data reveals that facilitators and barriers to participation operate at individual and societal levels. This paper highlights individual level factors from the perspective of social constructionism.

**2. Margaret Campbell, Concordia University**

*Exploring the Intersections of Disability, Gender and Sexuality*

In recent years academics from a variety of disciplinary orientations have worked to identify a range of stereotypes and myths that surround the intersection of disability, gender and sexuality (See; Esmail et al. 2010; Guldin 2000; Shakespeare et al. 1996; Shuttleworth 2012). Some of these stereotypes include the false notion that 'disability breeds disability', the stereotype that persons with disabilities lack biological sex drives (Brodwin & Frederick 2010), and the misconception that persons with disabilities lack the "required social skills and sound judgment needed to behave in a sexually responsible manner" (Olkin 1999, p. 228). Other scholars have focused their attention on how a range of popular media depict disability and sexuality and have presented analyses of how these images work to reify and sometimes challenge stereotypes regarding disability and sexuality (Shildrick 2007).

This paper explores the ways in which persons with physical impairments experience and create their sexualities amidst stereotypes and stigmas that work to desexualize individuals with

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disabilities. Drawing upon first-hand data and existing literature I explore two questions: First, how do individuals living with a physical impairment experience, create, and negotiate their sexual identity? Second, how are dominant cultural ideals, values, and notions of sex and disability—such as the importance of ejaculation and penetration in sex—challenged and/or reinforced through the experiences of individuals with disabilities?

### **3. Alexandre Baril, University of Ottawa**

*Rethinking Disability Through Transness: Conceptualizing solidarities between marginalized communities*

Trans people's testimonials address the difficulties they face, the emotional pain of social oppression and dysphoria, and the surgical procedures and side effects they experience (e.g. physical impairments) (e.g. Cotton, 2012). Notwithstanding these realities, transness is not conceptualized as a disability. But why is the experience of transness excluded from the disability category? Despite research on non-normative sexuality and disability (e.g. McRuer, 2006; Siebers, 2008; McRuer and Mollow, 2012), this literature remains silent on trans issues. Analysis of cisgenderism/transphobia remains absent from disability studies and ableism is rarely addressed in trans studies, with a few exceptions (Clare, 1999; 2013; Kafer, 2013; Baril, 2015a; 2015b). Furthermore, trans communities' quest to depathologize gender variance has been articulated on a rejection of disability. As a trans and disabled man, I combine auto-ethnography, genealogy, and critical discourse analysis to argue that cisgenderism in disabled communities, ableism in trans communities, and a fragmented view of the body that perceives gender identity as unrelated to (dis)ability and vice versa have constructed trans and disabled categories as mutually exclusive (Puar 2014; 2015; Baril, 2015a; 2015b). By presenting four arguments to consider certain aspects of transness as disabling, I hope to encourage solidarities between trans and disabled communities.

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### RESPONDING TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN III: THE CONSTRUCTION OF VICTIMS AND THEIR HELP-SEEKING STRATEGIES

Session Code: SVRC\_2c

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-121

An increasing volume of research has sought to understand how society constructs victims and the role this may play in their help-seeking strategies. This has produced various understandings of violence against women in its various forms that have informed both legal and social policy responses and impacted the prevention, reduction or control of such violence. Papers in this session focus on the role of victim blaming in the construction of sexual assault, the integral role that can be played by intersectionality in understanding the construction of violence and responses to it, the role of memorialization in framing the issue of missing and murdered indigenous women, and the role of racial and gendered violence and its impact on women's decision-making processes in the context of forced marriage.

Session Organizer: Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Session Chair: Jordan Fairbairn, Western University

Presentations:

#### **1. Kiara Mikita, University of Calgary**

*Rhetorics of Nature and of Effortlessness: Legitimizing the Responsibilization of Women for the Sexual Assaults that Men Perpetrate Against Them*

In my research that analyzes talk about men's perpetration of sexual assault against women, I examine the discursive work that gets done in descriptions of sexual assault, victims, perpetrators, and who is to blame for it as well as how it should be prevented. I discuss how men who perpetrate sexual violence against women often escape blame or accountability for it, while the women against whom men perpetrate sexualized violence are instead positioned as partially or wholly responsible for failing to prevent it. How is this paradoxical practice - blaming women for the violence that men do to them - sustained? In this presentation, I provide an example of talk in which this practice is legitimated and offer an analysis of the nuanced discursive work that is involved in so doing. I argue that close readings of talk of this sort create significant opportunities to attend to the implications that flow from such constructions of sexual assault, and therefore also allow us to reconsider how we talk about men's perpetration of sexualized violence against women.

#### **2. Alex Otieno, Arcadia University**

*Grappling with Representation of Violence against Women in Africa: Case for Intersectionality*

The persistence of violence against women and rape in the context of war in Africa in the face of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000 and United Nations Resolution 1820 of 2008 calls for a rethinking of the importance of the role of the UN in responding to this "wicked problem". Given the continuation of unpoliticized approaches to women's human rights in reports by human rights organizations and news media about gender-based violence perpetrated in conflict zones, situations of unstable peace or civil unrest, public protest against the prevailing political order in African countries, this paper calls for the adoption of a critical approach to this issue. Carol Bacchi's "What is the problem represented to be" (WPR) approach is used as a framework for disrupting the hegemony of patriarchy and engaging communities of practice in confronting this problem. The potential of using these discursive practices as a starting point for engaging in a critique of the prevailing thinking and the promotion of politicized approach to peace, security, development and human rights is examined. It is argued that acknowledging intersectionality of

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gender, systems of production and violence advances our understanding of and response to this pernicious issue.

### **3. Katherine Morton, Memorial University**

*Memorializing Colonial Violence Against Indigenous Women in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside*

The spectre of violence against Indigenous women is always present in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside. Violence in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside is deeply gendered, spatialized, and raced. There is an emerging project of public mourning and remembrance of colonial violence that Indigenous women have been and continue to be subjected to. In the development of a memorial to missing and murdered Indigenous women to the signs of faces of missing women, loss and grief is present along with colonial violence. This paper seeks to explore how public mourning of violence against Indigenous women is articulated within the materiality of memorialisation and remembering of missing and murdered Indigenous women.

The number of cases of missing and murdered Indigenous women, particularly women disappearing from Vancouver's Downtown Eastside demonstrate the constant looming potential of gendered colonial violence. Building on postcolonial and feminist theory on the constructions of race and space, this paper will delve into the production of monsters and the presence of fear and loss in response to the cases of missing and murdered Indigenous women from Vancouver's Downtown Eastside. This paper will examine how violence is articulated, confronted and expressed within the imagined space of Vancouver's Downtown Eastside.

### **4. Arij Elmi, University of Toronto**

*Investigating the Exercise of Agency in the Context of Forced Marriage*

Forced marriage has widely been recognized and understood to be a form of violence against women and a violation of their human rights. Legal definitions of forced marriage in Canada and the United Kingdom often conflate the practice with arranged marriage (Chantler, Gangoli, & Hester, 2009) or fraudulent marriage (Gangoli, Razak, & McCarry, 2006), leaving a gap between legal conceptualizations and the lived experiences of young women (Gangoli et al., 2011). There is a further disconnect between the protectionist policies offered by the state and the agency women demonstrate in negotiating their entry into marriage. Populist and legal discourses have been criticized for stigmatizing Muslim communities, with whom forced marriage has been associated in the public imagination, thus reinforcing racist stereotypes (Anitha & Gill, 2011; Shariff, 2012). Utilizing Sara Ahmed analysis of the willful subject, this paper focuses on the interlocking racial and gendered violence that Muslim women may face when entering into marriage. This paper will serve to examine women's decision-making processes and consider the ways that young Muslim women navigate coercive practices and exercise agency.



# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## THEORIZING CULTURE AND COLLECTIVE REPRESENTATIONS II

Session Code: The\_RC\_1b

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-119

Two advances in cultural sociology have opened rich new space for theoretical debate about the meaning and significance of culture. On one hand, sociologists have largely abandoned the vague and sweeping concepts of culture from the twentieth century. Culture is now understood in a more analytically precise sense as the symbolic forms, meanings, and social imaginaries through which people interpret and act in the world. On the other hand, and alongside this new analytical precision, culture is now recognized as possessing some degree of analytical independence. Sociologists no longer see culture as the soft, subjective stuff of social life that can only be explained in relation to more objective structures of power. The symbolic forms of social life are now recognized as themselves potentially creative, structuring powers that shape social life. Papers in these sessions engage with culture as both an analytic category and a structuring force in everyday life.

Session Organizers: Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph; Peter Mallory, St. Francis Xavier University

Session Chair: Peter Mallory, St. Francis Xavier University

Presentations:

### **1. L. Frank Weyher, Kansas State University**

*The Good, the Bad, and the Sacred: Cultural Codes and the Emotional Marking of Significance*

Alexander and Smith (1993) pose a powerful argument about deep-seated cultural “codes,” or “binary oppositions” that structure “civil discourse.” A theoretical problem emerges via their linkage between the “positive” and “negative” sides of these binary oppositions and Durkheim’s distinction between the “sacred” and the “profane,” respectively. Durkheim explicitly rejected the idea that the sacred/profane distinction corresponds to the evaluative dichotomy of good/bad. This paper addresses this discrepancy and seeks to reconcile the important insights of both theories through a more formal recognition of the role of emotions in marking the “sacred” in social life, and in the realm of “meaning” more generally. In developing this aspect more explicitly in theoretical terms, I also hope to help specify a general approach for indentifying and thus analyzing such cultural codes across divergent cultural contexts, facilitating the application of Alexander and Smith’s argument beyond the American case through which it is largely developed and illustrated.

### **2. Kevin Naimi, University of Toronto**

*Meaning in action: towards a cultural sociology of creativity*

In this presentation, drawing on the cultural sociology of Jeffrey Alexander I seek to analyze cultural representations of creativity in society and academic discourse. According to Alexander “modernity [is] constructed upon a binary code [which] serves the mythological function of dividing the known world into the sacred and the profane...” (Alexander, 1995, p. 14). In this presentation I argue that contemporary views of creativity operate largely within this binary code serving the ideological function of separating the “gifted” from the rest and, in so doing, justifying a meritocratic conception of social and moral order.

I highlight two prominent views of creativity that employ this meritocratic moral ordering. First, the discourse that associates creativity with inborn giftedness and genius (Gardner, 2011), and second, the commodified view of creativity as an instrumental and entrepreneurial asset geared principally to national competitiveness (Florida, 2002). Both of these views of creativity operate within a cultural system of meaning that privileges elite interests and experiences while denigrating the creative capacity of the majority of actors in everyday life. Approaching creativity through the lens of

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cultural sociology highlights how, through meaning, creativity operates as a category of power in the service of ideological and elite interests.

### 3. **Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia**

*Symbolic boundaries in the Canadian imagination of global suffering: The importance of perspective in representing genocide and conflict*

The late 1990s and early 2000s saw an upsurge in research dedicated to the prospect of “global memories”. Relying on the Holocaust as an example, both Alexander (2002) and Levy and Sznajder (2002) have argued for the possibility of re-framing national and local tragedies to “moral universals” and “cosmopolitan memories”, in this way expanding their moral resonance to a broader global community. As Alexander aptly puts it, “Becoming evil is a matter of representation” (2002: 10). However, this paper follows up on his concern that other national tragedies may not be gaining the same status of “moral universality” in Western nations. I use the case of Canadian high school social studies education to trace the representation of over 30 genocides and conflicts (including UN recognized genocides, crimes against humanity, colonial genocides and war crimes) across 34 textbooks in six Canadian provinces. I find that symbolic boundaries remain in place in the representation of all conflicts except the Holocaust, with stories of suffering being told unidimensionally and to the exclusion of the perspectives of actors involved. In line with Alexander’s “strong program” approach, I claim such representations hold important repercussions for Canadians’ identification with conflict abroad. On a theoretical level, I propose that the realm of the “symbolic” may be an important common ground for both “strong program” and Bourdieusian approaches to culture.

### 4. **Ioana Vladescu, University of Toronto; Ron Levi, University of Toronto**

*Narrating Collective Trauma and Injustice in The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada*

Truth and reconciliation commissions (TRCs) represent efforts to confront past systemic injustice, to create an official record of this injustice, and to promote reconciliation between oppressors and the oppressed. Yet though the form these commissions take is increasingly standardized, the possibilities, contingencies, and implementation of truth and reconciliation outcomes may remain contested locally. As a result, TRCs face considerable pressure to garner local legitimacy at the same time as elaborating a social narrative of injustice and collective trauma. This paper investigates this dual strategy of TRCs. Building a methodological framework that is inspired by Boltanski and Thévenot’s (2006 [1991]) sociological theory of justification and worth, as well as the work of Jeffrey Alexander, Ron Eyerman and others on collective trauma, this paper studies the justificatory strategy of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada as well as the social narratives of injustice that it produced. In so doing, we document the orders of worth to which the TRC and media reactions to this process appealed throughout the work of the Commission, and the collective repertoires — both local and cosmopolitan — from which they have drawn in situating their findings and recommendations.

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### OF DIRTY BOOTS AND IVORY TOWERS: DOING SOCIOLOGY WITH COMMUNITY PARTNERS

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 5:15pm – 6:15pm

Location: Science A-104

Dr. Eleanor Maticka-Tyndale, PhD sociology from University of Calgary, is a Distinguished University Professor in the Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminology at the University of Windsor and has held a Tier 1 Canada Research Chair in Social Justice and Sexual Health since January, 2002. She is also the Associate Dean, Research Development in the Faculty of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Windsor. Focusing on sexual rights and social justice using an action research community-partnered model she has led or co-led 31 research projects with partners in Canada, the United States, Europe, Africa, and South and Southeast Asia, funded by some \$18 million in grants and contracts. Her research has led to over 150 publications; development of HIV-prevention programming deployed over provinces, states, and entire countries; changes in legislation; and changes in the delivery of sexual health services. Dr. Maticka-Tyndale has worked on international task forces including for the Pan American and World Health Organizations as well as the World Association for Sexual Health in developing policy briefs, reports to guide sexual health programming globally, and the 2015 updates and revisions to the Declaration of Sexual Rights.

### SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 5:15pm – 6:15pm

Location: Science A-124A

This is an open meeting for anyone interested in the sociology of education.

### WELCOME RECEPTION

Date and Time: Monday, May 30 6:30pm – 8:00pm

Location: Administration Atrium

The Sociology Department at the University of Calgary invites CSA-SCS delegates to a reception. Meet your fellow delegates and reconnect with colleagues.

Refreshments will be served and cash bar available.

*The first 120 CSA-SCS delegates to check into the Information Booth on Monday will receive one free drink ticket!*

This event is sponsored by the Department of Sociology at the University of Calgary, the Canadian Sociological Association, and Oxford University Press.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## CRITICAL UNIVERSITY STUDIES AS PATHWAYS TO A POST-NEOLIBERAL UNIVERSITY II

Session Code: SoEd\_2b

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-129

Whether the public university, its historical ideals, and its social obligations in the face of corporatization, commodification, and commercialization? This session focuses on the structural transformations that public universities are currently undergoing, with the goal to provide a better understanding of the challenges facing universities and the potential interventions available to deal with these challenges. Along with descriptions of the system's past and current situation, we invite reflection and collegial debate regarding what a public interest university could be, given the world we inhabit today.

Session Organizers: Michelle Maroto, University of Alberta; Sourayan Mookerjee, University of Alberta

Session Chair: Michelle Maroto, University of Alberta

Presentations:

### **1. Leesa Wheelahan, OISE, University of Toronto**

*The impact of markets and processes of deinstitutionalisation of public colleges in Australia- a neo-institutionalist analysis*

This paper explores the impact of marketisation policies in countries with liberal market economies on colleges in the second, vocationally oriented tier of post-secondary education, using Australia as a case study. Australia has implemented a radical experiment in marketisation in post-secondary education. The paper examines and theorises the rapid process of deinstitutionalisation of public colleges - technical and further education institutes (TAFE) - in Australia through the use of vouchers and fully contestable markets. TAFE is the analogue of community colleges in Australia.

This paper seeks to go beyond discussions of the impact of neoliberalism and markets on educational institutions, to explore the nature of institutions, why they matter, and how they are made and unmade. It draws on neo-institutional literature to theorise the role of community college type institutions to develop a stronger basis for their distinctiveness as institutions that matter. The paper argues we are seeing a process of deinstitutionalisation of TAFE in Australia. The decline of colleges has serious consequences for social inclusion, social mobility and economic development given the role these institutions play in supporting students, communities and local industries and employers. It draws lessons for Canada.

### **2. Trina Richman-Monar, University of Saskatchewan**

*Loudness and Pizzazz: Ethics and the Performative Ethos in a Research-Intensive University*

This research paper reports on a case study of three colleges at a Canadian university. The specific objectives of the case study are threefold: 1) to paint a picture of the current "face" of scholarship at a research intensive university; 2) to understand how faculty respond to tensions inherent in recent changes in higher education, and; 3) to explore what the findings mean for the ability of the University to fulfil its scholarly mandate. Findings are shared from this mixed-methods case study and interpreted using a Foucauldian theoretical perspective. I argue that a performative ethos has become embedded in everything from individual faculty renewal and promotion processes to institutional budgets and strategic planning processes. And while the performative ethos evolved amid efforts to improve accountability and promote scholarly excellence, I argue that it can actually encourage behaviours that diminish excellence in teaching and discovery, while also exposing faculty to ethical dilemmas. How faculty respond to the performative ethos and these dilemmas have

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implications for whether or not the institution can achieve its mandate of excellence in teaching and discovery.

### **3. Amanda Williams, Mount Royal University; Delia Dumitrica, Erasmus School of History, Culture and Communication**

*MOOCs in Canada: A case study investigation of the promises and challenges of "public education" in the past, present, and future*

A new designator for online learning, Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) have emerged as a contested phenomenon, sparking discussions around the nature of education and the fate of universities. Based on the results from an analysis of media accounts about MOOCs (N=48, of articles published from 2012-2014), and the responses of 13 in-depth interviews conducted in 2013-2014 with participants involved in MOOC development within Canadian higher education institutions, this presentation argues that MOOCs provide an excellent case study for the types of debates that have emerged around access and the nature of public education both in the past and at present. More specifically, MOOCs can be situated within the broader historical context of corporatization associated with distance education while at the same time demonstrating some promising possibilities for reinvigorating discussions about pedagogy and practice in the current post-neoliberal higher education environment. Among the more encouraging prospects MOOCs offer for the future include: ways to rethink institutional organizational models that promote unique educational partnerships between private and public collaborators, as a test bed for pedagogical approaches that could potentially facilitate new classroom dynamics (including experiments with peer assessment and the flipped classroom) and as unique opportunities for archiving and disseminating research activities to a wider audience.

### **4. Anastasia Kulpa, University of Alberta**

*Theorising the diffusion of teaching innovations in higher education*

This paper considers and develops theory regarding the diffusion of innovations in teaching in higher education. Beginning with seminal theoretical approaches to the diffusion of innovation, and including discussions of frame analysis and risk communication, the work applies theory to the diffusion of innovative teaching practices in higher education. Modifications to existing theoretical approaches, including accounting for time as a limited resource influencing the likelihood of adopting innovations, are discussed. Proposed changes to theory are justified drawing on research in higher education more broadly and faculty identity. The author's experiences implementing an innovative teaching practice, which prompted the project, are discussed by way of example.

### **5. Douglas Baer, University of Victoria**

*Universities as Fettered Quasi-Democracies: Interrogating the Limitations of University Governance Structures*

This paper examines the institutional decision-making relationships in degree-granting universities across Canada, with particular attention to the role of university Senates, departmental councils and, finally, selection processes and "ratification votes" for mid-level and even senior administrators, as instances of putatively democratic governance. Moreover, academic freedom policies (largely implemented in faculty collective agreements) make the university one of the few employment institutions where there is an exception to the "duty of loyalty" which gags the voices of employees wishing to provide critical commentary about their employer. Yet, at the same time, university administrators have devised strategies or used existing norms of "non-contention" to diminish the democratic potential of universities. These "strategies of containment" employed by senior university administrators (in the words of one university President to a closed gathering, "to 'firewall' unions and employee groups), the paper will provide an inventory of these methods, briefly discuss the extent of their pervasiveness and provide critical commentary on the potentials for resistance and change.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### ENGAGING COMMUNITIES IN RESEARCH DESIGNED TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES FOR POPULATIONS ACCESSING SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Session Code: ASRC\_3

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-124A

Including social service consumers in various stages of research provides us with a unique opportunity to better understand community needs. In doing so, we are often able to provide stronger recommendations for meaningful policy and program change. This session is focused on methods for integrating consumers into research on social services policies and programs. Presenters are encouraged to provide commentary on the practical implications of their research and describe how they worked with communities to mobilize findings into action.

Session Organizer and Chair: Julia Woodhall-Melnik, Centre for Research on Inner City Health, St. Michael's Hospital and McMaster University

Presentations:

**1. Sara Cumming, Sheridan College; Michael McNamara, Sheridan College**

*Creatively Engaging and Fostering Community Partnerships*

This paper discusses the collaborative efforts of a large number of community stakeholders in enhancing the lives of marginalized populations in Oakville, Ontario. Sheridan College, the Oakville Community Foundation and its charitable donors, charitable funding recipients, and key community members came together in a series of Creative Problem Solving Sessions to help the Foundation identify the most significant issues affecting quality of life in the Oakville community. Four key target areas for action were identified: The Equity Gap, Access to Affordable Housing, Inclusivity, and Mental Health and future steps to address these issues were outlined.

**2. Rozzet Jurdi, University of Regina; Candace Giblett, Regina Fire & Protective Services;  
Angela Prawzick, Regina Fire & Protective Services**

*A study of residential cooking fires in a Prairie city applying the principles of community-based participatory research*

This paper discusses the findings and practical implications of a community-university collaborative partnership for research and action sought to better understand a problem first identified by the community partners – careless cooking fires. Careless cooking was identified by the Regina Fire and Protective Services (RFPS) as the leading factor associated with unintentional residential fires in Regina, causing injuries, deaths and significant damage to property. The Residential Cooking Fire Research Project, based on a Memorandum of Understanding between the RFPS and the University of Regina's Community Research Unit, was designed to identify target audiences and specific behaviours of individuals leading to cooking fires through the design and implementation of a survey methodology, in which the community partners and the researcher, a professor in Sociology from the University of Regina, played an equitably active and reciprocal involvement. RFPS' fire officers completed a survey for every residential cooking fire they responded to in the years 2014 and 2015. This method of incorporating specific data collection into the officers' emergency response is truly ground breaking for the fire service, and can potentially provide direction and guidance to other communities wishing to embark on similar evidence-based research. Analysis of about a 1,000 surveys point out to significant differences by sex, age, and country of birth and length of residence in Canada when it comes to starting these cooking fires and in the seriousness of such fires. This community situated, action-oriented and innovative collaborative partnerships is the first of its kind in the fire services industry in Canada, and in the longer term will assist in generating sustainable, cost effective and evidence-based public education recommendations that will improve the overall life quality of citizens in Regina.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### 3. **Jaswant Bajwa, George Brown College Toronto**

*Engaging survivors of torture, war, and political oppression in Community-Based Participatory Action Research*

Refugees in Canada access post-secondary education at a lower rate than other newcomers, and also experience greater difficulties and higher dropout rates than immigrants or those born in Canada. In particular, refugees and newcomers that have survived war, political oppression, or torture, experience lasting physical and psychological effects that can negatively impact learning, success in education, and subsequent social opportunity and community integration. A collaborative Community-Based Participatory Action Research Study brings together George Brown College, the Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture (CCVT), and the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health in Toronto, Ontario. This study explores the needs, barriers, and facilitators to higher education access of survivors of torture and develops these findings into an education programming innovation. This presentation will highlight how opportunities for survivors to be involved have been created at every phase of this study. Survivors are not only the primary informants for this study, but are also active participants on the Research Steering Committee through which they help guide the study, hire research assistants, and support data analysis. Plans for engaging survivors in future phases of the study will be discussed. Involving survivors has been invaluable to the research process and study outcomes thus far.

### 4. **Nicky Hyndman, University of Prince Edward Island**

*Gendered care work in navigation of services for children with complex health conditions*

As part of Prince Edward Island's Health PEI 2013-16 Strategic Plan, the Children with Complex Needs Initiative was endorsed. In cooperation with Health PEI, researchers from University of Prince Edward Island, University of New Brunswick and Mount Allison University have teamed up to examine experiences of families in their navigation of multiple services.

Children with complex health conditions and their families comprise a cohort of high volume utilization of the health care system, as well as social and educational services. This requires a coordinated effort by the family, as well as the care team (Cohen, 2012; Kaufman & Pinzon, 2007). Caring for a child with complex health conditions places considerable stress on families, who often have to travel long distances to receive specialized care, particularly in a rural place like Prince Edward Island.

Interviews are currently being carried out with families, with analysis of the qualitative data to be carried out in March – April 2016. I intend to pull out data concerning who is doing the majority of the care work and navigation/coordination of services, as I suspect findings will show a gendered profile. If this does emerge from the data, I am interested in exploring the effects for women (mothers) in terms of employment and well-being.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## FEMINIST CRITIQUES OF KNOWLEDGE

Session Code: FSRC\_5a

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-106

The feminist critiques of knowledge in this session address the absence of feminist scholarship and the ways in which mainstream scholarly knowledge tends to exclude and distort women and diverse women's realities. The first paper explores the deeply embedded male standpoint and patriarchal syndromes that underpin both the content and foundational assumptions of scholarly knowledge. Two papers focus on the absence of contemporary feminist scholarship within the mainstream foundations of two academic fields – sociology and urban planning. The final paper analyzes how sex and gender are conceptualized in their obligatory inclusion in biomedical and public health research grant applications.

Session Organizers: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa

Session Chair: Ann Denis, University of Ottawa

Presentations:

### **1. Cinthya Guzman, University of Toronto**

*Inverting the Lens: An Exploration of the Theoretical Foundation of Sociology Departments within a Canadian Context*

The purpose of this paper is to examine the theoretical foundation of sociology within a Canadian context. Primarily using the work of Donald Levine (1995) and R.W Connell (1997), I discuss the boundaries of sociological thought, and how sociology departments construct their theoretical education. The aim is to bring to light the theories that are read by students, and forwarded by their professors, in order to understand the frames by which students are taught to pursue sociological inquiry. This paper conducts a qualitative study in the form of a content analysis of department information, professor research interests, and syllabi data. Ultimately, I argue that marginalized theorists, most represented by women, and persons of colour, lack adequate representation in the sociological theoretical curriculum. The strong presence of Marx, Weber, and Durkheim, confine the boundaries of classical thought, limiting the usage of other theorists' work. With efforts to make contemporary theory a genre of various perspectives, there still needs to be more representation of diversity, which includes but is not limited to women's and global perspectives. This would ensure that the dialogue between sociologists lie on a rich theoretical foundation, which will provide a clearer understanding of the social condition.

### **2. Sujata Thapa-Bhattarai, University of Toronto**

*Will Feminist Research Methodology hold Centrality in Urban Planning?*

For the past two decades, feminist interventions in urban built forms have become fairly common. Despite these interventions, feminist geographers and feminist planners have largely remained in the area of community development, and are yet to be incorporated in the mainstream urban planning field. Therefore, it becomes pertinent to trace the history of how feminists have influenced planning in the Global North and what their major contribution has been. In this review paper, I trace the history of feminist intervention in planning and their contributions by drawing examples from their research work in the Global North.

### **3. Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University**

*EuroPatriarchal Impacts on Scholarly Knowledge: Patriarchal Syndromes and Feminist Alternatives*



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This paper builds on a macro sociological and feminist analysis of social relations that developed historically in Europe. The research discovered women's economic, political and religious exclusion early in the second millennium when churches and secular governance structures vied for power and sometimes worked together to build their institutionalized control over territories and to both attract and exploit their constituents. The resulting EuroPatriarchal processes embedded violence, institutionalized inequality and greed, and excluded women from the growing hierarchies of institutional life within Europe and later throughout the modern world system.

This paper focuses on foundational features of contemporary scholarship and the legacy of institutionally embedded patriarchy in contemporary knowledge systems and practices. From the 1980s I re-introduce the "patricentric syndrome," then evident in all stages of research processes, and the "either-or syndrome", then conceived as mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories that created and characterized oppositional differences within and outside academe. I examine these and other continuing patriarchal syndromes as well as feminist alternatives developed within women's movements and feminist scholarship with a view to new feminist directions for changes to eliminate patriarchal legacies and to build collaborative, intersectional, life-building and sustainable foundations - in assumptions, concepts, theories, logics and methodologies.

#### **4. Sarah Singh, Maastricht University**

*The International Governance of Sex and/or Gender in Public Health and Biomedical Research*

This paper analyzes national and regional grant policy and guidance documents introduced in Canada, the United States and Europe which require biomedical and public health researchers to integrate the concepts of sex and gender into their research. Using Carol Bacchi's (2009) 'What is the Problem Represented to be' (WPR) approach, the policies and guidelines will be analyzed for how they conceptualize the concepts of sex and gender. In doing so, we will identify assumptions that underpin these particular conceptualizations, historical and theoretical contestations among biomedical and social researchers related to these concepts and, most importantly, the consequences of these conceptual representations for research and broader public health policy. The hope is that bringing attention to how these concepts are conceptualized will open intellectual space for policy-makers and researchers to re-conceptualize them and thereby advance research that is produced.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### INDIGENOUS-SETTLER RELATIONS AND DECOLONIZATION RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 9:00am – 10:30am  
Location: Science A-104

The Indigenous-Settler Relations and Decolonization Research Cluster invites you to join us at our third annual meeting. Our cluster aims to promote dialogue and action, and to connect academics, activists, artists, and others who are engaged in the study of Indigenous-settler relations and/or the struggle for decolonization and Indigenous resurgence. We seek to facilitate the sharing of decolonial research and teaching information and to highlight members' research through coordinated CSA conference sessions. At our meeting, we will discuss our mandate, procedures, and future directions. The meeting is open to members and non-members alike. We also have a wonderful line-up of sessions this year. Please see our webpage for times and locations and subscribe to our listserv by visiting: <http://mailman.mcmaster.ca/mailman/listinfo/isrd-rc-l>

### AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS JOINT PANEL CSSR-CSA: "THE MEANING OF SUNDAY: THE PRACTICE OF BELIEF IN A SECULAR AGE"

Session Code: Rel\_1

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31, 2016 9:00am-10:30am  
Location: Science A-123

"The Meaning of Sunday: The Practice of Belief in a Secular Age" by Joel Thiessen, Associate Professor of Sociology, Ambrose University

Testing two dominant theories in the sociology of religion – secularization and rational choice theory – Joel Thiessen's new book "The Meaning of Sunday" (October 2015) provides in-depth qualitative research on people's "lived religion" and contributes to a major ongoing debate concerning the nature and importance of religion in contemporary society. Gathering four experts in the field of sociology of religion whose research closely relates to the author's, each of the panelists will comment and discuss specific ideas, results and issues raised in the book. The author will then answer their questions and critiques, before opening the floor to discussion with the audience. This panel is a joint session with the Canadian Society for the Study of Religion (CSSR).

Panelists:

- Reginald Bibby, University of Lethbridge
- Paul Bramadat, University of Victoria
- Sam Reimer, Crandall University
- Sarah Wilkins-Laflamme, University of Waterloo

Session Organizer: Sarah Wilkins-Laflamme, University of Waterloo

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## SOCIAL CONTEXT AND MENTAL HEALTH I

Session Code: SH\_1a

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-121

This session presents a critical reflection and evaluation of how we understand “social context” in the study of mental health. Presenters will discuss such issues as the conceptualization and measurement of social context in the stress process paradigm; the importance of reconsidering analytical approaches to studying economic disadvantage among children; the benefits of considering changing contexts overtime in predicting mental health trajectories; and, the necessity of an interdisciplinary approach to effectively study social context and mental health among key ethnic groups.

Session Organizer and Chair: Marisa Young, McMaster University

Presentations:

### **1. Valerie Haines, University of Calgary**

*How is social context conceptualized and measured in the stress process paradigm? An empirical investigation*

Efforts to bring social context back into the health arena have grown dramatically in recent years. Taking a sociology of social research approach, I offer a constructive critique of how social context is actually conceptualized and measured in the stress process paradigm. I use a sketch of major moments in the return to social context to provide a historical context for an empirical analysis of two data sets: state of scholarship articles on the stress process paradigm that offer authoritative statements of where empirical research was at the time each was written and articles on neighborhoods, social networks and health selected via a search of major speciality journals in medical sociology and public health. Looking beyond the confines of the stress process paradigm allowed me to document how its ways of studying these social contexts converge with and depart from other ways of contextualizing well-being—most notably those that appropriate the concept of social capital. Because papers like mine always face the pressing need to address the so what question, I conclude by considering implications of this empirical investigation for one key concern of the stress process paradigm: refining thinking about how and why neighborhood and social network contexts matter.

### **2. Jinette Comeau, McMaster University**

*Economic Disadvantage and Children's Mental Health: An Assessment of Inter-Informant Agreement*

Despite evidence that ratings of child mental health problems vary substantially across different informants (i.e. mother, teacher, child), the majority of studies assessing the link between economic disadvantage and children’s mental health are limited by the use of a single informant, most commonly mothers. This calls into question whether the influence of economic disadvantage on children’s mental health problems reflects reporter bias, situational specificity in the child’s behavior, or measurement error. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, which includes various indicators of child psychopathology (i.e. conduct disorders, hyperactivity, emotional problems) that are independently assessed by mothers, teachers, and children themselves, this paper systematically examines the extent to which the strength of the association between economic disadvantage and child outcomes varies across different informants and the type of mental health problem examined. The results from this paper help to clarify the size of economic disparities in children’s mental health that need to be addressed, and the type of mental health problems in children exposed to economic disadvantage that need to be targeted.

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### **3. Loanna Heidinger, Western University**

*When the Going Gets Tough and the Tough Accumulates: A Longitudinal Analysis of Cumulative Childhood Adversity and Trajectories of Mental Health across the Life Course*

Research continually links the experience of cumulative childhood adversity (CCA) to poor mental health; however, CCA is typically measured as a sum score of a total number of adverse events experienced; this approach overlooks potentially important differences between various adversities that can have a differential impact on outcomes of mental health. Analysis of the operationalization of CCA is necessary in order to understand the heterogeneity in type and experience of adversity. In addition, many studies ignore the importance of childhood chronic and ongoing stressors as adversities that deplete important resources and increase the risk of, and provide a context for, the experience of other adversities. Instead the focus is primarily on the accumulation of adverse childhood events, such as parental death.

Utilizing data from the Childhood Retrospective Circumstances Study, a subset of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the present study addresses two questions: (1) How does the operationalization and modeling of exposure to CCA, and the inclusion of a wider range of adverse circumstances, impact the association between CCA and trajectories of mental health? (2) How does the distribution of risk exposure differ by race/ethnicity and gender? This study extends existing literature by considering the chronic and ongoing contexts in which childhood adversities occur; by differentiating adversities by type and severity; by implementing a non-linear approach to the study of CCA; and by providing a comprehensive measure of CCA that can be used in future research by various disciplines.

### **4. Arij Elmi, University of Toronto**

*Ethnic disparities in psychotic disorders: Reconciling the sociological and biomedical literature*

In comparison with the general Ontario population, refugees from East and West Africa are twice as likely to develop a psychotic disorder (Anderson et al., 2015). While rates of psychotic disorders are similarly inflated in immigrants from the Caribbean, Bermuda and South Asia, immigrants from Northern Europe, Southern Europe and East Asia have rates that are nearly half of the general population (Anderson et al., 2015). A robust body of research in the United Kingdom and Western Europe has demonstrated the role that discrimination and marginalization play in the producing ethnically disparate rates further supporting the notion that social factors in the post migration context matter. The causes for this ethnic disparity are controversial in both psychiatric and sociological research. While the biomedical literature emphasizes gene-environment interactions, these findings often ignore the role of social and economic sources of stress. Conversely, while the sociological literature is more concerned with mechanisms rooted in the social world such as social capital, the ways by which these mechanisms are enacted remains undertheorized in the Canadian context. This paper will synthesize the literature on psychotic disorders and migration, propose theoretical frameworks to reconcile the literatures and conclude with possible areas of further research.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### TEACHING PRACTICE WORKSHOP FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

TPRC\_4

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 9:00am – 12:15pm

Location: Social Sciences – 105

Pre-registration required: <http://goo.gl/forms/X3eDnnUL87>

This double-length session is intended to be a practical and interactive workshop aimed at graduate students who are interested in obtaining and excelling in contract teaching and full-time appointments (traditional or teaching-stream). A range of topics will be covered, including: addressing teaching in job applications and interviews (what hiring committees are looking for); what to expect and how to manage the first few years of a university teaching career; encouraging student engagement from the first day of class and beyond; and how to manage and benefit from teaching evaluations.

The workshop facilitators have taught sociology for many years and have worked as contract, tenure-stream, and teaching-stream faculty members, have progressed through the academic ranks to obtain tenure, and have chaired a department and numerous hiring committees. Certificates of completion will be awarded to attendees who participate in the entirety of the workshop.

Session Organizers: Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University; Bruce Ravelli, University of Victoria

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## THE POLITICS OF CARE POLICY: CHILD CARE, DISABILITY CARE, ELDER CARE

Session Code: CrSRC\_2

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-147

Care policies are diverse and complicated in Canada, not only in terms of the many care needs and problems they may address, the jurisdiction and levels of government involved and the scale of the programs that result, but also in terms of advocacy and activism strategies. What does this political terrain reflect and reveal about a Canadian sociology of care, and where does it lead? This session aims to explore the politics of care through a sociological lens, in order to critically explore continuities, disjunctures and creative possibilities within and across care policies, care activism and advocacy across Canada.

Session Organizers: Susan Braedley, Carleton University; Lesley Cornelisse, Mount Royal University

Session Chair: Susan Braedley, Carleton University

Presentations:

### 1. **Kathleen MacNabb, University of Alberta**

*A Universal Mandate: Evaluating Proposed Changes to Childcare Policy*

Accessing different forms of non-parental childcare is associated with varied life chances. However, the factors that dictate why some groups are more likely to use certain forms of childcare is poorly understood. A quantitative analysis of General Social Survey (GSS) 2011 data examines how the forms of childcare chosen for preschool and school-aged children, monthly expenditure, type of care provider, and the factors that motivate these decisions vary across conjugal arrangements, rural and urban areas, income groups, sex, and province of residence. Remarkably, income is a poor predictor of most childcare choices. Female single-parent households were found to be triply disadvantaged by the current program, more motivated by affordability, and in need of targeted funding. Previous research suggests that non-parental childcare—especially formalized center-based care—can be beneficial, but that children who attend care as a direct result of universal childcare policies (such as the NDP and Conservative models) are more likely to suffer its negative effects, including hyperactivity and poor social development. The Liberal Party's model has the greatest potential to best serve most Canadians because it allows for targeted funding and thus offers fair, rather than 'universal' (equal) treatment.

### 2. **Susan McDaniel, University of Lethbridge**

*Care Deficit: Is there more to Transnational Care Work?*

Increased reliance on migrant care workers, disproportionately women, is often thought to be predicated on care deficit, ie. growing need for care in ageing populations with fewer familial (women) caregivers as family sizes shrink and more women working in the paid labour market. We ask in this paper if there is more to transnational carework? We begin to parse multiple forces that may propel gendered care migration. A mosaic begins to form of women sent out as care workers from LDCs to fill their homeland's coffers with remittances, of women who migrate to MDCs in the hope of having their credentials recognized but take up care work instead, of elders who migrate from MDCs seeking less expensive care in LDCs, and of calculated recruitment of geographically mobile careworkers for care facilities in MDCs. Gender and transnational mobility are found to be intertwined with the global reconfiguring of reproduction and production.

### 3. **Anna Przednowek, Carleton University; Prince Owusu, Carleton University**

*What do "potatoes", "machines" and "soldiers" have to do with long term care work?*

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Feminist care scholars warn that the nature of care deeply contrasts with the neoliberal support of the private market, where work is defined in terms of tasks and firm boundaries. The essence of care (the ethic of care) must be maintained in publicly funded care work, as "the failure to recognize relationships may make care work like factory work, limiting possibilities for both providers and recipients"[i] In this paper presentation we argue that the increasing privatization of long term residential care has contributed to the dehumanization of care in these residences. This in turn has profound consequences for workers and for the care recipients, who continue to resist and push for a care based approach. Our gendered analysis of over 80 interviews obtained through "rapid ethnographies" with long term care workers from eight Canadian long term care facilities suggests that policies that encourage, or at minimum preserve possibilities for care relationships between carers and care recipients contribute to greater care worker job satisfaction and mitigates burnout and compassion fatigue.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY I: THEORIZING & CONSTRUCTING VIOLENCE

Session Code: SVRC\_1a

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-119

It is recognized that violence is the result of the complex interplay of many factors and, as such, no one factor will adequately explain, for example, why some individuals behave violently toward others or why violence may be more prevalent in some communities or countries. In particular, understanding and explaining violence is an important part of sociology – both on its own and because it emerges in the study of many other social phenomena including social change, interpersonal relations, law and governance, just to name a few. Papers in this session use both classical and contemporary theories to contribute to our understanding of violence in its various forms.

Session Organizer: Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Session Chair: Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph

Presentations:

### **1. Mark Ayyash, Mount Royal University**

*Violence, Language, and the Question of Knowability*

How can social scientists represent horrific violent acts that are unfathomable, unspeakable, and incomprehensible for most of us? Can we write about or on violence? Is writing itself even capable of such a task of representation? If a theory of violence asserts that writing is not capable of such a task, then does such a theory run the risk of making violence something that is akin to an omnipotent force that cannot be understood by the human intellect, and in the process hypostatize the concept of violence? What would be the implications and consequences of such hypostatization? In examining the works of Veena Das and Jacques Derrida, this presentation examines how attention to our ability and inability to “know” violence may lead scholarly analysis towards a dialogical mode of theorizing and analyzing violence.

### **2. Mahmood Exiri Fard, University of Alberta**

*The Movement of Violence Under Capitalism*

The assumption of this paper is that violence has not decreased in the present state of capitalism, but has only sublimated into higher forms. For examining this assumptions, I will trace the genesis and structure of violence in contemporary society by examining Marx’s conceptions of commodity, money and capital. Marx contends that the social form of products confront the individuals not as their relation to one another, but as something alien and objective. Subsumption of men under the world of commodities changes all relations into money relations, as everyone starts to guard their interests and calculate their gains in their specific social relations. Money, as the general form of wealth, brings the fall of ancient communities and becomes the community; it can tolerate no other community above it. Certain forms of violence are given birth when the community of men is taken over by the community of money. Men are beset by relations between objects and, to put it in Marx’s words, ‘people place in a thing (money) the faith which they do not place in each other.’ In this paper, I will argue how violence has been reanimated by the dehumanizing trends in capitalism.

### **3. Ladan Adhami-Dorrani, York University**

*The Persuasive Power of Participation*

The aftermath of the attack on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington D.C. opened a new era of terror in the global cultural landscape. The saturation of violent discourses



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of other-making, armed conflict and war, have led to the deterioration of power at the local, national and international level. In an eclectic approach, this paper tries to bring into conversation opposing, yet complementary theoretical views such as Hannah Arendt's *On Violence*, where she differentiates between power and violence as well as *On Revolution* and *The Promise of Politics*, and looks at Walter Benjamin's "Critique of Violence" where he distinguishes between mythic violence (lawmaking violence and law preserving violence) and divine violence. If Arendt is an ardent advocate of participatory democracy through the institution of public spaces at the local level, wed into representative democracy, Benjamin advocates for the divine violence to subvert the mythic violence in order for a new epoch to take its course. Although both theorists are advocates of non-violence, Arendt's call for participatory democracy is to bring political actors together in order to liberate and protect freedom, while Benjamin uses revolutionary violence in order to subvert the violence of the oppressors. I will argue that Arendt's pragmatic strategy is perhaps better attuned to the realities of our fragmented global cultural context post 9/11, than Benjamin's romantic approach to the politics of nonviolence.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## CRITICAL UNIVERSITY STUDIES AS PATHWAYS TO A POST-NEOLIBERAL UNIVERSITY I

Session Code: SoEd\_2a

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-129

Whether the public university, its historical ideals, and its social obligations in the face of corporatization, commodification, and commercialization? This session focuses on the structural transformations that public universities are currently undergoing, with the goal to provide a better understanding of the challenges facing universities and the potential interventions available to deal with these challenges. Along with descriptions of the system's past and current situation, we invite reflection and collegial debate regarding what a public interest university could be, given the world we inhabit today. Thus, this session includes papers that address the past, present, and future of the public university.

Session Organizers: Michelle Maroto, University of Alberta; Sourayan Mookerjea, University of Alberta

Session Chair: Sourayan Mookerjea, University of Alberta

Presentations:

### 1. **Janice Newson, York University; Claire Polster, University of Regina**

*We See the Tree, But What About the Forest: Toward a Holistic Understanding of, and Response to, Precarious Academic Labour*

Many progressive scholars, campus activists, and union leaders have identified the plight of precarious academic workers as an issue of social and labour justice. Significant mobilization have been designed to rectify the situation of workers who hold short term and one-course-at-a-time academic positions by pressing for the creation of full-time teaching-only positions that offer improved pay and benefits, job security, and opportunities for career development.

This paper expands the understanding of precarity by shifting focus from academic workers to academic work as a whole. It tracks how academic work as an integration of research, teaching, and public service has been fragmented and re-constituted into tiered categories through processes associated with corporatization. It argues that each tier experiences its own form of precarity that stems from, interacts with, and reinforces those of others. The paper then raises questions about the strategy of institutionalizing teaching only academic positions and proposes political interventions based on a more holistic conception of scholarship, one that reunites research, teaching, and public service in ways that address all forms of precarity for academic workers, and better serve students and the public interest more generally.

### 2. **Garry Gray, University of Victoria**

*From Silencing Scientists to Self-Censorship: Insights from the Canadian Association of University Teachers 'Get Science Right' Campaign*

In July 2012 Canadian scientists took part in a 'Death of Evidence' rally in Ottawa, where they protested research cutbacks and the silencing ('muzzling') of Canadian government scientists. In April 2013, the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) launched a national campaign called Get Science Right to "to highlight the negative impact of the government's approach to science, to propose a new direction, and to encourage Canadians to take action to protect scientific integrity". In this presentation, themes from the Get Science Right campaign will be examined including the muzzling of scientists, organizational self-censorship, academic independence, and trust in research.

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### 3. **Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University**

*Creating Public Universities Today: A Feminist's Reflection on Lessons from Historic Successes, Setbacks and Visions*

When and how were Canadians creating public universities? My reflection is based on educational experiences within and outside the university as a professor and a leader of sociological and feminist organizations (local, national and international). My paper begins by discussing the significant changes in the university climates, personnel, governance, and curriculum in Canada in the 1960s&1970s. Most scholars then would not have imagined that the culture of the academic community would be restructured to emulate a "business." I contrast the '70s Canadianisation movement and more equalitarian relationships (colleagues and universities) with shifts after neo-liberalism that add layers of administration, competitive and corporate branding, and re-Americanization of faculty on the grounds of elitist "excellence."

This paper concludes with an analysis of groups that developed their own universities with curricula designed to suit their desires for a changed public agenda – labour, environmental, women, African Canadians or aboriginal. Such alternative initiatives seemed to increase with the growth of neo-liberalism, but many initiatives did not achieve sustainability. Is there a more diverse public alternative to the corporatized hierarchy of power and control of today's universities - and many societies? The paper concludes with a feminist's suggestion from the 1980s that was only partially implemented then.

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## FEMINIST INTERSECTIONALITY IN THEORY, RESEARCH AND PRAXIS: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY CONVERSATION

Session Code: FSRC\_6

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Trailer A102

Intersectionality has become an important approach for examining the interconnectedness of systems of oppression in women's lives, including by feminist scholars. It has varied manifestations - theoretical, methodological, historical and contextual. This panel examines how scholars have used feminist intersectionality methodologically, in theory and/or in praxis, and also reflects on the strengths, limitations, implications and/or challenges of their experiences with it. Questions include: how is an approach both intersectional and feminist? How is such analysis stronger than analysis that is not intersectional? Or feminist? What are the contradictions, limitations of how women's multiple dimensions are considered?

This session is co-sponsored by CASWE/ACFTS; CASWE/ACÉFÉ; CCWH/CCHF; CRIAW/ICREF; CPSA/ACSP; CSA/SCS ; SSS-SES ; WGSRF, and hosted by SSS-SES

Session Organizers: Marleny Bonnycastle, University of Manitoba; Louise Carbert, Dalhousie University; Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa; Marie Lovrod, University of Saskatchewan; Susan Spronk, University of Ottawa, Lisa Starr, McGill University; Stacey Zembrzycki, independent scholar.

Session Chair: Susan Spronk, University of Ottawa

Presentations:

### **1. Angela Miles, University of Toronto**

*Feminist Intersectionality Through the Lens of Theory and Practice*

The term 'feminist intersectionality' is employed across the full range of feminist theoretical perspectives to flag academic analysis that attends to multiple systems of oppression. There has been little examination of the starkly different ways 'intersectionality' is:

- understood by critical and post-structural feminists in the academy;
- recognized in practice from the varying starting points of socialist, liberal, radical, Indigenous, anti-racist, trans, eco-, and other feminisms.

This paper will explore the importance of attending to the deep theoretical roots of these different understandings of 'feminist intersectionality' when we consider ways it might enhance feminist understanding and practice.

### **2. Karen Ruddy, York University**

*Rethinking Intersectionality: Gender Variance, International Feminism, and the Politics of Post-War Reconstruction*

This paper uses a queer transnational intersectional anti-capitalist feminist framework to analyze the representations of the Afghan bacha posh (a Dari phrase for children who are identified as female at birth but who "dress like a boy") that circulate in the New York Times journalist Jenny Nordberg's (2014) bestselling book, *The Underground Girls of Kabul*. I show how Nordberg draws from Orientalist, racist, and liberal internationalist feminist discourses to produce the bacha posh simultaneously as gender warriors who expose the "barbarism" of Afghan misogyny and as victims whose "female masculinity" represents their acquiescence to a patriarchal society that grants power exclusively to masculine subjects. I argue that this economy of visibility and invisibility

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simultaneously renders illegible the myriad lived experiences of gender variance of the bacha posh and affirms the hegemony of the liberal feminist project of gender equality and neoliberal freedoms associated with the Western-led post-war reconstruction of Afghanistan. Following Puar (2007) and Haritaworn et al. (2014), my analysis of Nordberg calls for a revised intersectional theory that accounts for how feminist representations of gender variance and cisgender normativity are often tied to the politics of neoliberal capitalism, empire, and Orientalism.

### **3. Sabina Chatterjee, York University**

*Colliding at the Intersections: Complacency, Accountability, and Change*

When intersectionality is currently talked about within classrooms it is often done while keeping white, middle class, cisgender women at the centre with intersectionality as an 'added feature' of feminist praxis. Those of us whose lives hold many intersecting complexities find our experiences and expertise recognized only anecdotally or as 'interesting' stories. Calls for 'inclusion' continue to keep the centres white and normative, and silence the rest of our voices.

As a queer woman of mixed race who lives with disabilities, I have always used an intersectional lens to engage in feminist community based research and service provision. My understanding of intersectionality is rooted in my own stories and activism. My privilege as a light-skinned woman born in Canada, whose disabilities are not easily 'read' by others means that my own work must include reflexive accountability for my shifting relationship with systemic oppression, be it through colonization or anti-Black racism, casteism, and so much more. In this presentation I will share insights from community based research and my teaching experience that demonstrate the need for a radical re-balancing in how intersectionality is understood within our scholarship, classrooms, and activism – particularly in how we actively contribute to the work of decolonization.

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## NEW DURKHEIMIAN ANALYSES OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PHENOMENA

Session Code: CDRC\_3

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-109

In recent decades, Durkheimian sociology and social theory have been the sites of new debates, dialogue and controversy, informed and inspired by new research on a wide range of contemporary social phenomena. In line with a history reaching back to Durkheim himself (and his *équipe*), these developments treat theory-building and substantive research as inseparable and intertwined at every stage. This session will showcase contemporary research into social life and its transformations which also meaningfully engages with Durkheimian, neo-Durkheimian or post-Durkheimian theory (e.g. work by any of Mauss, Hubert, Halbwachs, Hertz, Davy, Caillois, Bataille, Parsons, Bellah, Steiner, Lévi-Strauss, Lukes, Bourdieu, Badiou, Althusser, Foucault, Taylor, Joas, etc.).

Session Organizer and Chair: William Ramp, University of Lethbridge

Presentations:

### 1. **James Cosgrave, Trent University Durham**

*Durkheim Plays the Lottery*

This paper considers the widespread presence of legal gambling and lotteries from a Durkheimian theoretical perspective, drawing also from the work of Mauss, Caillois, and Bataille. Particular attention will be paid to lotteries. Lotteries are the most popular form of gambling worldwide since legalization and expansion began in the 1960s and 70s. Lottery jackpots have increased significantly in national lotteries in the last twenty years, and large lottery jackpots stimulate greater ticket purchases. The discussion locates contemporary state lotteries in relation to economic structures and ideologies in which the state itself participates, providing justification for the lottery form. The symbolic, circulatory, and redistributive aspects of contemporary legal gambling/lotteries will prompt consideration of their collective representationality.

### 2. **Bernard Bertrand, UQÀM**

*L'impact du numérique sur les nouvelles formes de la solidarité: une analyse néodurkheimienne des communautés internet*

À la lumière de la révolution numérique et ses implications sur les formes de sociabilité (création de nouveaux espaces d'échange, réseaux sociaux, sites de rencontre, blogs, etc.), le visage de l'univers social peut paraître modifié. Ainsi, partant des concepts de solidarité organique et solidarité mécanique tel que théoriser par Émile Durkheim, la prochaine conférence tentera de comprendre comment ce nouvel espace numérique vient modifier les différents rapports dans la société et, par le fait même, vient modifier le lien social.

### 3. **Steven James Cole, Bishop's University**

*Cultural Order Amidst Online Over-Commodification*

One of Durkheim's lasting legacies lies in understanding the socio-cultural creation and maintenance of order. While Durkheim's most vivid work examined the maintenance of the sacred order, a host of less "spectacular" practices also maintain order via cultural schema. For example, Kopytoff examines group practices that counter/balance the homogenized world of mass produced commodities by instilling objects with singularity and uniqueness. My research uses Kopytoff to investigate how online communities re-establish uniqueness and singularity amidst a wash of commodification. Using an inductive approach, I examine the ways actors "use use-value" to differentiate themselves from mere consumers and re-establish order and balance within online groups that foster a culture of consumption via the continual discussion and display of musical instruments.

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### 4. **Katy Maloney, Université du Québec à Montréal**

*Sociology or social psychology? Comparative analysis of Durkheim and Serge Moscovici's theories of collective/social representations*

This presentation will draw upon theories of social/collective representations in social psychology, through the works of Serge Moscovici, and in sociology, through the works of Emile Durkheim, in an attempt to form a comprehensive interdisciplinary understanding of symbolic representations of the social. For Moscovici, drawing upon the social psychological approach of Gabriel Tarde, a thinker Durkheim was heavily in dialogue with, social representations stem from individuals. Therefore, Moscovici's interest for non-hegemonical, minority social representations and their subversive potential seems in stark contrast with Durkheim's more holistic conception of collective representations as distinct from, though in relation with, individual representations. Both thinkers address the problem of socio-symbolic processes from radically different angles, one from a macro-sociological standpoint, the other at a more micro, individual scale. Our idea is to consider both theories, and to try and establish an interdisciplinary concept of social representations, one that addresses the micro-macro link and attempts to overcome the mutual critiques and perceived limitations of both approaches. To Durkheim, both disciplines were, although comparable, « relatively independant » sciences : but do we have to pick sides between sociology and social psychology? Can they otherwise be « partners in crime », to forge a more comprehensive understanding of social and individual symbolization processes?

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## OMNIBUS: SOCIOLOGY IN ACTION: UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL TRENDS, CHANGE AND RISK

Session Code: Omni\_1e

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-107

This session features on social trends and risk.

Session Organizer and Chair: Terry Wotherspoon, University of Saskatchewan

Presentations:

### **1. Reginald Bibby, University of Lethbridge**

*From Trend Tracking to Social Forecasting: Looking Back and Looking Forward at Social Life in Canada*

The author has spent most of his career tracking social trends in Canada dating back some 50 years to around 1967. He now is embarking on what he sees as a complementary research project, where he is attempting to do some informed forecasting about what social life in Canada will look like around 2067. The pivotal year for looking back 50 years and looking ahead 50 years will be Canada's 150th anniversary in 2017. In this paper, he discusses some of the key factors that have influenced interpersonal life in Canada over the past five decades, complete with important and unique illustrative trend data. He then shifts his attention to how a sociologist might responsibly engage in projections about what interpersonal life in Canada will look like in the future. He concludes with some illustrations of what might be possible.

### **2. Hazel Hollingdale, University of British Columbia**

*Passing the Buck: The Fragmentation of Risk in the Finance Sector*

After the 2008 financial crash, there was a contraction of the labour market in the personalized financial services sector. This was partly in response to the widespread perspective that finance professionals charge exorbitant fees, provide little added value, and are driven by self-serving biases. In their place, over the last decade, there has been a rise of "robo-advisors": web-based wealth management services that are often touted as a progressive and democratizing. These services allow for individuals to manage their own portfolios (and ostensibly risk) at a low cost, by using computer algorithms in the place of personalized service. The long-term and widespread consequences of these services have yet to be adequately explored. Based on interviews with over 50 finance professionals in New York and Boston, this study assesses the potential consequences of these low-cost alternatives and explores their ability to adequately assess and measure risk.

### **3. Nancy-Angel Doetzel, Mount Royal University**

*Sociology in Action: Applying Appreciative Inquiry*

Emergent scholarly inquiries about sociology coincide with post-modernist paradigm shifts towards appreciative inquiry, a constructive mode of research and teaching that is a shift from vocabularies of deficit to conversations of possibility. Different from most modes of teaching and research, appreciative inquiry promotes transformative dialogue and action by presenting positive questions and a fresh lens. This form of teaching inspires students to feel a sense of hope, excitement, cooperation and ownership about the future. Such a paradigm shift in scholarly inquiry and teaching requires re-thinking former ideologies that shaped reality and formulating new ways to discover truth: latent truths can be unearthed when Cartesian ideologies that separate head from heart are transcended by new ways of knowing. This presentation demonstrates how an evolution in thought and research can mean formulating new words and new ways of inquiry.



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### 4. **Fawaz Alqarni, Memorial University**

#### *The Effectiveness of the Intel English Language Learning Program on the Reading and Writing Skills of Saudi Male Adolescent Students*

By 2007 the government of Saudi Arabia had invested about 3 billions US dollars in “Tatweer Program” that includes the information and communication technologies (ICT). In 2014 the Ministry of Education received again about \$2.5 billions US dollars for the same project (MOE, 2014). The “Tatweer project” is for developing education in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It focuses on four elements the developing curriculum, teachers training, technology integration and non-classrooms activities. (MOE, 2008; Tatweer, 2014). The Intel program innovation “Intel teach to the future” was introduced to Saudi education to train teachers on integrating technology in to teaching and learning. Intel supplies training for teachers and both hardware and software to the nation. The English languages learning took a place in the Intel program. In English language learning, teachers were trained to enhance English language skills (reading, writing, speaking and listening) through the Intel program. In this qualitative research a case study that investigates the impact of the Intel English language learning program on the reading and writing skills of Saudi male adolescent students. It took place in Saudi Arabia, Makkah City, where educational technology was recently introduced to facilitate teaching and learning. This study involved 26 participants, form Makkh City, 10 teachers, 10 students, and 6 administrators of education. The researcher used face-to-face interviews to collect the data. The researcher transcribed the interviews then analyzed it thorough coding the interviews. The results of this research found five major issues. Intel issues, Administrative issues, Social issues, Training issues and Teaching practice issues. These issues discussed in details through this research paper.

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### PANEL DISCUSSION ON INDIGENOUS-SETTLER RELATIONS AND DECOLONIZATION: TWENTY YEARS AFTER RCAP

Session Code: InSRC\_2

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 10:45am – 12:15pm

Location: Science A-104

Twenty years after the release of the landmark Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP), few of its 440 recommendations have been implemented. In many cases, Indigenous-settler conflicts over land and treaties have escalated, socioeconomic disparities persist, and the number of missing and murdered Indigenous women has grown. Meanwhile, Idle No More and other land-based movements highlight Indigenous resilience and resurgence, in face of ongoing injustices, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) has released its own report and recommendations. Although the new federal government has promised a “nation-to-nation” relationship and action on TRC recommendations, the task before it is immense. After an opening by a local Indigenous Elder, this session will feature a panel discussion on the legacy of RCAP and where to go from here. The panel will include former RCAP researchers and Indigenous scholars and will address questions such as:

- How have Indigenous-settler relations and the surrounding political/economic/social landscape changed in the last 20 years and how will they change in the next 20?
- What are the most promising pathways to decolonization and reconciliation?
- How, if at all, can sociology and other academic disciplines contribute to understanding these trends and pathways and to building more just and sustainable societies?
- What kinds of research and scholarship can support Indigenous resurgence?

This session is co-sponsored by the CSA-SCS Equity Subcommittee and Indigenous-Settler Relations and Decolonization Research Cluster.

Session Organizer and Moderator: Jeff Denis, McMaster University

Special Guest: Hermany Manyguns

Panelists:

- James Frideres, Sociology, University of Calgary
- Patricia McGuire, Social Work, Carleton University
- Cora Voyageur, Sociology, University of Calgary
- Frederic Wien, Social Work, Dalhousie University

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## POVERTY AND APPLIED SOCIOLOGIES

Session Code: ASRC\_4

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-124A

Despite continued advances in economic development, technology and an increase in global wealth, the economic disparity between the rich and poor has grown dramatically. This session recognizes that there is not one root cause of poverty, rather a myriad of factors that often scaffold. Likewise there is not one viable solution to eradication poverty. This session includes research papers on poverty that offer insight into the ways in which community engagement at local, regional and/or national levels may ameliorate some of the hardships faced by often marginalized groups.

Session Organizer and Chair: Sara Cumming, Sheridan College

Presentations:

### 1. **Kristen Desjarlais-deKlerk, Medicine Hat College**

*Healthcare Utilization During the Transition from Homeless to Housed*

A wealth of research suggests that individuals experiencing homelessness have poorer health compared to the general population and tend to rely on emergency healthcare services instead of ongoing primary care. Many plans to end homelessness argue that housing the homeless could reduce system costs because of this reliance. Despite this argument, few studies have examined how formerly homeless individuals access healthcare services once they are housed and subsequent impacts to their health. The current mixed methods study draws on quantitative Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data (N = 233) and longitudinal interview data (N = 7) to assess changes in health and emergency healthcare use over six months in one supported housing program. Three themes are presented, each of which demonstrates the importance of caseworkers, primary care physicians, and healthcare specialists as formal supports that aid those transitioning from homeless to housed.

### 2. **Miriam Hird-younger, York University**

*Trust and Participation: Conceptualizing a role for trust in participatory approaches to development in Africa*

The theme of Congress 2016, "Energizing communities", is described as the University of Calgary's commitment to engaging with local communities through mutual respect and shared values. My research looks at the role of trust in community engagement and participation. Since the introduction of Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) in the 1980s, participation has become a central tenet and even requisite step within international development projects. With the rise of participation, there has been a concomitant surge of critiques on its failure to challenge power structures in participation. Within this debate, there is a lack of attention given to the mechanisms which may allow for enriched participation, such as the variable of trust. This research explores the concept of "trust" in participatory development and raises the question of whether trust is understood in the same way in different cultures. This conference paper will draw on sociological theories of trust and will introduce ways that they can be built into theories of participation. It will also present potential challenges and questions for further research surrounding trust and participation. In conversations about "energizing communities" within the context of international development, trust is an under-researched potentially important variable.

### 3. **Sarah Lindsay, McMaster University**

*In the Trenches with Food Not Bombs in Hamilton, Ontario: A Qualitative Study of Anti-Poverty Activism*

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Originating in Massachusetts, U.S.A. in the 1970s, the all-volunteer, anti-poverty group Food Not Bombs (FNB) has grown to be an international initiative comprised of hundreds of local, independent chapters. Operating under the shared tenets of food accessibility, non-violence, and social equity, FNB's primary aim is to distribute vegan or vegetarian food items or prepared meals—without economic or other qualifying criteria—to members of the community. This study focused on the Food Not Bombs chapter in Hamilton, Ontario (FNBH), examining specifically group composition and organization, as well as the motivations of volunteer members. Three months of participant observation in the field sought to answer the following questions: How does the Food Not Bombs Hamilton volunteer group manage to successfully serve clients at the YWCA and in Gore Park on a bi-weekly basis; and, what are the motivations of the volunteers in FNBH for doing so? Viewed through a Bourdieusian and Marxist-Feminist lens, this study reveals interactional, interconnected issues of class, capital, fields, and gender at the individual and structural levels. Findings reveal a well-structured bi-weekly food service and distribution system, led by two charismatic, though often authoritarian, self-proclaimed group leaders, and a shifting volunteer base. Participatory motivations of FNBH members range from poverty, domestic violence, and environmental activism and lived experience to a simple love of cooking. This study makes a significant theoretical and empirical contribution by addressing the connectivity of food security, violence, environmentalism, and poverty and how populations oppressed by these issues may facilitate solutions “from the inside”.

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## SECT: SYMPOSIUM FOR EARLY CAREER THEORISTS

Session Code: SThRC\_1

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 10:45am – 12:15pm  
Location: Science A-106

The Social Theory Research Cluster is hosting its second Symposium for Early Career Theorists (SECT)—a session that spotlights the work of emerging/early career social theorists (ABD/recent PhD). Social theory is an open and dynamic field; in that spirit, this session presents papers that reflect upon, expand, and/or critique theoretical perspectives and traditions within the social sciences, while drawing on any number of methodological resources or inter/trans/multi-disciplinary positions. The Social Theory Research Cluster aims to renew and consolidate the place of theorizing in the Canadian sociological imagination, and part of this requires creating a supportive and diverse network of early career scholars.

Session Organizer and Chair: Saara Liinamaa, Acadia University

Presentations:

### 1. **Yikun Zhao, York University**

*Towards Analytically Critical Theories of Consumer Cultures*

Consumer culture has long been a subject of social critiques and analyses, but what constitutes a critical understanding of consumer culture today? On the one hand, critical social theories from various disciplines of the social sciences often cast consumer culture as one of the most conspicuous malaises of capitalism and modernity (and postmodernity) for various reasons; on the other hand, recent anthropological and sociological studies attempt to scrutinize consumption practices in order to analyze their role in reproducing social stratification within a certain society. This paper aims to review and confront these two predominant approaches to consumer culture, with the hope to further the discussion on developing analytically critical understandings of aspects of consumer cultures today.

Theoretical critiques of consumer culture often present it as an abstract logic of material and cultural production of modern capitalism. Effective critiques of consumer culture in particular and modern capitalism in general, in such philosophical and theoretical discussions, often contain two elements: the articulation of the abstract logic underlying the consumer culture of analysis and a prognosis of its adverse effects (and occasionally positive potentials) as a logical extension. Therefore, substantially, the overarching concern of this approach is the negative consequences of the penetration of the logic of the capitalist material production into all aspects of social life, especially its constitutive element of the modern subjects and culture. Examples of such critiques abound. For instance, Marx's idea of 'commodity fetishism' points to the growing importance of commodities in capitalism that obfuscates the fundamental subject-subject relations structuring a society as our relations with things. The first-generation Frankfurt School theorists (e.g. Kracauer, Benjamin, Adorno, Horkheimer, and Marcuse) highlight the technological rationality that is inherent in the mass culture that transforms reflexive individuals into the conformist masses. The Situationists (e.g. Debord) criticize the spectacle composed of commodity signs in consumer society that alienates the majority from more profound issues underlying the society of prosperity on the surface. Theorists of postmodernity (e.g. Harvey and Jameson) present a picture of commodified culture, leading to the aestheticization of politics and everyday life. And more recently, Bauman extends the commodification thesis to the commodification of humans, resulting in rampant individualism in consumer culture.

When consumer culture is treated as a subject of empirical analysis in anthropology and sociology, the focus is not abstract logics but concrete consumption practices. Consumer culture forms the default backdrop of such studies, where commodities have become the most prevalent medium of

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communication. Commodity consumption as the new language of social life is therefore analyzed in order to understand its role in reproducing social boundaries. For example, Douglas and Isherwood (1980 [1978]) explore strategies adopted by different social groups to either trespass or reinforce social boundaries. Social status is critical in such analyses as the most important motivation guiding consumption practices. Bourdieu's (1984[1979]) analysis of cultural consumption in *Distinction* is also exemplary of such as a bottom-up and analytical approach. Consumption practices can be analyzed to understand the social game between different social classes and class fractions, including their competition for establishing the law of cultural legitimacy within a society. In these analyses, consumer culture is not differentiated from material culture: the mediating role of commodities is emphasized, without attending to "the significance and character of the values, norms and meanings produced in such practices" (Lury 2011[1996]: 11).

We argue that it is too simplistic a position to denounce consumer culture in toto or to assume its political neutrality by viewing it as an impartial medium. An analytically critical understanding of consumer culture thus should build on strengths of both approaches and avoid their limitations. Specifically, while attending to the importance of cultural values and their effects on the subject, the deductive nature of holistic social critiques of consumer culture needs to be questioned for the danger of imposing the logic of theory onto oftentimes multifaceted and incoherent reality. While acknowledging the role of consumption practices in reproducing social stratification, we also need to analyze the processes and substantial values produced by such practices, as well as their effects beyond the field of consumption. In other words, we tentatively argue that only through analyzing norm production in consumer culture, could changes in the social and cultural dynamics be charted.

### 2. **Jesse Carlson, Brandon University**

*White Phenomenology, or that time I said no to reading another Jonathan Franzen novel*

This paper examines Sara Ahmed's discussion of whiteness as a kind of bad habit, a set of routine practices which enable a set of unquestioned positions of privilege. Ahmed's 'queer phenomenology' instigates and troubles what might otherwise have been a fluent and comfortable reading of the parallel phenomenological project currently being developed by John Levi Martin. Beginning with a discussion of Weber's notion of 'value relevance' and its legacy within the sociological tradition, the paper turns to tackle a few of the many points of intersection between sociology and the contemporary novel, two modern projects that investigate and intermittently endorse and explore the validity of individual experience. The paper concludes by discussing ways I can interrupt or disinherit the continuum of white privilege.

### 3. **Kurosh Amoui-Kalareh, York University**

*Politics of the Occult: Ariosophy, Theodor Adorno, and Neo-Nazism*

The relation of Nazism and Fascism to occultism has been a matter of speculation throughout the last hundred years; yet, both the popular and the scholarly literature on the subject has been limited largely to historical accounts of people's personal associations—for instance that of Adolf Hitler—to occult tendencies. This leaves a huge theoretical gap regarding the connections between fascism in general as an exploitative and aristocratic form of political power to discourses of esotericism, namely occultism. Accordingly, this paper, in addition to providing a brief historical context with respect to manifestations of the occult in Nazi Germany, has two main agendas. First, through a detailed examination of Theodor Adorno's writings on occultism, the paper tries to establish a theoretical framework in order to approach intersections of the occult thought with broader socio-political discourses of power/knowledge. Second, considering the re-emergence and empowerment of Neo-Nazi and Neo-Fascist groups by the end of 20th century, for example the Golden Dawn party in Greece, the paper explores the associations of such right-wing political orientations to occultism in a contemporary context. By means of these two major inquiries, this paper argues that the terror of shallow, racist occult thought is a result of the lack of true subjectivity on modes of production, and it can be contested mainly through education and obtaining critical knowledge.

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In one of the closing fragments of *Minima Moralia: Reflections from Damaged Life*, entitled “Theses against Occultism,” Adorno specifically discusses some psychological, political, and philosophical aspects of occultism. On the psychological level, the tendency to occultism is a symptom of regression in consciousness; on the political level, occultism is—similar to fascism—based on thought patterns of the ilk of anti-semitism; while on the philosophical level, Adorno identifies occultism as a form of alienation and reification. These three main lines are in principal intertwined together in Adorno’s analysis of occultism. To start from the psychological and then move to broader political and philosophical issues is the method that Adorno himself uses in *Minima Moralia* on the whole; in other words, he is advancing from the particular to the universal in order to grant philosophy its true field—“the teaching of the good life”—once again. This is the approach that Adorno similarly employs in “The Stars Down to Earth: The Los Angeles Times Astrology Column,” a 100-page content analysis of an astrology column written in early 1950s. In this article Adorno clarifies that he does not intend to offer a psychological or psychoanalytical analysis of the occult phenomenon, like that of Freud’s “The Uncanny”; instead, he treats the occult as an “institutionalized, objectified and, to a large extent, socialized” subject matter, and uses magazines and newspapers as a mediation to bring to light an analysis that is based on concrete and objective grounds. Adorno’s approach not only shed light on the racist connotations of occultism, but it also reveals the ways in which the popularity of occultism relates to class struggles, along with alienation of masses as a result of instrumental rationality. In the meantime, it is essential to clarify that by delivering “Thesis against Occultism,” Adorno is exclusively criticizing popular, capitalist and consumerist forms of esotericism under the term occultism. Popular occultism is indeed distinguished from other esoteric or gnostic discourses since it has become largely commodified, and Adorno does not ignore possibilities of “messianic” redemption elsewhere, for example in Jewish Kabbalah. Conclusively, it is crucial to pay much attention to Adorno’s critique of the occult, not only because occult stuffs are selling items at bookstores or psychic reading offices, but more importantly because some extreme right-wing political parties associated with occultism have re-emerged from the ashes of Nazism and Fascism. The occult discourse, from this perspective, has a two-folded danger. First, it can be used by those who are in power to establish their authority by making it the least transparent—as power tends to hide, and occult, in its very own meaning, connotes secrecy. Moreover, popular occultism leads to creation of mass communities and societies, generating individuals who lack true subjectivity and blindly follow constructed and structured paths that are being offered to them by those who own the means of production.

#### **4. Graham Potts, Trent University**

*Interpellation and digitally enabled direct to consumer personalized and preventative genomic medicine: a queered reading*

I am interested in looking at the issue of informed consent, or the consent(s) given, in DTCM/PPGM (direct to consumer medicine/personalised and preventative genomic medicine) in specific, and perhaps e-health generally, in relation to subjectivity. I have found myself drawn towards this subject, in relation to the larger question of how digitality intersects with subjectivity. While noting that there exists a largely philosophically liberal discourse that tends towards natural rights end of the liberal spectrum in both the popular uptake of e-health and DEDCPPGM (digitally enabled direct to consumer personalized and preventative genomic medicine) and discussion of it in specialist (i.e. medical and technological) journals, I find it productive and constructive to utilize the discourse on how we become interpellated as subjects (“hailed” by a power or other) that has flowed from Louis Althusser’s “Ideology and Ideological State Apparatuses” into and through queer and feminist oriented affect theory to the present to look at this subject. This reading of queer and feminist readings of Althusser I would contend links to the session theme by reading a pressing issue in medical practice onto contemporary sociological inquiry; a link that in some sense really just squares an existing circle with respect to queer and affect theory in general by a re-orientation to an existing orientation by linking back to (or towards) earlier canonical sociological texts that draw on phenomenology - Simmel, Cooley, Mead, Blumer, for instance.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## SOCIAL CONTEXT AND MENTAL HEALTH II

Session Code: SH\_1b

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-121

The papers in this session address fundamental social contexts and statuses that differentially affect individuals' mental health and well-being. Topics include the importance of psychosocial resources among Canadian men's mental health; the vulnerability of military personnel to substance use and abuse; undergraduate students' compromised well-being within the broader university; and, the impact of work conditions on employees' fatigue and burnout rates.

Session Organizer and Chair: Marisa Young, McMaster University

Presentations:

1. **Peter Kellett, University of Lethbridge; Susan McDaniel, University of Lethbridge**  
*Intersecting Social Gradients, Self-esteem, and Canadian Men's Mental Health in the 2009-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey*

Individual social gradients rarely act alone to negatively impact an individual's mental health. Rather, the impact of low position on multiple social gradients is more likely to exert a cumulative intersectional effect on mental health and well-being. Furthermore, men's mental health may be particularly influenced by relative position in social hierarchies that are linked to traditional heteronormative and hegemonic masculinities. Drawing on regression and moderated mediation analyses of the 2009-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) microdata, the relative impact of multiple social hierarchies on major depression, distress, and self-reported mental health among Canadian men were explored. Findings suggest that social gradients are not only intimately intertwined and implicated in Canadian men's mental health outcomes, but that self-esteem fully mediates the effect of many resource inequalities on mental health. These findings lend additional support to hypotheses that link mental illness to social status and competition.

2. **Glenda Babe, Western University**  
*The Impacts of Social Support on Alcohol Abuse/Dependency Among Canadian Military Personnel*

Recent findings demonstrate that one in six troops deployed overseas face mental health and alcohol related problems upon their return (Statistics Canada, 2014). The purpose of this paper is to examine the effects that social support has on alcohol abuse and/or dependency among military personnel who have returned from Afghanistan. The paper considers the effects that attitudes towards mental health care, traumatic experience during deployment, and social demographic factors have towards alcohol abuse and/or dependency among military personnel. The 2013 Canadian Forces Mental Health Survey (CFMHS) is utilized in order to conduct the analysis. Findings demonstrate that social support decreases the likelihood of alcohol abuse and/or dependency of military personnel. However, having positive attitudes towards mental health care, as well as traumatic experience during deployment, both increase the likelihood of alcohol abuse and/or dependency among military personnel who have returned from Afghanistan.

3. **Prince Owusu, Carleton University; Anna Przednowek, Carleton University**  
**Doctoral Student; Susan Braedley, Carleton University**  
*Taking the "care" out of care work: An assessment of the interconnections between working conditions and compassion fatigue and burnout.*

Long-term residential care workers experience compassion fatigue and burnout in the line of duty. Acutely, related to this is the high turnover in many long term-care facilities across Canada. Utilizing interviews obtained through "rapid ethnographies" in four Canadian provinces by an international



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team, this presentation attempts to uncover the interconnections between compassion fatigue and burnout, and working conditions. This presentation analyses from preliminary findings, the multiple sites of resistance as workers struggle to push for the “care agenda” in these facilities. Although preliminary findings indicate variations in the experiences of compassion fatigue, care workers report work related stress emanating from conditions of work especially from under staffing and compartmentalization of work. Compartmentalization of work manifested itself in three ways; first the separation of the work space, second the separation between work and home and third the separation of the actual work being done. This regimentation of work had profound implications for burnout, compassion fatigue, compassion satisfaction and care. Employing a feminist political economy framework, we sift through the subtle ways in which workers reconstruct structural issues as individual challenges and the resultant compassion fatigue and burn out in a highly gendered work environment.

#### **4. Brooke Linden, Queen’s University; Rozzet Jurdi, The University of Regina**

*Examining the Determinants of Mental Health among Undergraduate Post-secondary Students at a Western Canadian University: Contextual Stressors and Obstacles to Utilizing Effective Coping Mechanisms*

Symptoms consistent with mental disorders have reportedly increased both in prevalence and in severity among North American post-secondary student populations over the past years. This study examines undergraduate students’ self-reported symptoms consistent with two common mental disorders in a Canadian context, and sheds light on several factors hypothesized to predict students’ mental health outcomes, including: perceived contextual stressors within the post-secondary milieu, use of coping mechanisms, and perceived barriers to help seeking. Data were obtained through the completion of original, self-administered questionnaires from a sample of 209 undergraduate students attending a mid-sized, public western Canadian university during the fall semester of 2014. A substantial prevalence of self-reported symptoms consistent with both depression and anxiety was found among respondents. The following variables made unique contributions to the prediction of the severity of students’ self-reported symptoms consistent with anxiety and/or depression: students’ living arrangements; contextual stressors, such as social/environmental maladjustment, academic achievement, curriculum and academic expectations, time/balance, and financial stressors; styles of coping, including functional/adaptive coping, mental and behavioural disengagement, and substance abuse; and perceived barriers to treatment, including fear of self-discovery and fear of therapy. The implications of these findings for future research and intervention at the post-secondary level are discussed.

#### **5. Katie Aubrecht, Mount Saint Vincent University**

*Student Mental Illness and Social Inequality: Rethinking the Role of the University*

While teaching practices and socio-economic factors definitely shape the student’s learning while at the university, it is important to also pay attention to how authoritative knowledge of students is socially organized and produced by educational institutions. Dominant ways of imagining students in circulation within university settings can both enable and constrain academic survival and success. This presentation utilizes the University of Toronto and several child development studies situated at the University to examine the historical role that educational institutions, specifically universities, have played in the production of student ‘mental life’. Rather than take the meaning of student ‘mental life’ for granted, it explores how constructions of the student mind have been used to justify inequality within the University, and recuse the University from its role in the production of this inequality. It thus cautions against unexamined relations to the appearance of a ‘crisis’ in university student mental health and illness. Relations that individualize and decontextualize student anguish, disorientation and distress, and that reduce the complexities of students’ embodied and intersubjective experiences to no more than a symptom of the need for psychological expertise, absolve universities of their role in the production of social problems.

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## THE POLITICS OF MOBILITY: GENDER, FAMILY, WORK

Session Code: CrSRC\_5

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-147

The “mobility turn” in social science scholarship has increasingly drawn attention to movement across different socio-spatial scales. At the same time, it has been critiqued for not adequately addressing how such movements both constitute and are constituted by forms of power and inequality, including the gendered relations between work and family (Roseman et al. 2015; Baerenholdt 2013). This session invites papers that explore the gendered politics of employment-related geographical mobility (E-RGM) (Haan et al. 2014). E-RGM refers to the spectrum of mobilities—from long daily commutes to temporary long-distance re-location for work—that are driven by work activities. It then asks how such work-related movements are embedded in, and have an effect on, the broader social contexts of working individuals, including gendered relations of production and social reproduction.

Session Organizer: Sara Dorow, University of Alberta

Session Chair: Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary

Presentations:

1. **Peter Sinclair, Memorial University; Barbara Neis, Memorial University; Martha MacDonald, St. Mary's University**

*Labour Shortages, Skill Mismatches and Employment-Related Geographical Mobility in Canada*

Drawing on published sources and on-going research in the On the Move Partnership, we explore the underlying assumptions and claims of reports and policy statements concerning the existence (or not) of labour shortages in Canada and mismatches between skills and demand. Instead of a narrow focus on rational individual decision-making and migration, we favour an approach that recognizes the complexity and diversity of factors that link the diverse patterns of mobility with the functioning of labour markets. In particular, the omission and/or misunderstanding of gender and family dynamics is a major problem in how labour shortages and mobility are construed. This includes gender biases in skill categorization and measurement, ignoring the interdependence of mobility strategies of family members, and privileging some types of ‘shortages’ and ‘mobility’ over others. The final section highlights recent efforts to conceptualize employment-related geographical mobility by bringing together research on work, mobility, citizenship and social reproduction. This leads to the introduction of the concept of ‘mobility regimes’ as a way to account for the range and characteristics of the interconnections we have identified. The result should be a better and more robust understanding of the relationships between geographical mobility and labour markets.

2. **Tracy L Friedel, University of British Columbia; Alison Taylor, University of British Columbia; Jillian Paragg, University of Alberta; Danielle Lorenz, University of Alberta**

*Understanding Métis Employment-related Geographic Mobility (E-RGM) at the Intersection of Indigenous and Settler Colonial Studies*

Understood as a fur trade post, river port, and railway outpost[1], early 20th century Northeastern Alberta was the homeland of various Indigenous groups, including a substantial Métis population. Métis work and community during this time revolved around fur trade and harvesting activities (hunting, trapping, fishing, etc.), labour often carried out collaboratively between men and women. Also evident during this era is a gendered division of labour among Métis families: for example, men working on riverboats and the railroad; women actively involved in child rearing and gardening. By mid-century, a gendered division of labour takes on new dimensions as Métis individuals and families adapt their migratory patterns to take advantage of employment opportunities in industries

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such as uranium mining, and as part of remaking their household economies under changing circumstances in Western Canada's boreal regions. This paper discusses issues related to Métis employment-related geographic mobility in Northeastern Alberta, in the context of entrenched patriarchal social codes and ideas (Wolfe, 1999) expanding industrial development (the period of the 1940's to 1960's), and the emergence of oil as Canada's largest energy source, and also through the lens of 'denaturalizing settler colonialism' (Morgensen, 2011).

### **3. Sara Dorow, University of Alberta; Shingirai Mandizadza, University of Alberta** *Accommodating Mobility: Gender, Family, and Work in the Oil Sands Zone*

A critical feminist analysis of employment-related geographical mobility (E-RGM) asks how forms of im/mobility shape and are shaped by the gendered, raced, and class inequalities of work—where, as Feminist Social Reproductive theory has so poignantly argued, work includes both productive and reproductive labour, paid or unpaid. Based on ethnographic field research conducted through the "On the Move" project, this paper explores the gendering of work-related mobility in the oil sands of northeast Alberta. First, we consider the range of gendered and familial relationships that underwrite multiple scales of mobile labour in the oil sands zone. Second, we demonstrate how this range of relationships "accommodates" mobile labour in the oil industry, i.e., enables both the mobility and the housing (e.g., in work camps, hotels, and 'at home') of the mostly white male productive workforce; importantly, such accommodation is made possible in part by the particular arrangements of mobile work for social reproductive workers (cooks, cleaners, etc.). We conclude by reflecting on the power of mapping the "mobility regime" of labour through a gender lens, and briefly consider how workplace and public policies do and do not accommodate the equitable co-existence of social reproductive and productive mobile work.

### **4. Stephanie Premji, McMaster University** *Examining the Relationship between Precarious Employment and Mobility: The Roles of Gender, Class and Migration*

Precarious employment is on the rise in Canada but its impact on mobility is poorly understood. We report on a community-based study conducted in Toronto as part of the "On the Move" SSHRC-funded partnership project. The study sought to document the relationship between precarious employment and geographical mobility while exploring the way in which gender, class and migration, as interlocking systems of social relations, structure these relationships. Using flyers, peer researcher networks and partner agencies, we recruited for semi-structured interviews 15 men and 12 women who were immigrants and had experience with precarious employment. Interviews were coded and analyzed using NVIVO software. Interview data highlight a reciprocal relationship between precarious employment and commuting difficulties (e.g. extended travel time, travel to multiple locations, travel at night and/or to isolated or unfamiliar locations, high cost of public transportation, etc.). We highlight ways in which these dynamics disproportionately or differentially impact low-income immigrant men and women workers and their families because of the intersection of multiple social disadvantages and associated stresses. Throughout, we describe the crucial role of gender in creating highly uneven patterns of employment and mobility and associated impacts. We discuss the implications of our results for transportation, economic and social policies and programs.

### **5. Sujata Thapa-Bhattarai, University of Toronto** *The Landscape of Women and Mobility in Kathmandu City*

The mobility landscape of third world cities are adapting to high-speed multi-lane highways, metro-rail, and private cars. This highly fragmented, inefficient and inadequate public transportation system has produced highly class-divided public mobility patterns and increasing ecological and health problems.

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In this paper, I plan to explore women's mobility in Kathmandu City with two broad questions a) how poor users—women differently located in terms of class, caste and ethnicity—have been negotiating their ways through these systems daily as they move across urban spaces; and b) how gender relations are dynamically embedded in the intended (in plan blueprints, policies and laws), executed (on actual physical spaces through infrastructure building, vehicle licensing and procurement) and lived (experienced by women and men as they ride vehicles or walk) aspects of urban mobility. The gendered nature of urban mobility also intersects with class and ecology in important ways. in Kathmandu. On one hand there is increasing need for poor women/girls to be mobile on the other hand there is physical insecurity for poor women/girls as they ride transport.

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## VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY II: RESEARCHING VIOLENCE

Session Code: SVRC\_1b

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-119

Many argue that we live in a violent society. Indeed, people from all walks of life are subject to many forms of violence. We are bombarded daily with information and images that continually remind us about the potential threat of violence in our lives. Not surprisingly, then, violence continues to be a prominent individual, social, legal and political concern. As such, research that studies violence in its various forms is integral to our informed understanding of violence and why it occurs as well as who may be most at risk and why. Papers in this session use various research designs and data sources to provide a more comprehensive picture of various types of violence.

Session Organizer and Chair: Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Presentations:

### **1. Marta-Marika Urbanik, University of Alberta**

*"You Never Know Whose Watching": Inner City Surveillance, Fears of Victimization and Methods of Resistance*

How does surveillance within disadvantaged communities play out on the ground level, or put more simply, between residents? Empirical research on intra-neighbourhood surveillance is relatively scant, though existing research demonstrates how 'snitching' on fellow residents erodes trust and leads to community dysfunction, which is especially damaging for poor urban neighbourhoods that are particularly dependent on trusting social networks. However, research from Regent Park-Canada's oldest and largest social housing project- demonstrates that apart from surveillance for the purpose of 'snitching,' Regent Park residents perceive there to be a broader trend of all-encompassing surveillance via other residents, with consequences that far out-weight police attention. Based on 3 summers of ethnographic work, and over 140 interviews, my research illuminates the ways in which many Regent Park youth perceive themselves to be under constant surveillance by fellow neighbourhood residents, thereby living in a constant state of suspicion and fear of violent victimization that their whereabouts will be shared with potential assailants. It also locates how these youth actively try to resist this supposed relentless surveillance, infusing them with agency and providing them with an element of control over their risk of victimization.

### **2. Adriana Berlingieri, University of Toronto**

*Workplace Violence: From an Individual to a Social Phenomenon*

Recent media stories in North America and research studies locally and globally highlight the growing pandemic of violence in the workplace and suggest that not much has changed. This presentation focuses on what it means to shift from the dominant view of violence at work as a strictly individualized phenomenon to a social phenomenon, with a focus on the implications for organizational practices and the possibility of achieving long-term, systemic change. The presentation draws on the findings from research within a major healthcare organization in Toronto (Canada). As a critical organizational ethnography, informed by institutional ethnography and practice-based studies, this study included fieldwork in which specific practices were examined in depth, in particular policies and education programs, with the use of textual analysis and conversations with participants. Clear links are made in this study between how violence is constructed on an everyday basis by organizational members and the development and use of organizational practices. In the organization chosen for this study, workplace violence – in all its interrelated forms – is recognized and dealt with as an organizational and societal issue rather than a strictly individual one.

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### 3. **Andrew Dawson, York University, Glendon College**

*State Legitimacy and Homicide: In Which Direction Does the Causal Arrow Point?*

Homicide rates vary substantially between countries – there are currently 100-fold differences in “peacetime” rates of lethal violence when comparing countries like Japan or Norway to countries like Jamaica or El Salvador. The literature identifies certain socioeconomic and political factors that explain some, but not all, of this variation. Recently, the legitimacy of the state (including specific legal institutions such as the police) has been recognized as an important correlate of cross-national homicide rates. However, the causal direction of the state legitimacy-homicide association remains in question. One theoretical perspective emphasizes the primacy of the effect of the homicide rate on levels of state and police legitimacy. Conversely, procedural justice theory claims that state legitimacy influences the murder rate, and not the reverse. I conduct a test of the direction of the causal relationship between state legitimacy and homicide by creating a new cross-national time series dataset. Using time lags of varying durations, the statistical analyses suggest that there is support for both perspectives, providing evidence of a potential reciprocal (two-way) causal relationship between state legitimacy and homicide, but the findings also suggest that the procedural justice mechanism is more robust over the long-term.

### 4. **Tanya Trussler, Mount Royal University; Christina Witt, Calgary Police Service; Ritesh Narayan, Mount Royal University**

*Homicide Clearance and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms: The impact of legislative changes on homicide solvability*

Homicide clearance rates have experienced a decline in Canada over the past several decades. Research has examined case correlates of homicide clearance, and in some cases structural causes have been examined. However, clearance studies have yet to examine the impact of legislative changes on clearance rates. In Canada, we have seen extensive legislative changes primarily with the introduction of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Charter provided a legal framework for justice professionals in order to protect the rights of individuals dealing with the justice system. As a result, suspects of crime have since experienced increased protection of their individual rights, however these changes have heavily impacted the process and procedures of criminal investigations. This paper examines historical documents, case law, and evidence of the expansion of ‘burden of proof’, as well as uses interviews with homicide investigators in order to understand their perspectives on the declining clearance rates and the impact of changing laws. Results indicate that the Charter has likely impacted the clearance rate but that is not the only factor, and that measuring the strength of that impact would require access to court data.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### GRADUATE PROGRAM DIRECTORS – TALES FROM THE FIELD

Session Code: Meet\_1

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 12:30pm – 1:30pm

Location: Science A-107

This roundtable will be an opportunity for Graduate Program Directors to meet and discuss issues such as recruitment, retention, funding challenges and tactics, mediating student-faculty relationships, and the other challenges and rewards we regularly face. Ideally, the roundtable will be composed of eight to twelve GPDs. Interested participants should send a statement of the issues they would particularly like to discuss with their colleagues and an agenda for the session will be designed accordingly.

### APPLIED SOCIOLOGY CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 12:30pm – 1:30pm

Location: Science A-124A

The Applied Sociology Research Cluster invites you to join us at our second annual meeting. Our research cluster welcomes anyone who practices or is interested in applied sociology. Our members include academics, students, and independent researchers with an applied focus, as well as people working in government, NGOs, health agencies, school boards, and consulting firms. What are your interests and needs as someone interested in applied sociology? Come to the meeting and let us know! If you're unable to attend our meeting, please contact us (consult the CSA website for our contact information) or join our Facebook page or LinkedIn group.

### CANADIAN NETWORK OF DURKHEIMIAN STUDIES CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 12:30pm – 1:30pm

Location: Science A-109

The bilingual Canadian Network of Durkheimian Studies/Réseau canadien d'études durkheimienne (CNDS/RCED) was formed in 2012, becoming a CSA Research Cluster in 2013. Its approach to Durkheimian sociology is ecumenical: session and paper topics at Congress since 2014 have combined empirical, theoretical, historical, and textual research with considerations of political and religious practice. Its activities are closely tied with those of the Laboratoire d'études durkheimiennes de l'Université du Québec à Montréal (LED-UQAM). CNDS/RCED is officially affiliated with the British Centre for Durkheimian Studies, University of Oxford; the Brazilian Centre of Durkheimian Studies, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, at Porto Alegre, Brazil, and la Société Française d'Études Durkheimiennes, Paris.

CNDS/RCED welcomes student and faculty participation in all cluster activities.

At our 2016 meeting, we will –

- Review accomplishments over the past year
- Discuss preparations for 2017-2018 meetings
- Discuss communications and research priorities, funding opportunities, and activities, including a publication project for the 100th anniversary of Durkheim's death
- Discuss collaboration with other research clusters and contributions to the wider CSA community
- Elect and/or reaffirm executive committee members and populate task groups for 2016-7
- Update membership and contact lists

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### CRITICAL SOCIOLOGY OF FAMILIES, WORK AND CARE RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 12:30pm – 1:30pm  
Location: Science A-147

The Critical Sociology of Families, Work and Care Research Cluster serves to connect scholars whose research challenges conventional notions of family and critically examines the meanings, practices and policies surrounding the inter-related areas of families, work, and care. It facilitates the sharing of research and teaching information and provides a means to highlight members' research through coordinated CSA conference sessions. All cluster members as well as conference participants interested in joining, or learning more about, this network are invited to attend this meeting. For more information about this research cluster please see our website at <http://www.csa-scs.ca/files/webapps/csapress/csfwc/>

### FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 12:30pm – 1:30pm  
Location: Science A-106

At this annual meeting of the Feminist Sociology Research Cluster, plans for future activities of the RC will be discussed, volunteers will be sought to help with their implementation and there will be an opportunity for feminist sociologists to network and exchange information about their interests within the field.

Co-Chairs: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University & Ann Denis, University of Ottawa

### RURAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 12:30pm – 1:30pm  
Location: Science A-129

The purpose of this cluster meeting is to create a space for researchers whose interests encompass rural sociology to meet within the bustle of the CSA's annual meetings. We will have a special opportunity to compare notes, see common patterns, note differences, discuss new theoretical perspectives and share methodological dilemmas. We will meet old friends, find new friends and build broader networks of those interested in what is happening in rural areas in a rapidly changing world. For more details about the cluster, please see <https://www.csa-scs.ca/files/webapps/csapress/rural/>



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### SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 12:30pm – 1:30pm

Location: Science A-121

A meeting of the Sociology of Health Cluster is planned during the Congress at University of Alberta.

#### Agenda

1. How to create member list in a shareable form.
2. Using the RC to create an effective research network
3. Special issue for Sociology of Health in Canadian Sociology Journal
4. Enrollment of new members
5. Any other business.

### VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 12:30pm – 1:30pm

Location: Science A-119

Understanding and explaining violence is an important part of sociology – both on its own and because it emerges in the study of many other social phenomena including social change, interpersonal relations, law and governance, just to name a few. Some of the violence-related sessions and presentations at Congress this year include - theorizing and constructing violence, researching violence, pathways to violence, the violent offending/victimization continuum, help-seeking strategies, social and legal responses to violence, sexual assault, violence in the comparative and historical perspective, and bullying. Anyone interested in joining this newly-forming Violence & Society Research Cluster is invited to attend its inaugural meeting. Because this is our inaugural meeting, you will have the opportunity to help shape this cluster and contribute to building a community of academics and researchers who examine various issues related to the sociology of violence. What are your needs and interests as someone interested in violence and society?

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## APPLIED SOCIOLOGY IN CANADA I

Session Code: ASRC\_2a

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-124A

Applied sociology is the use of sociological theory, methods, skills and research in order to resolve particular issues in real-world settings. Papers addressing a range of applied sociology approaches are invited including, but not limited to, program evaluation geared to making improvements in a social program, measuring change in specific social indicators (fertility, cohabitation, poverty, educational attainment, racism, happiness, etc.), working with a community organization to establish an evidence-based programs for disadvantaged groups, or turning evidence about equity into organizational and public policy.

Session Organizer and Chair: Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada

Presentations:

### 1. **Anthony Jehn, University of Guelph**

*Perceptions of Happiness*

This study is structured around the following main research question: What are the influential factors impacting perceptions of happiness? This includes an examination of variables impacting happiness, or life satisfaction, within a Canadian context using statistical analysis. Through the use of Statistic Canada's General Social Survey (GSS), the correlation between income, age, education, and perceived happiness is determined. Multiple regression was utilized in order to determine the relationship. It also examines various previous studies conducted on perceptions of happiness. This includes the effect of variations in income on an individual's life satisfaction. The paper found that previous data did not find a conclusive result to the sought after correlation. Furthermore, potential limitations within the reviewed literature is also outlined. This includes the need for the additional variables proposed in this study in order to inform future research.

### 2. **Julia Woodhall-Melnik, Centre for Research on Inner City Health, St. Michael's Hospital and McMaster University; Flora Matheson, Centre for Research on Inner City Health, St. Michael's Hospital and the University of Toronto**

*Research to Action: Developing Meaningful Interventions through Integrated Community Partnerships*

Research outputs are important for evidence based practice and for the creation of interventions to assist persons with complex needs. In this presentation we outline our program of research in problem gambling. We describe how our initial community partnership with the Good Shepherd Ministries of Toronto where we explored the prevalence of problem gambling among persons experiencing housing instability led to qualitative investigation, engagement with service providers, consumers, and youth, dissemination of research findings, and intervention development. We discuss how engagement with the community led to the development of an identification and intervention manual designed to help service providers engage with persons with complex needs and problem gambling. Future directions for this program of research are discussed.

### 3. **Rozzet Jurdi, The University of Regina; Candace Giblett, Regina Fire and Protective Services; Angela Prawzick, Regina Fire and Protective Services**

*Researching Residential Cooking Fires in a Prairie City: An Academic and Public Sector Collaborative Partnership*

This paper discusses the findings and implications of a Community Based Participatory Research sought to better understand a problem first identified by the community partners – careless cooking fires. Careless cooking was identified by the Regina Fire and Protective Services (RFPS) as the leading

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factor associated with unintentional residential fires in Regina, causing injuries, deaths and significant damage to property. The Residential Cooking Fire Research Project, based on a Memorandum of Understanding between the RFPS and the University of Regina's Community Research Unit, was designed to identify target audiences and specific behaviours of individuals leading to cooking fires through the design and implementation of a survey methodology, in which the community partners and the researcher, a professor in Sociology from the University of Regina, played an equitably active and reciprocal involvement. RFPS' fire officers completed a survey for every residential cooking fire they responded to in the years 2014 and 2015. This method of incorporating specific data collection into the officers' emergency response is truly ground breaking for the fire service, and can potentially provide direction and guidance to other communities wishing to embark on similar evidence-based research. Analysis of about a 1,000 surveys point out to significant differences by sex, age, and country of birth and length of residence in Canada when it comes to starting these cooking fires and in the seriousness of such fires. This community situated, action-oriented and innovative collaborative partnerships is the first of its kind in the fire services industry in Canada, and in the longer term will assist in generating sustainable, cost effective and evidence-based public education recommendations that will improve the overall life quality of citizens in Regina.

#### **4. Valerie Salt, University of Calgary**

##### *The Role of Mixed Methods Research in Non-Profit Program Evaluation*

Program evaluations of non-profits and mixed methods began to develop as respective substantial areas of interest around the same time. Yet, over 25 years later, their paths have crossed but not been marked and identified for others to follow. Non-profit organizations are often faced with the challenge of doing more with less. Limited budgets, combined with the growing importance placed on non-profits by funders to provide evidence of program outcomes and impact, creates multiple challenges. In order to substantiate claims of program success, non-profit organizations must adopt mixed methods evaluations to be a competitive contender for limited funding opportunities. By reviewing mixed method and evaluation practices in the literature, and analyzing ways in which these processes can be combined within the non-profit sector to produce meaningful evaluation practices, I illustrate that the challenges associated with evaluations can be overcome when organizations have full buy-in and a dedication to building capacity of evaluation resources.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## DURKHEIM STUDIES – HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS

Session Code: CDRC\_2

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-109

This collaborative session will be an occasion to explore durkheimian sociology through analysis of the classical corpus, as well as through analyses of the various contemporary forms of appropriation of that corpus. Through a study of the intellectual, political, cultural and institutional contexts of classical as well as contemporary sociology, this session will explore different manners of articulating key durkheimian concepts, both by Durkheim himself and by his contemporary readers and critics. We will explore how those new (and not so new) ways to read Durkheim are able (or unable) to explain contemporary forms of solidarity, while reflecting on the necessity to think these solidarities in order to study energized, "effervescent" communities.

Session Organizers and Chairs: Bernard Bertrand, Université du Québec à Montréal; Katy Maloney, Université du Québec à Montréal

Presentations:

**1. Peter Mallory, St. Francis Xavier University; Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University**

*Where's Durkheim? Searching for Contemporary Durkheim in Sociology Textbooks*

As undergraduate teachers and Durkheim scholars we have puzzled for years about the disjuncture between the Durkheim we encounter in contemporary scholarship and the Durkheim found in introductory textbooks. For the past 20 years (at least) in Canada and elsewhere, Durkheim has been widely read as a cultural sociologist with emphasis on the importance of *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life*. Nonetheless, a narrow, out-dated interpretation of Durkheim as a functionalist and positivist persists in textbooks. To study this gap between discipline and textbook we collected the 10 most popular introductory sociology textbooks from large, middling, and small universities in Canada (26 English-instruction universities) and examined them for their characterization of Durkheim's thought. Our aim is to theorize – with Durkheim's help – the reason for the ongoing misrepresentation of his work. Why is "information" within textbooks updated, while theoretical shifts around the classic texts seem frozen in time? Addressing this question opens up broader problems such as how disciplines represent themselves to insiders, to the public, and to students, and the role of classical writers as sources of authority in the construction of these representations.

**2. Robin Willey, University of Alberta**

*Baby Oil and Bachelor Parties: Collective Effervescence and the Reification of Hypermasculinity*

Bachelor parties exemplify both the best and worst aspects of masculinity. On the one hand, they exist as a relic of an archaic form of masculinity that stands to separate men and woman as dichotomous social-beings. On the other hand, the ritualistic and liminal aspects of these parties cement friendships amongst men and allow for a celebration of these friendships—rituals that are all too rare for many men. This presentation explores the relationship between moments of "collective effervescence" and "liminality," and the reification of hypermasculinity. Prominent masculinities scholar Michael Kimmel uses the concept of "Guyland" to describe the spaces and times where "guys" (usually between the ages of sixteen and twenty-six) can obsess over sports and cars, perpetually putting off adulthood, and understand women solely as the objects of male satisfaction. Guyland is a liminal time and space where the gains of feminism are put on hold, and hypermasculinity is rampant. The author argues that we can extend the concept of Guyland to men and women over the age of twenty-six. In short, the author argues that, although Guyland primarily effects those aged sixteen to twenty-six, we ritually summon Guyland back into existence in specific times and places to

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renew the vows we made with it in the past. In addition, the author makes use of a particular personal experience on a bachelor party in Reno, Nevada to further explicate his argument.

### **3. William Ramp, University of Lethbridge**

*Love and the sacred self: religion, affect and social media*

In 1914, Durkheim speculated that new, more universalistic religious forms in Europe would arise from the same social location as new forms of solidarity: namely the working class. However, in the First World War, solidarity was focused on the nation rather than class. In the century since, hopes for social solidarity have been pinned on a number of different social and cultural formations, including populist coalitions such the Trump and Sanders campaigns in the United States. But there is a markedly individualistic tone to both these campaigns; their leaders personify less a collective than a type of person; a subject. Aside from these partisan exercises, social media messages -- memes in particular -- often feature appeals to a kind of human universality which individuals represent by identifying with and loving each other. This paper will inquire into the extent to which individualistic appeals to such a universalistic love could be called religious in a Durkheimian sense, and whether Durkheim is still useful for parsing the political consequences of a seemingly post-solidarity universalism.

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## DYNAMICS OF CHANGE IN RURAL LABOUR MARKETS AND COMMUNITIES

Session Code: RuSRC\_1

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-129

This session endeavours to create sociological understandings of the dynamics of change and continuity in rural labour markets. Papers will be considered which focus on the ways in which labour is being sourced through new patterns of temporary and permanent migration, issues associated with lower levels of training and education opportunities for Canada's rural population, dilemmas facing potential workers and communities in areas where jobs are in short supply including the problems of investing in skills training in the face of economies with boom and bust cycles; gender and ethnic equity issues; and local/global conflicts over labour sourcing.

Session Organizer and Chair: Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University

Presentations:

### **1. Alisa Garni, Kansas State University**

*"New Destination" Dairies? Immigration and Development in the U.S. Plains*

As U.S. dairy farms grow and relocate to increasingly remote and less traditional dairy regions, dairy farmers struggle with labor shortages. Depopulated areas with few services and high poverty rates provide needed land and water, but few workers to perform physically demanding, monotonous, and round-the-clock animal care. How do farmers in these regions attract the immigrant workers upon whom they increasingly rely to sustain their operations? Although many farmers recruit immigrant families by trying to provide relatively high standards of living for their workers, their efforts are complicated by rural poverty that long ago eliminated many essential local services and growing state-level efforts to both criminalize immigration violations and discourage immigration more generally. Focusing on three adjacent dairy farms in Kansas, a "new destination" for both dairy farms and immigrants from Mexico and Central America, I examine how farmers navigate the challenges of sustaining their business with international migration. All three dairies rely on international immigration but have pursued distinctive labor practices in a policy context that is hostile to many of their workers. Understanding which practices are most successful is essential for determining what the prospects are for local economic development in remote, agriculture-dependent communities in North America.

### **2. Satenia Zimmermann, Lakehead University**

*Fighting the double burden of race and gender: Mining sector employment opportunities remain out of reach for the majority of Canada's Aboriginal women*

This paper reviews post-colonial and Indigenous literature that focuses on the integration of Aboriginal women into the mining sector. For remote First Nation communities located in Northern Ontario's Far North region, natural resource development is valued as a tool for improving community well-being by increasing non-government revenues for First Nation communities and securing much needed employment opportunities for local First Nation peoples. An increased awareness of Aboriginal rights has led mining companies seeking to extract minerals from Aboriginal lands to work more closely with Aboriginal communities in order to meet these needs. Despite the efforts of mining companies to increase the number of Aboriginal people employed in Canadian mining projects, the integration of Aboriginal women has been slower than expected. I argue that Aboriginal women continue to face the double burden of race and gender, which disproportionately hinders their ability to gain employment in the mining sector. The analysis draws attention to factors that may be contributing to the slower integration of Aboriginal women into the mining sector, as well as, identifies gaps within the existing body of literature. A historical background from the initial impact of Britain's protective legislation, the 1842 Miners Regulation Act to the present day precedes

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the review of the literature, and puts into context the changing roles of women in mining projects under colonial rule. This paper will also emphasize the important role that Indigenous knowledge plays in understanding the lives of Aboriginal peoples. Eurocentric frameworks often used to examine Aboriginal issues have proven to be too narrowly focused and fail to adequately acknowledge Aboriginal knowledge as a legitimate form of academic knowledge.

### **3. Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University**

*Understanding the Educational Career of Aboriginal Tradespeople from Remote Reserves in Northwest Ontario*

This paper analyzes the outcomes from a recent training program aimed at upgrading the skillsets and credential levels of reserve-based Aboriginal carpenters, electricians and plumbers in Northwest Ontario in order to understand the reasons for success and failure to attain trade credentials that would be recognized off-reserve. The paper develops a model of the educational career path of Aboriginal students attempting to achieve educational credentials for their existing vocational skills developed as reserve-based carpenters, plumbers and electricians. It situates the findings in the broader literature on gender and ethnic inequality in the labour market.

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### INTERNATIONAL ANALYSES OF WOMEN'S INEQUALITY IN POLICY AND PRACTICE

Session Code: FSRC\_5b

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-106

This session begins with a critical analysis of Canada's Muskoka Initiative and its implications for the global funding related to maternal and child health. The session then examines case studies in Pakistan, highlighting women's inequality, including in marriage, in these societies, notably the implications of women's experiences of domestic violence and divorce.

Session Organizer: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa

Session Chair: Ann Denis, University of Ottawa

Presentations:

#### **1. Emma Callon, University of Guelph**

*The Muskoka Initiative: Reproducing Rights or Global Gender Inequality?*

Since the 1980's, Canada's official development assistance has fallen and the federal government's attention to gender equality in policy as been on the decline. In 2006, Canadians elected a Conservative government that generally acted to undermine women's rights. The Muskoka Initiative was announced in 2010 and committed substantial funding toward improving maternal and child health globally. However, abortion and reproductive rights were excluded from the funding mandate. Using a feminist political economy lens, this paper addresses whether the Muskoka Initiative represents progressive change within Canada's otherwise retrograde policies or if it upholds the Canadian government's shift away gender-aware policy. By examining the social and political context in which the Muskoka Initiative was created, this research found that the Muskoka Initiative advances a neoconservative agenda abroad, reproduces gender essentialisms, and maintains an unjust global economic order. Thus, this research suggests that policy that acknowledges reproductive rights, rather than maternal health alone, is one way to improve gender equality within capitalist systems.

#### **2. Raazia Naqvi, University of Calgary; Christine Walsh, University of Calgary**

*Women Seeking Refuge in Shelter Homes due to Domestic Violence: Case Histories of Women from Punjab Province of Pakistan.*

The Thomson Reuter Survey of 2011 indicated that Pakistan ranked as the third most unsafe country in the world for women, with Afghanistan and Democratic Republic of Congo being in the first two positions respectively (Reuters, 2011). The study uses a feminist approach to collect and analyze its data. The presentation includes sharing some of the case studies of the women interviewed at shelter homes of Pakistan. The case study method of qualitative research design was used to study the women in-depth, using a semi structured interview guide. The findings suggest that women were married off by their parents following customary practices that included forced and exchange marriages. There was also abuse by husbands and in-laws after the marriage. After women sought refuge in shelter homes to avoid husbands' abuse, the women's parents compelled them to go back to their husbands' house, as the parents can't afford to have the women and their children back in the parents' homes. The lives of the women were threatened because they had run away from their homes and had stayed in a shelter home, which is a taboo in the society.

#### **3. Muhammad Ibrar, University of Peshawar**

*Women Seeking Divorce due to Marital Violence: A Case Study of Malakand District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province, Pakistan.*



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The family is a group of people who are related by birth or by marriage. In most of the societies, marriage is considered compulsory in order to pursue a sexual relationship and there are defined procedures, like divorce, to dissolve a marriage. This study aims to find reasons why married women seek divorce from their husbands. The geographical universe of the study was Malakand District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan. In this quantitative survey a random sample of 25 women was drawn from a list of female married respondents of Malakand district who were seeking divorce or already divorced. A semi-structured interview, containing both open and closed ended questions, was used. Informed consent was obtained from the respondents before conducting the interviews. The findings suggest that it was abuse, interference, and power imbalance that made women decide to separate or seek divorce.

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## PARENTING CULTURE AND EXPERIENCE I

Session Code: CrSRC\_4a

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-147

The focus of this session is on contemporary cultural understandings of motherhood and fatherhood, and the implications of these understandings for the experience of mothers and fathers. We include papers that address social constructions of motherhood and fatherhood, as well as those which explore the structural factors that reflect, interact with, and reinforce collective subjectivity, and those which examine the experiences of mothers and fathers within current structural and cultural contexts.

Session Organizers: Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary; Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier University

Session Chair: Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary

Presentations:

### **1. Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier University; Sylvia Jezierski, Wilfrid Laurier University**

*Changing Understandings and Expectations of Involved Parenting in Education*

Parents, especially mothers, have been increasingly positioned as a central determinant of their child's educational outcomes. Through an analysis of articles from the magazine *Today's Parent*, this study explores and compares understandings of what it means to be an involved parent in a child's education during the periods of 1993-1995 and 2013-2015. Findings suggest that involved parenting with respect to children's education is complex and entails multiple roles and behaviours on the part of the parent. In the home parents are responsible for instilling educational values, motivating children, providing them with the necessary skill set for academic success, and providing them with constant learning opportunities. Outside of the home involved parenting includes taking responsibility for developing strong relationships with the school and teachers, volunteer activities in the school, and acting as an advocate for your child. Changes over time include a shift from why parental involvement was important to how to do it, as it became more taken for granted, and a shift in understanding of what ideal parental involvement entailed that was particularly evident in discussions of homework. In the earlier articles parents were more likely to be framed as teachers' helpers providing direct help to children with their homework. In the later articles parents were more likely to be encouraged to leave the teaching to the professionals and were warned not to become directly involved with children's homework. Instead the ideal parental role moved to one of creating the right environment for children to take self-responsibility and this involved a great deal of emotion management work on the part of the parent. These changes are linked to neoliberal understandings of expertise as well as building resilience and responsibility in children.

### **2. Gillian Elliott, York University**

*Women's Experiences with Breastfeeding Support Programs: Conflicting Practices and Discourses*

Historically breastfeeding support was done by family or community members, but increasingly this type of assistance is being provided by health care providers. Breastfeeding is viewed as a skill which must be experienced to be learned and many women believe that they will need support in the early post-partum period to be successful with breastfeeding. Over the last twenty years, hospitals and Public Health Departments in Canada have implemented programs designed to promote and support breastfeeding. These programs are influenced by the WHO/UNICEF Baby-Friendly Initiative, growth in the Lactation Consultant profession and risk-adverse infant care protocols. Drawing on qualitative, semi-structured interviews and in-depth surveys completed with 51 women, the findings demonstrate that women rely heavily on breastfeeding support programs as they experience disunion between their expectations of breastfeeding and their experiences of breastfeeding. This

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disunion stems from conflicting discourses and practices that portray breastfeeding as a natural act between mother and baby or as a risky endeavour requiring interventions and technical expertise. Contemporary breastfeeding support programs are shaped by health policy and institutional reforms, professionalization, medicalization and formula use. The narratives provide insight into how these factors impact women's breastfeeding experiences through their interactions with breastfeeding support programs.

### **3. Brigitte Benoit, University Of Regina**

*An examination into the social construction of motherhood in Canada, its influence on female identity and its implication for women who experience infertility.*

Past research has consistently lacked an important voice in the motherhood discussion - that of women who experience infertility. The socially constructed concept of motherhood appears to affect women who experience infertility in many of the same ways as woman with children. Women who experience infertility are required to redefine the concept of motherhood in ways that not only more accurately align with reality but are more inclusive for women. Through qualitative inquiry, the narratives of ten women reveal that strict gender ideologies exist in Canadian society and the primary social expectation for women centres on becoming a mother. Results indicate that women who experience infertility must navigate a variety of intense feelings and are acutely sensitive to the social expectations of motherhood that surround them. All women in the present study spoke about the narrow social constructions of motherhood, particularly how the concept of motherhood has changed for them. Many acknowledge that motherhood is not innate or instinctual. It should not be expected nor should it be considered "natural" or "biological". Most importantly, motherhood is not defined by giving birth.

### **4. Angele Alook-Taylor, Alberta Union of Provincial Employees and York University**

*Bouncing and Balancing as Theoretical Concepts to Understand Indigenous Families*

In this paper I focus on examining the gendered experiences of family, school, and work in an Indigenous community. Using an Indigenous research methodology, I interviewed men and women, 16 community members from the city of Edmonton, and 15 community members that lived in a rural and on-reserve setting in Wabasca, Alberta. This research was embedded within an Indigenous feminist framework, which allowed me to examine how colonialism and patriarchy have impacted gender relations in the community.

In this paper I discuss the challenges of balancing family responsibilities with school and work. I begin by discussing the aspect of bouncing, bouncing between different locations, and bouncing between different family relations. This bouncing is part of the delicate challenge of balancing family responsibilities; bouncing sets the family off balance and bouncing creates further challenges to the modern Indigenous family. These experiences of bouncing speak to the longing and belonging Indigenous people can experience when living between different locations, when they experience unhealthy or unstable family relations, or when they face marginalization within white society. During these experiences of belonging they go through periods of longing, but once they maintain healthy family relations that provide them with support, they can find balance.

As an Indigenous scholar, I question theoretically how issues of work-life balance are commensurable with Indigenous understanding of balance? In Indigenous communities the term balance means sharing, caring, and reciprocity, where balance is also considered in terms of one's spiritual, emotional, and physical well-being. How can Indigenous understandings of balance help in balancing responsibilities of Indigenous families living and working within colonial and capitalist structures?

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### RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND NORTHERN COMMUNITIES: NEW RELATIONSHIPS AND NEW POSSIBILITIES

Date and Time: Tuesday May 31 1:30pm-3:00pm  
Location: Science Theatre 148

This session is hosted by the Canadian Political Science Association.

Resource exploitation remains the primary source of potential economic and social sustainability for most communities in Canada's north. Yet past experience in Northern Canada has showed that many of the social and economic challenges of these communities has been linked to the negative impacts of extractive industries. There is some indication that the worst aspects of resource dependence can be countered through the emergence of new relationships between communities, national governments, and industry such as new land claim agreements, impact-benefit agreements, co-management boards and other tools. The Resources and Sustainable Development in the Arctic (ReSDA) project brings together researchers and community representatives to conduct and mobilize research aimed at the sustainable development of natural resources in a manner that will improve the health and well-being of northern communities while preserving the region's unique environment. This panel discusses the ideas at the centre of ReSDA's work along with recent research results. The panel also will look at the situation in Canada in relation to other areas of the world.

Session Organizer(s): Chris Southcott, Lakehead University,

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## SETTLER-COLONIALISM, ANTICOLONIAL RESISTANCE, AND INDIGENOUS-CANADA RELATIONS I

Session Code: InSRC\_3a

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-104

Canada has been described as a settler-colonial state that is founded upon and continues to operate via the dispossession of Indigenous lands and resources (e.g., Alfred, 2005; Barker, 2009; Coulthard, 2014; Simpson, 2008; Tuck & Yang, 2012). Although a new federal government was elected in 2015 with a promise of (re)building “nation-to-nation” relations with Indigenous peoples, transforming the structural and ideological foundations of Canadian society is no small task. This session invites theoretical and empirical research papers that investigate the nature of settler-colonialism and anticolonial resistance in Canada. Through what social processes or mechanisms does settler-colonialism operate? How has it “shape-shifted” over time? What is the relationship between colonization, capitalism, racism, sexism, and other systems of oppression? What forms does anticolonial struggle take? How have Indigenous nations been rebuilding and exercising self-determination despite these forces, and what are the most promising ways forward?

Session Organizer and Chair: Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University

Presentations:

### **1. Mollie McGuire, McMaster University**

*"Homeless on Their Own Land": Understanding the Indigenous university experience in the settler colonial context*

The following study explores the experiences of Indigenous students in one mainstream Canadian university that does not offer Indigenous student resources or authentic Indigenous curriculum. By drawing on interviews with these students and two Elders from the surrounding community, the study demonstrates that the lack of Indigenous student supports and culturally relevant curricula hinders Indigenous learners and signifies a Eurocentric disregard for their distinctive needs and for Indigenous knowledge. The study examines these institutional practices as demonstrative of the university's colonial role in suppressing Indigenous cultural identities and ensuring settler dominance. More specifically, the project employs both Freirian and decolonial theories to position the Indigenous university experience in the context of settler colonialism, which seeks the physical and symbolic elimination of Indigenous peoples from the land. From this understanding, I also present potential practices for dismantling the structures and relations that constitute the university's capacity as a settler colonial project.

### **2. Patricia McGuire, Carleton University**

*Beyond Reconciliation – Indigenous Research and Knowledge*

The research and knowledge landscape dealing with Indigenous societies globally and in Canada has been changing. There is growing recognition the colonial enterprise was supported by research and knowledge frameworks. Research was complicit in the marginalization of Indigenous peoples' and the knowledge which enabled their survival. In Canada, the planned obliteration of languages and cultures, obstruction and damage to Indigenous families, the forced removal from land and the continued active dispossession of Indigenous lands was and is part of this colonial project. Research has power to define and translate knowledge into, as Deloria (1999) argued, “legitimizing policies, practices and actions.” This excludes recognition of any alternative knowledge creation and/or recognition of existing Indigenous knowledge. Decolonization processes and transformative projects instituted by Indigenous peoples have largely focussed on Indigenous restoration. Less attention is directed towards Indigenous societies' knowledge(s) as robust social processes and structures within Indigenous societies. The scaffold for Indigenous resiliency is Indigenous knowledge and stories of the land, responsibilities towards the land, maintenance of these stories and respect for

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ancestor histories. These are discussed as elements of Indigenous knowledge systems which can guide the path for future generations.

### **3. Adam Howe, University of British Columbia**

*Indigenous Education and Group Contact: Exploring the 'Demographic Explosion'*

Using Canadian Census data from 1986 to 2006 Guimond et al. (2015) document a 'demographic explosion' in Indigenous populations. This explosion is partly due to changes in Census categories over time, but a substantial amount of growth remains unaccounted for. In fact counter to expectations of decline due to mortality, Indigenous cohorts actually grew over time, implying that some portion of the population claiming Indigeneity on recent Censuses did not on earlier ones. In this exploratory quantitative paper I use a similar range of Census PUMF data to investigate the role increasing rates of Indigenous higher education play in explaining some of this demographic explosion, net of other relevant demographic indicators including formal/legal Indian status and Indian Band membership. Drawing theoretically from the Contact Hypothesis within group position theory, I argue increased Indigenous education implies greater institutional contact, both with Indigenous people who did not previously identify as such on past Censuses, and non-Indigenous people. I argue this acts to either increase Indigenous cultural pride, or reduce prejudice toward Indigenous peoples, prompting some to newly identify as Indigenous on the Census – either as an expression of cultural pride, or as an expression of compunction toward historic injustices toward Indigenous people.

### **4. Valerie Berseth, University of British Columbia**

*On Common Ground: Towards an Alliance between Anti-Racism and Indigenous Scholarship*

Sociological studies of race and ethnicity have not often engaged with questions of indigeneity, particularly within a Canadian context. In this paper, I examine the ways in which this literature can be expanded to include questions of Indigenous identity, dispossession, settler colonialism, and "whiteness". To do so, I draw from scholarship in post-colonial and Indigenous studies and explore three central questions. First, how have Indigenous issues been addressed within the contexts of anti-racism? Second, how are Indigenous scholars re-drawing boundaries around what it means to be Indigenous? And finally, what are the challenges and opportunities for developing a coalition between Indigenous and the sociology of race? I argue that Indigenous voices and experiences have been marginalized within race studies through a paradox of inclusion which reproduces existing colonial frameworks and fragments Indigenous identities. Successful efforts to address common issues between anti-race and Indigenous scholarship require more meaningful inclusion of Indigenous perspectives among scholarship of race and ethnicity.

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### SOCIAL PROBLEMS, DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY IN AFRICA

Session Code: DG\_1a

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-119

Development in Africa has been hampered by a myriad of problems that cripple the social structure of a number of African countries and has further delayed the catching-up process with the West. Gender inequality, poor attitude to work, corruption, religious and ethnic conflicts, food insecurity, HIV/AIDS, child malnutrition, and environmental degradation are persistent in many African countries; however, these social issues continue to receive little research attention from both the development and academic communities. Many countries are plagued with dormant policies and approaches for tackling these persistent and frequently multidimensional problems. The overall goal of this session is to stimulate a critical discussion by academics and social researchers on case studies, approaches, and best practices related to the problems mentioned and examine the public policy implications for these challenges.

Session Organizers: Jonathan Anim Amoyaw, Western University; Godfred Odei Boateng, Cornell University

Session Chair: Jonathan Anim Amoyaw, Western University

Presentations:

**1. Mabel Teye-Kau, Memorial University; Eric Tenkorang, Memorial University**

*Effects of housing on the psychosocial health outcomes of HIV positive persons in Ghana*

Research in Western industrialized countries show housing as an important determinant of the health outcomes of persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). It has been documented that the majority of PLWHA reside in sub-Saharan Africa, and governments in these parts of the world are worst violators of housing rights. Yet, very few studies have explored linkages between housing and the psychosocial health of HIV-positive persons in sub-Saharan Africa. Using data collected from 605 HIV-positive persons in the Lower Manya Krobo district of Ghana, this study examined the effect of housing characteristics, housing tenure and housing accessibility on the emotional health outcomes of PLWHA. Results indicate that housing has an independent effect on psychosocial health net of other socioeconomic and demographic variables. Respondents living in deplorable housing conditions had poorer psychosocial health outcomes. The findings suggest that it is relevant to think about housing occupied by HIV-positive persons as an important source of health inequality. Solving the housing problems of HIV-positive persons also means meeting their health needs and cutting back on their health costs.

**2. Anna Appiah, Memorial University; Eric Tenkorang, Memorial University**

*Examining condom use among young people in Kenya*

As in other parts of sub-Saharan Africa, youth in Kenya have low rates of condom use. Although several studies have explored reasons for the low condom use among Kenyan youth, not many have attempted to establish linkages between lack of use and normative beliefs and attitudes around condoms. Drawing on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), this paper examines whether beliefs and attitudes around condoms influence intentions and actual condom use. Data for the study were collected from 1453 youth attending 154 secondary schools in five of Kenya's eight provinces. We use path models to analyse the data and separate models were built for males and females. Results are largely consistent with theoretical assumptions of the TPB. While there is a direct relationship between attitudes and condom use for male respondents, an indirect relationship exists between these two variables for female respondents. Males and females who expressed greater intentions to use condoms were significantly more likely to report consistent condom use. Also, males and females

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with higher perceived behavioral control, were more likely to use condoms consistently. The findings suggest the importance of examining young people's attitudes towards condom use; in particular, those deeply rooted in misconceptions that serve to discourage safer sexual behaviors among youth.

### **3. Obinna Ezeagbor, Memorial University; Eric Tenkorang, Memorial University**

#### *Women and Hypertension in Ghana: Prevalence and risk factors*

Like other countries in Africa, Ghana has continued to witness increasing prevalence of Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) over the past few years. For instance, the Ghana Health Service identified hypertension as the leading cause of death in the country. While NCDs affect both men and women in Ghana, women are the most affected. Yet, very few studies have examined what contributes to the increasing prevalence of hypertension among women in Ghana. We fill this important research gap with data from wave 2 of the Women's Health Survey (WHS) collected by the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) in Ghana between 2008 and 2009. Results show significant associations between socio-economic, lifestyle and psychosocial factors on the risks of becoming hypertensive. Compared to the uneducated, highly educated women were significantly more likely to be hypertensive. The introduction of lifestyle and psychosocial variables attenuated the risks of living with hypertension among Ghanaian women. It is recommended that Ghanaian women be targeted with health promotion strategies that focus on the importance of living healthier lifestyles.



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### THE CARE/DISABILITY NEXUS: POLITICS, PRACTICES, ETHICS

Session Code: SH\_2

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-121

What possibilities, tensions, and challenges exist at the intersections of care and disability? We start with the assumption that care is more than the performance of tasks, more than an expression of concern, more than an ethic or a labour of love. Disability, moreover, calls into question the fluid boundaries between independence and dependence and to the ways in which we define and respond to care needs. Both care and disability are entangled with social relations of gender, race, class, sexuality, and age in global and local contexts. Yet, these two areas of research sometimes have conflicting politics, practices, and ethics. In hopes of stimulating novel ideas, this session explores innovative and critical approaches to care and disability emerging from interdisciplinary scholarship.

Session Organizers: Rachel Barken, York University; Anna Przednowek, Carleton University

Session Chair: Rachel Barken, York University

Presentations:

1. **Rachel Barken, York University**

*The Self-Care Practices of Older People with Chronic Health Conditions and Impairments: Challenging Ideals of Successful Aging and Decline*

Care needs in later life tend to signify a transition from the 'third age,' which is characterized by success, activity, and independence, to the 'fourth age' of dependence and decline. To contribute insights into the tensions that exist between the ideals of success and decline in later life, this paper considers the self-care practices of older people who are receiving support from others due to chronic health conditions and impairments. Findings are based on qualitative interviews with 34 older people receiving formal home care, and an interpretive grounded theory method of analysis. My analysis suggests that older people simultaneously reproduce and challenge dominant images of success and decline through routine practices related to care of the self. Far from passively receiving care from others, many participants constructed alternative understandings of self-sufficiency in later life based on norms of interdependence between themselves and the people providing care for them. Participants with meagre social and financial resources, however, were often unable to practice self-care in ways that were personally meaningful. Social locations of disadvantage, in addition to health status or level of impairment, therefore served to exclude some individuals from the ideals of success or independence in later life

2. **Katrine Sauv -Schenk, University of Ottawa; Sarah Bernard, University of Ottawa; Mary Egan, University of Ottawa**

*Using an intersectionality perspective to examine the experience of rehabilitation for low-income stroke survivors*

Background: Income is known to influence the process and outcome of stroke rehabilitation. However, previous research has not considered the additional impact of characteristics such as gender, age, and language, which might create further vulnerabilities. Goal: To examine the influence of low income on stroke rehabilitation using an intersectionality perspective. Method: Case study of two low-income stroke survivors receiving in-patient rehabilitation. Data was collected through interviews with participants, family members, and the rehabilitation team, as well as through a chart review. Data was analyzed to identify elements of social location, the social environment, and the health and social service structure/system influencing outcomes. Results: Both participants required support to access rehabilitation and health related goods and services. However, younger age, absence of family advocates knowledgeable about health and social systems, and having English as a second language substantially influenced both access to and usefulness of available services.

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Providers' approaches also appeared to be affected by participants' language and social supports. Conclusion: The impact of low income on rehabilitation following stroke appears to be mediated by age, language, and the presence of effective advocates. These factors need to be taken into account to improve the equity in stroke rehabilitation.

### **3. Anna Przednowek, Carleton University**

*Deviant Mothers? When 'caring about' goes beyond 'care-giving'.*

Over the last four decades, deinstitutionalization and neo-liberal policies have gravely impacted familial care of adults with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (IDD) in Ontario. Today, mothers assume the bulk of the unwaged care work for their adult children with IDD in addition to waged work. Supportive housing and meaningful day programming options for adults with IDD are limited, and respite necessary to relieve care-giving pressures are notably scarce. Over the last few years, there have been many widely publicized incidents of mothers leaving their children at the door of local government services agencies. As a result these mothers have been labelled as deviant. This paper utilizes care concepts as developed by Tronto (1993[i]), to help to clarify the position of these mothers. It is evident that mothers continue to possess a caring disposition toward their children, and they are still caring about them, but they no longer want to care-give. I argue that the labelling of mothers as deviant is based on a concept of care as a moral obligation, and that ideology embedded in current social policies, reinforce the notion that care of adult children with IDD is a moral obligation, and a lifelong responsibility of familial carers.

### **4. Patricia Douglas, University of Guelph**

*Exploring Experiences of Educational Belonging through Critical Disability Communities of Care*

This paper explores the relationship between critical communities of care, disability and experiences of educational belonging as key to successful educational inclusion. I analyze key informant interviews conducted with disabled students, caregivers and critical educational leaders in Toronto as part of a larger post-doctoral project on educational inclusion to explore this relationship. I utilize interpretive sociological and critical disability studies approaches to explore this data in terms of creative and collaborative ways to enhance practices of inclusion through the valuing and centering of marginalized disability and caregiving knowledges. Given recent commitments toward educational equity and inclusion in Ontario, alongside legacies of special education categorizations of disability and difference as biomedical 'problems', this paper explores the vitally necessary project to advance sociologies of disability, care and education as critical areas of knowledge toward the creation of inclusion. My approach is interdisciplinary and intersectional, attending to intersections of race, gender and disability, and bridging divides such as expertise/experience, caregiver/disabled student/educator and academia/community, to offer new ways to think about and energize alter inclusive communities of care, as well as to work to reveal how such alter enactments may already be emerging.

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### WHAT IS TO BE DONE? A ROUNDTABLE ON STRATEGIES TO CHALLENGE THE CORPORATIZATION OF CANADA'S UNIVERSITIES.

Session Code: SoEd\_1

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-107

A substantial body of scholarship has mapped out the nature and harmful implications of the corporatization process. The casualization of academic labour, over-regulation of academics and their work, commercialization of publicly funded knowledge, and downsides of the programme prioritization process, among other aspects of corporatization, have received critical attention in previous Congress sessions. What has not received as much attention is what to do in response to such issues. This roundtable session will focus on strategies for confronting corporatization in ways that restore and strengthen the public serving focus of higher education.

Session Organizers: Janice Newson, York University; Claire Polster, University of Regina

Session Chair: Janice Newson, York University

Presentations:

#### **1. Claire Polster, University of Regina**

*Good Ideas Gone Wrong: Protecting anti-corporatization projects from institutional capture*

This presentation will provide accounts of two promising projects to challenge corporatization whose potential was either diluted or undermined by university processes and responses. It will address ways in which those who promoted these projects did not, or could not, protect their initiatives from institutional capture. It will then distill more general lessons from these initiatives that others wishing to make transformative change in their universities can learn or benefit from.

#### **2. Michael Bueckert, Carleton University**

*Democratizing Carleton: Students and Workers Campaign for a Better Board of Governors*

The corporatization of post-secondary education has involved changes in academic governance to reflect corporate priorities, with diminishing space for student and labour representation at the highest levels of decision-making. For example, at Carleton University's Board of Governors, confidentiality statements prevent elected representatives from speaking freely with their constituencies, and recent proposals have attempted to remove labour and student union executives from the Board on grounds of conflict of interest. I will speak about my experience with the Graduate Students' Association at Carleton University, where we have worked together with faculty and staff unions to push for a more democratic Board of Governors. As a coalition of students and academic workers, our initial defensive actions against regressive governance changes have transformed into a push for a positive vision of university governance. I will discuss what strategies have been effective, and offer suggestions for organizing similar campaigns on other campuses.

#### **3. Peter S McInnis**

*Resistance and Redirection in the Managed University*

While acknowledging that the corporatization of universities has been ongoing for several decades, the process remains incomplete and contingent. The incoherence of administrative and governmental 'reforms' offer prospects for effective resistance. To reassert a progressive concept of the public university it is necessary to revise the 'academic job' integrating the renewal of campus governance, addressing concerns of precariat staff, and reframing the 'university' as a site of critical intellectual inquiry. The response must also consider strike action, as the collective withdrawal of labour against the wishes of administrators, remains one of the most powerful options

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that may be invoked in the cause of post-secondary reform. This is the experience of StFX Association of University Teachers.

### 4. **Karen Stanbridge**

*How to Revive the Academic Profession and Save Canada's Universities*

We may call academia a “profession” but it isn’t, really. Professions are self-regulating bodies that govern and safeguard the interests of their members, and ensure that what they do stays in line with the public interest. We have done neither, abandoning increasing numbers of PhDs to contract teaching, while paying little heed to how our 100-year-old professional model might need to be modified in light of the huge changes that post-secondary education has undergone over that same period. But if we revive and reconstitute the academy as a profession, we can address these failures, while at the same time building the foundation for an effective alternative to the corporatization of universities that has proceeded without significant challenge for 30 years.

### 5. **Martin Schoots-McAlpine**

*Students Against Capital: The Experience of the Revolutionary Student Movement*

The Revolutionary Student Movement (MER-RSM) is a pan-Canadian revolutionary and anti-capitalist student organization. This presentation, given by one of the founding members of the RSM, will focus on three of the struggles against the corporatization of education in which the RSM has participated: 1) the struggle to save the Transitional Year Program at the University of Toronto, 2) the struggle against the TransformUS initiative at the University of Saskatchewan, and 3) the 2015 student strike in Quebec. In critically examining these struggles, the argument will be made that any effective struggle against the corporatization of education needs to be based in mass mobilizations, that the fight against the corporatization of education cannot be successfully won within the confines of university administrations, and that some students and faculty have an interest in the further corporatization of education.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## APPLIED SOCIOLOGY IN CANADA II

Session Code: ASRC\_2b

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-124A

Applied sociology is the use of sociological theory, methods, skills and research in order to resolve particular issues in real-world settings. Papers addressing a range of applied sociology approaches are invited including, but not limited to, program evaluation geared to making improvements in a social program, measuring change in specific social indicators (fertility, cohabitation, poverty, educational attainment, racism, happiness, etc.), working with a community organization to establish an evidence-based programs for disadvantaged groups, or turning evidence about equity into organizational and public policy.

Session Organizer: Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada

Session Chair: Sara Cumming, Sheridan College

Presentations:

1. **Hayley Crichton, Memorial University; Rose Ricciardelli, Memorial University; Laura Huey, Western University**

*"We Wanted to Keep the Youth out of the System": Factors Influencing the Adoption of Extra-Judicial Measures in One Jurisdiction*

The Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) guides the policies and practices of youth justice in Canada. Although federally enacted, its implementation is provincially governed and, thus, differences between provinces exist. Through preliminary research in one Atlantic province, in partnership with the RCMP, it was realized that need for more comprehensive implementation was paramount. Specifically, extra-judicial measures that afford officers greater discretion when dealing with youth, and give youth a formalized way to become more active in the community, were required or officer were left to either "warn" youth or sent them through the courts to sanctions or custody. In this paper, we extrapolate the processes that led to the implementation of extrajudicial measure committees in to detachment areas of an Atlantic province. Drawing on data from interviews and focus groups with RCMP we unpack the way in which a grassroots type initiative was designed in light of detachment culture, division need, and an orientation toward what can only be referred to as "community policing". Theories of discretion and policing cultural frame the discussion.

2. **Monica Sanchez-Flores, Thompson Rivers University**

*Complex Identities and Mindfulness in Equity Training*

Equity training (diversity or anti-oppression training) refers to teaching awareness of privilege and disadvantage and people's own social location through self-reflexivity. The complexity of identity is recognized in an intersectional approach to stress that one person holds multiple social statuses, which may include both privilege and disadvantage. Mindfulness refers to a vivid awareness of the present moment, of one's own embodiment, thoughts, and emotions, fostering compassion and self-compassion. Two groups of trainees participated in this project; the target group attended a workshop based on mindfulness exercises within an intersectional framework. The comparison group attended a workshop based on abstract information about compassion, privilege, disadvantage, and identity. Participants from both groups were interviewed and the data analysed and coded on the basis of a mixture of apriori categories and grounded theory methods. In this paper, I will explain the differences in approaches to equity training in both workshops and present my findings in comparing the effects of training in both groups, their impressions and changes in attitude towards privilege and disadvantage. I want to find out if mindfulness exercises and a vivid awareness

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about the complexity of identity in an intersectional framework make any difference in this kind of training.

### **3. Bret Tasker, University of Lethbridge; Reginald Bibby, University of Lethbridge**

*Who Said Canada Loves Hockey? An Examination of Who Follows What Pro Sports in Canada*

In the context of looking at the future of life and leisure in Canada, the authors carried out a national survey of 4,000 Canadians in partnership with Vision Critical in February of 2015. The brief survey probed interest in 20 spectator sports and included a number of key demographic and social variables. In this paper, the authors highlight the relative interest that Canadians have in each of the 20 sports, and then proceed to focus on the nature of the fan base of six professional leagues – the NHL, MLB, the NBA, NFL, CFL, and MLS. They examine the extent to which interest varies by some key variables including region, age, gender, income, and education. They conclude by reflecting on what the findings may suggest about future interest in all six leagues in Canada.

### **4. Jasmine Thomas, Liquor and Gaming Authority of Manitoba, University of Alberta**

*Liquor Outlet Density and Neighbourhood Crime in Winnipeg, Manitoba*

Prompted by citizen concerns related to how increased liquor access points may impact crime, the Government of Manitoba directed the Liquor and Gaming Authority of Manitoba (LGA) to conduct research to examine this association within the local context. This paper provides preliminary results of a collaborative, mixed-methodological investigation of the relationship between liquor outlet density and violent crime in the City of Winnipeg. The LGA partnered with the Winnipeg Police Service (WPS) to develop a quantitative longitudinal database that measured this liquor-crime relationship between the years of 2010-2015. Utilizing Statistical Canada data to control for socioeconomic characteristics, we employed geospatial regression analysis and GIS mapping to identify geographical “hot spots” where higher densities of liquor outlets were associated with higher rates of violent crime. Building upon the quantitative results, the LGA conducted face-to-face semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders and participants in neighbourhood hotspots to understand how citizens felt liquor outlet density impacted their communities. This paper concludes with lessons learned, best practices and themes involving how to conduct inter-agency empirical research to inform policy and operational practice.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND MIGRATION

Session Code: CYRC\_4

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 3:30pm-5:00pm  
Location: Science A-107

Immigrant and refugee children and youth make up an important proportion of Canada's population. However, relatively speaking, research on immigration has focused predominantly on the needs and concerns of immigrant adults. When immigrant and refugee children or youth are discussed they are often depicted passively as 'objects of concerns', 'at-risk' or 'in need'. A subject-centered approach to childhood and youth studies, however, underscores the importance of exploring 'agency-in-context'—how various institutions shape children's experiences, but also how children and youth, as active agents, both cope with and simultaneously shape these institutions.

Session Organizer and Chair: Erwin Dimitri Selimos, University of Windsor

Presentations:

### **1. Stefan Lewis, University of Calgary**

*African and Caribbean Youth Inclusion Practices: The Role of Hip-hop*

This paper explores the ways in which Black African and Caribbean immigrant youth in Calgary, Alberta draw on their agency to use hip-hop culture to foster feelings of inclusion. By 2016, 25% of the youth population in Canada will be immigrant. While some immigrant youth are on par with Canadian-born counterparts others face barriers that make inclusion strenuous. A group that particularly has faced social, economic, and political barriers are Black African and Caribbean immigrant youth. I argue that in addressing the problems faced by these youth, the potential of hip-hop culture as a strategy to counter these barriers is under-explored. I will use qualitative methods conducted through face-to-face, semi-structured interviews with Black youth who use hip-hop via poetry and rapping. Based on this data, I will highlight the racial and cultural barriers that these youth face in contemporary Canadian society, as well as the role that hip-hop plays in shaping their inclusion process. I am hopeful that this study will contribute to the growing body of research dedicated to immigration and inclusion practices of immigrant youth in Canada.

### **2. Sarah Knudson, University of Saskatchewan, St. Thomas More College; Srijita Sarkar, University of Saskatchewan**

*Factors Influencing the Migration Choice of Youth to Saskatoon: A Biographical Assessment of Supports and Constraints*

This study begins with the acknowledgement of two important limitations in research on youth and migration in Canada: 1) Research on young migrants' experiences is limited, and attention to subject-centered approaches that acknowledge the agency of young migrants in shaping their migration experiences and transition into settled lives has been minimal; 2) Studies examining youth migration in the context of mid-sized Canadian cities, notably in the Prairie region, are also limited. Drawing from 18 in-depth biographical interviews with young migrants to Saskatoon, we investigate factors attracting young migrants (both international and interprovincial) to the city, and map out how they negotiate sources of support and constraint as they settle into their new context. Findings demonstrate the central influence of families, peer groups, broader social networks, and economic life on how young migrants cope and shape their new social context. Through our research, we emphasize the need for research that explores young migrants' "agency-in-context," and that expands understandings of youth migration to understudied regions.

### **3. Colin Cuthbert, Simon Fraser University**

*A Place to Be: An Insiders Report on Youth Integration Programs*

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Immigrant serving organizations play an integral role in the settlement and integration of newcomers to Canada. Importantly, these organizations are increasingly providing programming to respond to the needs and concerns of immigrant youth. Youth Integration Programs represent one of the most prominent settlement services available to immigrant youth, yet little research has been conducted on such programs in Canada, and even less from the perspective of the youth who participate in them. Through a qualitative examination of the experiences of immigrant youth participating in an integration program, this project provides a deeper understand of how these programs shape youth newcomer's experiences, while also demonstrating how youth, as active agents, produce, reproduce, challenge and transform such programs and the nature of their settlement experience. This project draws attention to the expertise of immigrant youth regarding their own socio-cultural realities; stresses the important contributions they can make to academic literature and the development of culturally responsive and youth-relevant services; and underscores the complex relationship that exists between structure and agency in their lives.

#### **4. Nahid Rahimipour Anaraki, Memorial University; Siamak Zand Razavi, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman**

*A qualitative study of Iranian and Afghan immigrant child labor in Iran*

Over the past decade, child labor phenomenon has received increasing attention and become a topical issue globally and nationally, particularly, in developing countries. Although in the 1994 Islamic Republic of Iran has assented conditionally to the terms of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, it has not been concerned seriously in practice to the fulfillment of convention's principles. This research aims at not only understanding a lived-experience of Iranian and Afghan immigrant child labor in Iran, but also paying special attention to give child labors voice; empower, motivate, and increase their self-esteem toward changing their own world. Furthermore, this study gives an account the difficult situation of Afghan immigrants child labor in Iran, which is different from Iranian ones. For example, due to illegal migration of Afghans, they are living below the poverty line. Additionally, they are deprived of educational facilities in comparison with Iranian child labor. This study undertakes child to child and participatory action research, which value participants' active involvement and foster their abilities to produce knowledge that can be used in their own life. Additionally, monitoring empowering activities has been constantly utilized in order to avoid fading real participation of children in the process. In an association of child labor protection in Kerman (the most important city in the southeast of Iran) Iranian and immigrant child labor have been provided with training classes (e.g. health training class; singing class; photography class; journalism class; computer class), more importantly, an active participation of children during classes play a key role in whole a learning process. Therefore, they can themselves struggle towards cancelation of children labor.



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### INTERDISCIPLINARY FEMINIST RESEARCH WITH/ABOUT COMMUNITIES / RECHERCHE INTERDISCIPLINAIRE ET FÉMINISTE AVEC/AU SUJET DES COMMUNAUTÉS

Session Code: FSRC\_4b

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Professional Faculties - 3160

The Congress theme of 'energizing communities' has been an implicit or explicit focus of feminism and feminist critique. In this session three papers explore the contributions and challenges of research and activism in which feminists in the academy engage with those in other communities. In each case there is reflection about diversities (for example: of age, indigeneity, racialization, power) among the participants, and the richness and tensions these diversities can entail. We hope that the conversation in this session will enrich our feminist understandings of communities and academic engagement with them.

This session is co-sponsored by CASWE/ACFTS; CASWE/ACÉFÉ; CCWH/CCHF; CRIAW/ICREF; CPSA/ACSP; CSA/SCS ; SSS-SES ; WGSRF, and hosted by CASWE-ACFTS

Session Organizers: Marleny Bonnycastle, University of Manitoba; Louise Carbert, Dalhousie University; Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa; Marie Lovrod, University of Saskatchewan; Susan Spronk, University of Ottawa, Lisa Starr, McGill University; Stacey Zembrzycki, independent scholar.

Session Co-chairs: Marleny Bonnycastle, University of Manitoba and Ann Denis, University of Ottawa

Presentations:

#### **1. Joan Simalchik, University of Toronto Mississauga**

*Views from the Field: Feminist Praxis in the Community*

The field of Women and Gender Studies (WGS) has developed over the past thirty years as a site emphasizing the critical nature of praxis and many WGS programs provide students with an opportunity to participate in Practicum courses. These courses apply feminist theories and methodologies beyond the classroom directly with the community. This paper explores what feminist understandings of community are and how this engages intersectional theory for experiential learning. Drawing upon ten years experience with a Practicum course, the paper offers initial findings of a research project examining the dialectical relationship between feminist studies and community partners. Feminist praxis is challenged to identify how notions of community are politically and culturally mapped and examines transformative nexuses of learning.

#### **2. May Chazan, Trent University; Melissa Baldwin, Trent University**

*Unsettling expertise: Toward an intergenerational feminist pedagogy of community enactment*

In 2015, 45 people enacted transformational community on Trent University campus, in a two-day symposium called Aging Activisms. Based on participant feedback, this paper reflects on why and how this community – a sustained sharing across acknowledged differences in power and privilege – was produced. Underpinned by anti-ageist, anti-sexist, anti-racist, and decolonizing principles, this event brought together activists and scholars across four generations to explore women's activism across their lifecourses. It was reportedly different from most academic encounters, with three dimensions relating to unsettling "expertise" repeatedly discussed. First, rather than a conventional "keynote" featuring one expert academic, it opened with a diverse group of older women showcasing their activism, articulating a message of expertise as collectively held and based in experience. Second, First Nations women keenly took leadership roles in facilitation, thus establishing immense value for their knowledges and opening possibilities for conversations about decolonizing aging and activism. Third, all research panels were all comprised of students, scholars, and community

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members, thereby challenging the hegemony of academics as knowledge producers. By unravelling the intricacies of these grounded practices and how they worked to unsettle certain power dynamics, this paper offers insights into an intergenerational, feminist pedagogy of community-enactment.

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## LABOUR MARKET INEQUALITY IN CANADA

Session Code: WRC\_1

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-129

Canadian sociologists have made significant contributions to the literature on social stratification and economic inequality. This body of literature has not only shed light on how labour markets generate economic inequality but also how these processes have changed over time. This session gathers presentations that contribute to this growing literature using diversified conceptual approaches and data sources. It includes empirical contributions that rely on quantitative methods to answer questions such as the following one: What are the effects of organizational pay practices on overall earnings inequality and on the gender wage gap? Which guiding principles are used to allocate resources in pay systems established by collective agreements in Quebec's educational services? Are there large returns for postgraduate education and does obtaining a master's or doctoral degree help narrow the gender wage gap for women?

Session Organizers and Chairs: Xavier St-Denis, McGill University; Sean Waite, McGill University

Presentations:

### 1. **John Kervin, University of Toronto; Mark Easton, University of Toronto**

*One Size Fits All, or Made-to-Measure: Does "Fitting" an Organization Pay System Increase Inequality?*

Overall earnings inequality is growing. Gender earnings inequality persists. We know that organization pay practices can maintain and increase earnings inequality. But are some pay practices more likely than others to heighten general, or gender, inequality? This paper examines the organizational practice of multiple compensation structures: the pay system factors that result in one management job being paid more than another are different from the factors that give rise to pay differentials among non-management jobs. Similarly, jobs in one occupational group (e.g., clerical jobs) may be evaluated and compensated differently than jobs in another group (e.g., technical jobs). This raises a question: Would earnings inequality be less with a single one-size-fits-all system of job evaluation and compensation? We address this question using job evaluation and compensation data from a large public-service employer. The paper estimates both overall and gender-based inequality under single and multiple compensation models. We find that a multiple-system model can reduce the overall inequality among jobs, but is less effective in reducing gender-based wage inequality.

### 2. **Stephane Moulin, Universite de Montreal**

*A quantitative approach to wage justice: the case of education services in Quebec*

In coordinated market economies, wages are determined by the relative bargaining strength of different parties. Yet members of trade unions not only seek to negotiate better salaries, but strive to define which criteria to use to allocate the total resources amongst them. They debate the scale on which their pay systems should be based (equality versus seniority) and which portion of the wages should be devoted to the additional benefits (pensions, maternity, paternity and parental leaves). These options reflect with issues of intragroup justice in so far as the resources are meant to be allocated according to age, gender and parental status. Using quantitative methods, this paper explores wage justice in the case of education services in Quebec. It compares collective agreements of unionized day care workers, teachers, lecturers and professors from early childhood up to university. We use a factor analysis to identify the main underlying dimensions of wage justice, testing the extent to which these dimensions correlate with the characteristics of the groups.

### 3. **Sean Waite, McGill University**

*Is it worth it? Postgraduate Wage Premiums and the Gender Wage Gap in Canada*

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Over the last few decades there has been an increase in the production of postgraduate degrees in most OECD countries, including Canada. In more recent years, this has led to concerns regarding the “overproduction” and value of postgraduate education. Women have played an important role in this growth but questions remain as to whether women’s progress in the highest levels of education help ameliorate wage disadvantage, relative to men. Using the 2011 National Household Survey, this study finds large wage premiums for completing master’s and doctoral degrees for both men and women, especially younger cohorts; however, there are important differences by field of study. The gender wage gap is smaller for women with master’s degrees than for those with bachelor’s and doctoral degrees. Occupational differences account for more of the gender wage gap than field of study, suggesting access to the highest paid occupations remains a significant barrier for university educated women.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## PARENTING CULTURE AND EXPERIENCE II

Session Code: CrSRC\_4b

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-147

The focus of this session is on contemporary cultural understandings of motherhood and fatherhood, and the implications of these understandings for the experience of mothers and fathers. We welcome papers that address social constructions of motherhood and fatherhood, as well as those which explore the structural factors that reflect, interact with, and reinforce collective subjectivity, and those which examine the experiences of mothers and fathers within current structural and cultural contexts.

Session Organizers: Gillian Ranson, University of Calgary; Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier University

Session Chair: Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier University

Presentations:

### **1. Spencer Underwood, University of Toronto**

*Becoming Dads: Exploring Paths to Parenthood Among Prospective Gay Fathers*

Building on more than a decade of research on queer family patterns, this article explores the experiences of 13 Toronto-based gay men in the transition to first-time fatherhood. The author uses in-depth semi-structured interviews to explore themes of family and community, expectations of parenthood in terms of house- and care- work, and experiences navigating the complex institutions that lead to parenthood. 7 research participants hope to become adoptive parents, while 6 hope to become parents through surrogacy. Preliminary data analysis suggests that different types of masculinities form depending on path to fatherhood, that institutional actors represented mostly in surrogacy clinics and adoption agencies strongly mediate prospective gay fathers' understanding of family and options for becoming parents, and that becoming a father is a type of moral achievement, or a moment of becoming a 'good citizen,' of feeling like they are 'officially' a recognized, contributing member of society.

### **2. Ernie Alama, Aspen Family and Community Network Society; Ameera Memon, Aspen Family and Community Network Society; Heather Schmidt, Aspen Family and Community Network Society**

*De-constructing fatherhood: A case study exploring the experience of a lone parent of immigrant background.*

Social constructs on fatherhood create layers of expectations (Doherty, 1998). This paper explores the experience of an immigrant single parent that offers a deconstructed view of fathering in Canadian context. Single fathers of immigrant backgrounds are dealing with multiple, interrelated stressors associated with settlement, familial and cultural constraints (Waters, 2010). Aspen researchers conducted a case study over the course of fourteen months with a single father of Hazara (a minority group from Afghanistan) background to examine the participant's lone fatherhood experience in the wake of widowhood: a transition process that completely transformed his life from a traditional patriarchal family structure to playing the dual roles of mother and father to his four children. The study further explores the negotiations of lone parenting, where culturally-specific constructs of fatherhood are challenged by the parenting structures and expectations of Canadian society.

### **3. Rachael Pettigrew, Mount Royal University; Leslie Penner, Brandon University**

*"I support parental leave, but...": A Review of Managers' and Employees' Support of Parental Leave Use.*

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In Canada, mothers and fathers have access to 35 weeks of parental leave following the birth or adoption of a child however; mothers are more likely to take parental leave. Are workplace attitudes a barrier to leave uptake? This paper analyzes the survey responses of 388 managers (female and males) and male employees from 7 large, Manitoba employers collected in 2012. Participants' responses on one long answer question assessing participants' attitudes toward parental leave use by male and female employees was analyzed using a mix-method approach. Attitudinal differences emerged between both managers and employees and between organizations. In addition, though many participants felt both parents using leave was important for family bonding, there was also a conflicting theme suggested mothers should solely use leave based on biological determinism. While some participants viewed fathers' use of leave with suspicion and suggested fathers often misuse parental leave (e.g., for recreation rather than childcare). Though some participants felt fathers should have equal access to the program, others felt their use should be contingent on the existence of specific circumstances (i.e., ill mother or mother returning to work). Both workplace and policy implications are drawn from the findings.

#### **4. Mathias Ebot, University of Eastern Finland**

##### *Mixed Parenting in Finland: Conceptions and Practices of Parenthood*

My analysis of mixed parents lay down the family practices and experiences i.e. what these parents do every day with their children. The focus is on parenting practices and experiences of native white Finnish women and black African men. I go a step further to address the position and role of the black fathers within the family, as well as their experiences to be met by Finnish society/family authorities. Using in-depth multiple ethnographic interviews from forty-two (42 i.e. 27 couples and 15 single male/female parents) parents, conducted (May 2010 to May 2013) in at least five (5) Finnish towns, I rely on recorded narrative reports, observations, field notes, photographs and videos. Going further, I adopt the approach often referred to within realism as 'commonsense knowledge'. The aim behind realism and commonsense is not only to acknowledge the impossibility of objectivity but also to treat the research findings/knowledge both as co-produced ways of knowing and as an inevitably collaborative process. Thus, offering us a route to understanding the narratives regarding the everyday life of these parents in a way that is coherent with the calls emerging from within the work of theorists of everyday life. Lastly, a phenomenological analysis provides an understanding cogent to apprehend the specificities, intertwined in parents' natural attitudes and intersubjective realities.

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## RETHINKING CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORY THROUGH REFLEXIVITY AND RISK

Session Code: The\_4

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-106

Contemporary social theory faces a series of important challenges in light of various crises that have been theorized under the rubrics of reflexivity and risk. Environmental and financial risks and crises have posed problems for the existing disciplinary division of labour, which conceives of sociology as merely one of many other disciplines with its own distinct subject matter. Moreover, the development of increasing global interconnections and global risks has led to challenges to the often implicit understanding of society as equivalent to the nation-state. At the same time, intellectual developments within social theory (for example, critical realist personalism) have posed powerful challenges to the existing understanding of both society and the individual by emphasizing the significance of personal and collective reflexivity.

Session Organizers and Chairs: Dean Curran, University of Calgary; Philip Walsh, York University

Presentations:

1. **Patrick Watson, McMaster University**  
**St. Jerome's University**

*Risk, Morality, and Expertise in Public Policy Decision Making*

Ethnomethodologists orient to the notion of reflexivity as a member's phenomenon, whereby actors orient to their surroundings and organize their activities accordingly. In order to understand social action, it is important to recognize those member's/actor's reflexive orientation to social organization and organizational imperatives. Using the contemporary discussion of Toronto City Council's decision to endorse the controversial "Hybrid" alternative for the Gardiner Expressway, this talk examines how elected officials reflexively orient to thresholds of risk in major infrastructure projects. In relation to this analysis, I will discuss how contemporary calls for "evidence-based decision-making" might address these reflexive, situationally tied, notions of risk from the perspectives of elected officials who, by the nature of their work, inevitably must incorporate moral as well as technical (i.e. evidence based) concerns in their decision-making process.

2. **Dean Curran, University of Calgary**

*Risk, Power, and Inequality in Contemporary Society*

The massive, and often unequal, impacts of contemporary risks are recognized widely in popular discussions - be it the fall-out from the 2008 financial crisis or Hurricane Katrina - yet there is a distinct neglect in social science of the overall systemic impacts of these risks for increasing inequalities. This presentation, based on a forthcoming book, discusses some ways to move beyond this lacuna to identify novel intersections of risk and inequalities. It shows how key processes associated with risk society - the social production and distribution of risks as side-effects - are intensifying inequalities in fundamental ways. In articulating how risk is intensifying both the social sources of suffering of the least advantaged and the power of the most advantaged, it is possible to explore some of the key ways of rethinking risk, power, and inequalities in contemporary society.

3. **Harris Ali, York University, Dean Ray, York University**

*The Reconfiguration of Time and Space in the Risk Society*

For theorists such as Beck, Giddens and Bauman, the contemporary individualized approach to manage risk posits a desire for reflexivity, to anticipate the loss of value before it occurs. Although not often recognized or acknowledged, reflexivity will mean a drastic remodeling of the sociological imagination. This is because beyond the anticipation of the future potential for loss (i.e. risk), the

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sociological imagination has been limited in its temporal and spatial dimensions. In this paper, we argue that reflexivity in the risk society requires a reconsideration of the way in which space and time are conceived. As Durkheim observed, the spatial and temporal classifications of thought are always social in origin and therefore changing. In this light, we explore possible ways to (re)conceptualize time and space under conditions of the risk society/reflexive modernization, particularly with reference to transboundary problems, such as nuclear waste, new and emerging diseases, climate change and other environmental risks that operate on spatial and temporal scales that transcend our normal conceptual understandings of time and space. As will be discussed, these particular sets of problems require our imaginations to encompass two extremes – from the largest to the most minute scale in terms of both time and space. If reflexivity is to be a tool in the survival of the human species, then it must be adapted to these new levels of thought, these new terrains of sensitivity. Implications of such reconceptualizations for contemporary sociology will be discussed by situating these reconceptualizations of time and space within the various contexts in which we now find ourselves - specifically, a post-911 era that emphasizes hypervigilance and hyper-securitization; a neoliberal era of economic privatization and deregulation; and the Anthropocene era in which human induced environmental change constitutes a central problematic for society.



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## SETTLER-COLONIALISM, ANTICOLONIAL RESISTANCE, AND INDIGENOUS-CANADA RELATIONS II

Session Code: InSRC\_3b

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-104

Canada has been described as a settler-colonial state that is founded upon and continues to operate via the dispossession of Indigenous lands and resources (e.g., Alfred, 2005; Barker, 2009; Coulthard, 2014; Simpson, 2008; Tuck & Yang, 2012). Although a new federal government was elected in 2015 with a promise of (re)building “nation-to-nation” relations with Indigenous peoples, transforming the structural and ideological foundations of Canadian society is no small task. This session features theoretical and empirical research papers that investigate the nature of settler-colonialism and anticolonial resistance in Canada. Through what social processes or mechanisms does settler-colonialism operate? How has it “shape-shifted” over time? What is the relationship between colonization, capitalism, racism, sexism, and other systems of oppression? What forms does anticolonial struggle take? How have Indigenous nations been rebuilding and exercising self-determination despite these forces, and what are the most promising ways forward?

Session Organizer and Chair: Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University

Presentations:

### **1. Wanda Hounslow, University of Manitoba**

*In the Name of Progress and Power: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Settler-Colonial Regulation and Assimilation in Print Media*

In this presentation, I provide a critical archival discourse analysis of the newspaper, *The Indian Record: Oblates of Mary Immaculate*, 1952 – 1969. I argue that the newspaper discursively reinforced and validated the residential schools system as a disciplinary, regulating and assimilative agent. The analysis is grounded in the work of Michel Foucault, which is used to elaborate on the intimate connection between discipline, knowledge, surveillance, discourse and power. Utilizing such a theoretical framework, I argue that print media discourses are enmeshed with social context and power relations. Thus, I conclude that settler-colonial discourses have historically been utilized to produce subjectivities that required discipline and surveillance and served to validate settler-colonial domination through nation-building and assimilation projects such as the residential schools system. Furthermore, I propose that continued de-colonizing efforts must include critical interrogation of the social and institutional practices that contribute to, perpetuate and reinforce settler-colonial oppression.

### **2. Tony Gracey, McMaster**

*Of Dull Swords and Dented Shields: A Critical Race Study of Settler Colonial Relations upon the Lands of Turtle Island*

My research looked at testimonies from the early 1990s Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP), testimonies which were specifically about social relations with the lands of Turtle Island. From a data set consisting of just over 2,000 total testimonies on a wide variety of topics, I filtered the entire set into a collection of thirty testimonies about the social relations people formed with the lands of Canada. My analysis consisted of narrating these thirty testimonies from RCAP into what would eventually become stories critical race theorists know more formally as counter and cultural narratives. Counter stories are seen as resisting the hegemony of an oppressive social order whereas cultural narratives are seen as reproducing it. This study explores how settler colonial relations are reproduced through cultural narratives about the land that treat ‘race’ as common sense instead of a social construct. Counter narratives, on the other hand, dismantle this idea of ‘race,’ and map a path forward out of the mess created by this social construct so central to colonialism in Canada. This

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study concludes by reflecting on the power the link between story and theory holds for sociology and how vital storytelling is for resisting colonialism.

### 3. **Mickey Vallee, University of Lethbridge**

*Voice and Testimony Beyond the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada*

This presentation proposes to broaden conceptions of testimony after and beyond the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, while also proposing an ethics of listening that will serve the possibility and potential for a better Canadian future. Hinging on the cultural politics of the human voice in the context of social conflict and transformation, it identifies, analyzes, and theorizes extra-institutional politics, social movements, and embodiment. Ultimately, it offers a template to the analytic hypothesis that the arts embody truth and voice in ways that diverge from state-sanctioned testimony. This study is intent on understanding the TRC as a social and as an affective institution that manifests symbolic reconstructions of the past, present, and future of the nation-state. Therefore, the TRC will be approached as an institution which cultural expression pushes both with and against. Thus, the purpose of this presentation is less to hasten reconciliation than it is to understand the expanding boundaries of truth in memory, and the work involved in awakening to the felt and embodied aspects of testimony.

### 4. **Dean Ray, York University**

*On Being 'Zam' - The Contours of Contact in Rural Northern Ontario*

This paper examines settler-colonial relations between two Ojibway reserves and one small town in remote Northern Ontario. It inverts the question posed by Simpson (2014) and Coulthard (2014) to ask: How does the Indigenous gaze constitute and recognize the identity of the settler subject? Interestingly, both communities use a complex language game for interrogating, recognizing, and negotiating the identity of settlers. Being 'zam', a term used by both reserves but in varying ways, speaks to how the Ojibway of these two communities identify the settler subject, situating them on a spectrum of difference without necessarily passing judgement. Encoded in this language game is a powerful way for handling difference within and outside of their community. The hope is that this knowledge of how Indigenous people handle and cope with difference might prove a lesson to settlers and critical theories of multiculturalism.

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## SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH IN LATER LIFE

Session Code: SH\_3

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-121

People are living longer and more active lives than in the past. Papers in this session examine how social networks relate to the process of aging and life course transitions in later life, and the life-course trajectories by which people arrive at their health status in old age. For example, this session addresses whether social network factors affect mortality amongst older adults, how social contacts moderate the relationship between work dissatisfaction and sleep problems in later life, and offers a methodological critique of how social networks have been studied in medical sociology and health research. Papers also examine gender differences in life course employment trajectories and its impact on health and well-being, and differences in labour force participation and health care use between immigrant and non-immigrant women in later life.

Session Organizers: James Falconer, McGill University; Annie Gong, McGill University; Jason Settels, University of Toronto; Laura Upenieks, University of Toronto

Session Chairs: James Falconer, McGill University; Jason Settels, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. **James Iveniuk, University of Toronto; Philip Schumm, University of Chicago**

*Social relationships and mortality: Friendships, family, and causes of death in older adulthood*

We examine associations between a wide range of social factors and mortality in a nationally representative survey of older adults (N=2995). We find that social network size, participation in social organizations (religious services, volunteering, local meetings), marriage, and emotional closeness to confidants all have comparable associations with reduced mortality risk. Time spent with confidants, network density, availability of support, loneliness, and talking about health were not associated with all-cause mortality. Furthermore, we found that individuals who had more family in their network, and who were closer with their family were less likely to die. No such associations were observed for number or closeness to friends. Closeness to family also protected against death from cardiovascular disease, but not cancer. We link our findings to sociological theories concerning the differences between family and friendships, and call for increased attention to categories of relationships in the study of social factors and mortality.

2. **Kyla Brown, BHSc.; Alex Bierman, Dr.**

*Work Dissatisfaction and Sleep Problems among Canadians in the Latter Half of Life*

This study examines the relationship between work dissatisfaction and sleep problems among Canadian adults in the latter half of life, as well as how gender and social contact moderate this relationship. Data were obtained from the Canadian General Social Survey, Cycle 21 (2007), which sampled adults aged 45 and older in 2007. Analyses focused on individuals with employment as their main activity. Analyses show that work dissatisfaction positively predicts troubling sleeping. There are no significant gender differences in this relationship. Social contact with friends buffers this relationship, but social contact with family does not, and buffering does not vary significantly between men and women. This research contributes to knowledge on sleep problems in older adults by showing that work dissatisfaction is adversely associated with sleep problems among Canadians in the latter half of life, but social contact with friends can weaken this deleterious relationship.

3. **Valerie Haines, University of Calgary**

*What do studies of social networks and health really do? An empirical investigation*

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Understanding how social networks shape health is a major interest of medical sociology and public health. Yet it is not always clear what articles studying “social networks and health” actually do. Do they study social integration, social support or social networks? When they study social networks, do they study network structures, the resources embedded in these structures or both? Taking a sociology of social research approach to these questions, I offer a constructive critique of how social networks have actually been studied in medical sociology and public health. My data for this investigation are empirical articles presented as exemplars of studies of social networks and health in seventeen state of scholarship reviews published between 1984 and 2015. I examine how studies of social integration and social support conceptualize and measure network effects. But I focus on the relatively few studies of social networks, highlighting network structures and embedded resources considered, egocentric network instruments used and engagements with three conceptualization-measurement pairings that have become particularly salient in research on the network social capital-health connection. In my conclusion I consider implications of my investigation for three nagging issues in the study of social networks and health: measurement, specificity of influence and mechanisms.

### **4. Haosen Sun, University of Toronto**

*Middle-age employment experiences and future expectation: Differences between men and women*

Gender differences in employment experiences and the consequences on individual’s well-being have attracted much attention in the literature. However, more attention should be paid to treat long-term employment experiences as a trajectory from the life-course perspective. Also, it is not clear how levels of deviance from the social norm of being stable full-time employed may affect one’s well-being, and whether the mechanisms influence men and women in the same way. Using the data from the first and the second wave of the National Survey of Midlife in the United States (MIDUS, 1994/1995 and 2004/2006), this research uses sequence analysis and group-based trajectory analysis to model middle-age (30-50) individuals’ employment experiences (full-time, part-time or non-employed) as trajectories between 1994 and 2003. This research further examines how these employment trajectories affect men and women’s overall future life expectations as part of their well-being after the 10-year period. Results show that for women, higher levels of deviance from the norm of being stable full-time employed in the ten years is associated with lower levels of overall life expectation. Surprisingly, such pattern is not observed in men, who were supposed to be more affected by not fulfilling the traditional “breadwinner” role. Also, seven general patterns have been identified in women’s 10-year employment trajectories. These patterns (i.e. getting more or less involved in employment), however, do not significantly affect women’s overall life expectation in general. These findings have shed more light on how men and women perceive their employment experiences differently, and how these differences affect their expectations in life quality as part of their well-being.

### **5. Yiyang Li, University of Saskatchewan**

*Labor market participation, utilization of healthcare and general life satisfaction among aging immigrant women and native-born counterparts of Canada*

Labor market participation, utilization of healthcare and general life satisfaction among aging immigrant women and native-born counterparts of Canada. Although a substantial body of literature proved that immigrants used less health care resources than non-immigrants and created more economic resources, gender and age always increased the likelihood of dependency. As a social group, aging female immigrants’ labor participations, utilization of healthcare and general life satisfaction system have seldom been discussed in Canada. Using Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) 2013-2014, this study will conduct a secondary analysis, which examines the labor force, use of health care system and life satisfaction for older (aged 55+) female population. To identify areas where the above three aspects diverge, aging female immigrants and aging female non-immigrants will be compared. First, I will compare aging immigrant women and aging native-born females’ in terms of education, social economic status, marital status, job status, health care

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utilization and life satisfaction. Second, I will explore the effects of labour participations and use of health care on satisfaction of life by running logistic regression. I will also control demographic information for both groups to figure out the factors that may have influences. Potential reasons for differences will be discussed.

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### SOCIAL PROBLEMS, DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY IN AFRICA II

Session Code: DG\_1b

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-119

Development in Africa has been hampered by a myriad of problems that cripple the social structure of a number of African countries and has further delayed the catching-up process with the West. Gender inequality, poor attitude to work, corruption, religious and ethnic conflicts, food insecurity, HIV/AIDS, child malnutrition, and environmental degradation are persistent in many African countries; however, these social issues continue to receive little research attention from both the development and academic communities. Many countries are plagued with dormant policies and approaches for tackling these persistent and frequently multidimensional problems. The overall goal of this session is to stimulate a critical discussion by academics and social researchers on case studies, approaches, and best practices related to the problems mentioned and examine the public policy implications for these challenges.

Session Organizers: Jonathan Anim Amoyaw, Western University; Godfred Odei Boateng, Cornell University

Session Chair: Jonathan Anim Amoyaw, Western University

Presentations:

#### **1. Abigail Zita Seshie, University of Saskatchewan**

*A theoretical contrast for gender gaps in education in Ghana*

Gender disparity is a characteristic of Ghana's basic education system. The gender gap originates in the structural and functional features of the colonial legacy, and persists in the post-colonial period despite a variety of policy initiatives intended to eliminate it. The review situates gender disparities in basic educational attainment in three theoretical orientations. The post-colonial and anti-colonial perspective contend that the gender gap in formal education is because of the structure of the foremost form of education which was guided by the exploitative agenda of colonialists, Victorian values about girls, and the Christian doctrines on the subordination of women. The globalization experts argue that neo-liberal economic policies in the form of Structural Adjustment have negative impacts on national budget allocations for developing nations like Ghana. Therefore, most governments are not able to make enough resources available to expand education to accommodate girls. Feminists believe cultural norms, socialization and patriarchy are the main barriers facing basic educational attainment for girls in Ghana. Through a comparative analysis, the strengths and weaknesses of each framework are elucidated to offer a better understanding of gender gaps in basic education in Ghana.

#### **2. Emeka Dim, University of Saskatchewan**

*Family Structure and Fertility Behaviour among Undergraduates of the Distant Learning Institute, University of Lagos, Akoka-Yaba, Nigeria.*

Nigeria has an estimated population of 182 million, a total fertility rate of 5.5 children per one woman and a population growth rate of 3.1%. The country's population is also projected to reach 397.5 million in 2050, according to the 2015 Population Reference Bureau Report. Given the current socio-economic conditions in Nigeria, it is logical to say that the resources needed to cater for its ever growing population are uncertain and the trend has geared the nation to adopt an anti-natalist policy. However, literature on the socio-cultural influences of one's fertility behavior is rare within the Nigerian context and thus, this study investigates the association between family structure and fertility behaviour. The functionalist and social learning theories were used to explain how family background could influence an individual's fertility behaviour. The study was conducted among 185

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married undergraduates of the Distance Learning Institute in the University of Lagos, Nigeria. The results show that the size of an individual's family of orientation is a predictor of the individual's fertility, fertility preference and engagement in sexual intercourse. The study also brought attention to the attendant consequences of the country's growing population and the immediate and unmet need for contraception.

### **3. Alex Otieno, Arcadia University**

*Representation of HIV/AIDS as a Development Issue in Africa: The Role of Communities of Practice in Tackling a "Wicked Problem"*

This paper examines quests for development at the national, regional and continental levels, as represented through official documents. It investigates the interplay between development problems as represented in plans, policies and guidelines and considers their implications for human development reports, the right to development, and how they may be experienced as discursive practices and governance strategies. It uses document research and employs Bacchi's (2009) "what is the problem represented to be" (WPR) approach to facilitate the treatment of HIV/AIDS policy as development policy. Focus is on policy documents of Kenya, East African Community, and African Union that show how institutional actors have linked HIV/AIDS to peace and security, development, and human rights in line with international goals propagated by the United Nations. It is argued that these actions have made it possible for countries such as Kenya to establish programs for what UNAIDS refers to as "key populations" that were historically excluded in development discourse. HIV/AIDS policy provides a site for assessing development and shows the potential of communities of practice (Wenger, 1998) to enhance systematic efforts to address what appears to be a "wicked problem" (Rittel & Weber, 1973).

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### OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION AWARD LECTURE

Session Code: OCL

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31                      5:15pm – 6:15pm  
Location: Science A-104

#### **Are The Kids Alright? Educational And Economic Outcomes For Second Generation Young Adults**

Inequalities between “newcomers” and mainstream groups are well documented. But do such gaps persist for children who have immigrant parents but grow up in Canada? This session examines the educational and labour force outcomes for second generation, emphasizing different results within the young adult populations, age 25-39.

Dr. Monica Boyd, PhD is a distinguished professor in the Sociology department at the University of Toronto, an Affiliated Faculty member for the Center for Demography and Population Health, Florida State University, Canada Research Chair in Immigration, Inequality and Public Policy since 2001, and recipient of the prestigious outstanding contribution award.

### ANNUAL BANQUET AND AWARD CEREMONY

Date and Time: Tuesday, May 31                      6:30pm – 9:30pm  
Location: MacEwan Hall - 104 - MacHall A

The CSA hosts this annual event to celebrate the achievements of the year’s association award recipients. Tickets are required and must be purchased before **May 9, 2016**.

A Reception will begin at 6:30pm with dinner at 7:00pm. Award presentations will be held during the banquet. Don’t miss this opportunity to honour the 2016 Canadian Sociological Association Award Recipients!

#### Tickets

Alberta’s 5% GST will be applied to all ticket sales

Regular Tickets: \$30

Student (Undergraduate, MA, PhD) Tickets: \$20

Learn more and purchase tickets:

<https://www.csa-scs.ca/conference/conference-events/event/banquet-and-award-ceremony/>



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### BUILDING CANADIAN SCHOLARSHIP IN CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH STUDIES I: WORK, ENTREPRENEURIALISM, AND THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

Session Code: CYRC\_1a

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-119

As part of a set of three sessions dedicated to the sociology of childhood and youth, this session concentrates on young people, work and the economy. Despite the importance of production and economic processes in much sociological thinking, young people's work, and their views on work and the economy, have received limited attention, especially when they still in school. Drawing on diverse methods, from structured interviews to photo elicitation, presenters counter this trend, addressing children's early work experiences, and youth perspectives on the economy, the environment, and on entrepreneurialism.

Session Organizer: Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University; Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University; Rebecca Raby, Brock University

Session Chair: Jamilee Baroud, University of Ottawa

Presentations:

#### **1. Christopher O'Connor, University of Ontario Institute of Technology**

*Living in the belly of the beast: Young people's perceptions of Alberta's oilsands and its impact on the environment and economy*

Resource extraction has always played an important role in shaping Canada's economy and identity. Over the past several years, Alberta has led the charge in helping Canada become a petro-state. Fort McMurray in particular has been significantly impacted by the rapid development of the oilsands in northern Alberta. This paper explores how young people living at the centre of this large resource extraction project view the impacts that oilsands development has had on the environment and the economy. While currently the price of oil has significantly dropped from the boom times of the 2000s, at the time this research was conducted (2008-2009), Alberta was still booming but on the cusp of feeling the impact of the global recession. In total, 60 in-depth interviews were conducted with young people aged 15-29. The findings indicate that young people perceive the need to balance environmental risks with economic growth. These perceptions also appear to be significantly shaped by young people's experiences interacting with the local environment. The implications of these findings are also discussed.

#### **2. Rebecca Raby, Brock University; Wolfgang Lehmann, Western University; Jane Helleiner, Brock University**

*"I'll be more prepared than most people": Young people talking about their first jobs*

We report on the initial findings of a qualitative pilot study focusing on young people's experiences of their first paid jobs. Initial interviews and follow up interviews supported through photo elicitation were conducted with young people sixteen and under, in three Canadian cities. In this paper, we focus on how participants talked about their work as shaping their emergent self. Many valued their jobs as part of leaving 'childhood' and its perceived dependencies, and discussed their work as strategically positioning them to be individually successful in the labour market. Such 'entrepreneurial' conceptualizations were often imbued with moral value and involved significant decontextualization from structures and social relations of privilege and marginality.

While safety concerns and consequences for education are addressed in much sociological research on young people and work, our findings reveal how some young people describe early work experiences in ways more consistent with neo-liberalism: as a positive activity that will provide them

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with skills, resources and characteristics to be successful, independent workers into the future. The paper explores the implications of such findings for developing critical analyses of young people and work.

### **3. Theresia Williams, Athabasca University, Royal Roads University**

*Our work, our voice: Children's work experiences in Alberta Canada. A brief overview.*

We report on the initial findings of a qualitative pilot study focusing on young people's experiences of their first paid jobs. Initial interviews and follow up interviews supported through photo elicitation were conducted with young people sixteen and under, in three Canadian cities. In this paper, we focus on how participants talked about their work as shaping their emergent self. Many valued their jobs as part of leaving 'childhood' and its perceived dependencies, and discussed their work as strategically positioning them to be individually successful in the labour market. Such 'entrepreneurial' conceptualizations were often imbued with moral value and involved significant decontextualization from structures and social relations of privilege and marginality.

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### **4. Rhiannon Klein, University of Saskatchewan; Jacqueline Woods, University of Saskatchewan; Dana Carriere, University of Saskatchewan; Lee Swanson, University of Saskatchewan**

*Engaging Youth Voices in Northern Research*

The Building Northern Capacity through Entrepreneurship (BNCE) Project is exploring northern Saskatchewan's economy and the ways entrepreneurship contributes to social well-being and economic capacity building. BNCE uses Community-Based Participatory Action Research (CBPAR) methods and applies a grounded theory approach to the research process. Resulting from this approach and our initial findings, we heard that youth are an important determining force of future economic success. Community leaders and stakeholders identified the need to include youth perspectives in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the northern entrepreneurial ecosystem.

Meaningful engagement with youth needs to accommodate diverse learning styles. The BNCE project includes workshops with students from grades 10-12 and, in order to ensure meaningful engagement, the research team developed two methods for data collection. The first is a peer-to-peer video interview component called OurVoice, developed out of the core principals of PhotoVoice and focused on empowering and giving voice to knowledge holders. The workshops also utilize workbooks to focus the sessions and enable students to share and participate, even if they are not comfortable speaking out in front of a group or on camera. These methods have provided a conduit to allow youth to be active participants in the direction of the research project.

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## ENERGY, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND CONSUMERIST CULTURE

Session Code: ESRC\_1

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-124A

There is agreement in the natural sciences that climate change is due to anthropogenic processes, mainly fossil fuel combustion and the diminishing effectiveness of natural carbon sinks. Consumerist practices are largely responsible for increasing energy consumption that exacerbate climate change.

This session will feature papers that focus on challenging the structural forces that keep us locked into the destructive consumerist paradigm. This session will cover a range of topics that critically investigate social action towards dematerialisation including: Ecological Habitus, Community Education, Resource Dependence and Inequity in the Context of Climate Change.

Session Organizers: Natali Downer, York University, Toronto; Mihai Sarbu, University of Ottawa

Session Chair: Natali Downer, York University

Presentations:

### 1. **Amanda Evans, University of Alberta**

*An ecological habitus on the oilfield? Climate change and green technology perspectives in the lifestyles of Alberta oilsands mine workers.*

Regardless of volatile oil prices, oil extraction from the Alberta oilsands is forecast to increase over the next 15 years. Petroleum based energy and products are ubiquitous in industrial societies and increased demand for oil will lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to climate change. In order to address the problem of human caused climate change, altering social practices is unavoidable. Central to such social change requires understanding how individual environmental attitudes and behaviours relate to pro-environmental change. This includes those who work in petroleum industries, specifically oilsands mining. To address this problem I examine how oilsands industry workers perceive climate change and green technologies, and how these perspectives affect their lifestyles. In this paper I present and discuss findings from in-depth interviews with people working in the oilsands mines of northern Alberta, on their perspectives on climate change and green technology in the context of ecological habitus.

### 2. **Travis Milnes, Mount Royal University; Angela Laughton, Mount Royal University**

*Calgary Under Water: Climate Change, Resource Dependence, and the 2013 Southern Alberta Flood*

There is agreement among the environmental and disaster literature that as we continue to release emissions which contribute to climate change, we will come to see more frequent events of disaster in the future. Research in environmental sociology also shows that places which are economically dependent on non-sustainable resources hold highly negative attitudes towards environmental conservation. Most work on disaster and environmental change misses whether the survivors of disaster connect the event to the larger environmental issue of climate change. The present study fills in this gap by demonstrating how disaster plays a role in changing environmental practices of places that are economically dependent on non-sustainable resources. This research data was collected after the 2013 Southern Alberta Flood using mixed method sampling in the form of 407 surveys and approximately 50 face to face interviews of Calgary residents who were asked to evacuate this disaster. Although our findings suggest that women tend to hold views that are more environmentally conscious post-disaster, few have connected the event to global climate change. We conclude by discussing the consequences of this research for environmental sociology and public policy.

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### 3. **Natali Downer, York University**

#### *Carbon, Climate Change and Consumer Capitalism*

Humanity is faced with new threats haunting the planet; the changing of the world's climate and peak oil. Our shared vulnerability to climate collapse reflects a crisis of human social behaviour, forcing us to confront the dysfunctional relationship between society and ecology. The theory of the metabolic rift introduces the importance of metabolism between human societies and nonhuman natures as important aspects of environmental sustainability. Using both social and biophysical variables, I explain how consumer capitalism creates and maintains a high-carbon lifestyle for the wealthy Global North while simultaneously disrupting the socio-ecological metabolism of the world and ensuring that the Global South retains a position of economic dependency. In this paper, I integrate consumer capitalism with the metabolic rift theory as it applies to climate change and the end of fossil fuel energy.

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## FEMINIST INSIGHTS INTO SOCIAL MOVEMENT THEORY

Session Code: PSRC\_5

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-147

This session will highlight interdisciplinary cross-pollination between social movement theory and feminist theory. Both feminist movements, and feminist scholarship on feminist and mixed movements, enrich traditional social movement theory. Feminist theory challenges existing power relations and highlights a richer understanding of relationship cultivation - of coalitions, solidarities, and alliances. Feminist movements provide examples of movements that operate across geography - transnationally - and across differences of cause - in the case of mixed movements - as well as differences of nation, state, culture, race, gender, class, sexuality, ability, etcetera. This session highlights papers that emphasize feminist insights into social movement theory. By encouraging these relationships and insights across disciplines, this panel hopes to encourage new ways of thinking about social movements.

This panel will host a facilitated discussion on a topic stemming from the papers to be announced to the Feminist Sociology Research Cluster and Political Sociology and Social Movement Research Clusters.

Session Organizer: Michelle Ryan, University of Ottawa

Session Chair: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University

Presentations:

**1. Charmain Levy, Université Du Québec En Outaouais; Simone Bohn, York University**

*The women's movement under the Workers' Party national governments in Brazil*

In 2002, women's movement actors (WMAs) achieved access to central government in Brazil which contributed greatly to the approval and implementation of certain gender-related public policies. From that moment on, WMAs moved from a strategy of protest to a stance of systematic collaboration with central government. What followed was more than a decade of PT rule in the Presidency of Brazil and following years of extensive, and very close strategic partnerships with multifarious state actors. Some observers refer to a fundamental weakening of the women's movement, loss of autonomy, and even the "mainstreaming" of the civil society agenda which previously was heavily engaged in contentious politics. Does this imply that protest from below has been tamed? Can we confirm a situation of "state capture", of "autonomous cooperation", or of movement cooptation, or even to a context of "autonomous cooperation"? The goal of this paper is first to map out the WMAs in Brazil in order to understand the women's movement composition, goals, means and outcome. Second, it is to explore the ongoing pattern of interaction of the women's movement with the Brazilian federal government during the past 10 years. This will be analyzed through the collection and coding of government contracts with WMAs during this period as well as an events data analysis of the women's movement. We intend to present the preliminary results of our research in the paper.

**2. Michelle Ryan, University of Ottawa**

*Feminist Political Togetherness: Normative Organizational Structures*

The challenge to the homogenous subject of feminism launched by Black feminists and other activists of colour highlighted the heterogeneity of both feminists and the oppressions or privilege they experience. This had the implication of requiring new structures for feminist political togetherness. Feminist theorists of colour and others have prescribed organizational means for equalizing power or addressing potential harm caused by unequal power relations. The recognition of multiple

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identities and oppressions has prompted changes in organizational structure. Both strategic and ethical considerations are used to justify these changes which are being experimented with in real time. This paper articulates the theoretical framework proposed by feminist theory for equalizing power and protecting the more marginal and vulnerable members of social movements. The central vocabularies of coalition and solidarity will be explored while taking into account intersubjectivity, intersectionality, as well as other specific practices.

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## FINANCIALIZATION, MONEY, AND CULTURE.

Session Code: CLT\_1

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-121

This session addresses financialization and its effects on culture, and related issues pertaining to contemporary dimensions of money, through a variety of theoretical approaches, and across different institutional domains and social spaces.

Papers address, in order of presentation:

- 1) How universities' cultures of assessment and merit review constitute symbolic capital that become monetized through administrative processes, thereby also producing rankings that pose reputational risks for institutions.
- 2) How context-bound attitudes and behavior influence market participants, thus calling for a new institutionalist focus on the emergence and sustenance of context-bound constraints.
- 3) How personal overindebtedness must be understood in terms of the mutually reinforcing relationship between financialization, deregulation, and the increasing importance of credit in financialized capitalism. Thus, critical financial literacy is crucial for a multifaceted critical framework to address personal debt, including holistic policy responses, alternative forms of economic exchange, and collective action.

Session Organizer and Chair: Jim Cosgrave, Trent University

Presentations:

### **1. Gary Barron, University of Alberta**

*Creating Risk and Monetizing Symbolic Capital: The Business of Ranking*

Each year, multiple times per year, the media is flooded with messages regarding the latest installment of university rankings. While national rankings have existed since the mid-1980's in the United States, they have since multiplied to report on the relative status of universities internationally, regionally, and with regard to a growing variety of specific topics (e.g., research excellence, internationalization, disciplinary subject). While many people working and studying in universities use rankings to varying degrees for decision making, how the rankings come to exist each year typically remains a mystery. In this paper I demonstrate how academic work and cultures of assessment and merit review constitute symbolic capital that become monetized through administrative processes. I demonstrate how the ranking business is dependent upon flows of data through universities, into publisher's business databases and finally to ranking organizations. The aggregation and commensuration of academic work produces rankings that thereby pose reputational risks for institutions. By creating reputational risk ranking businesses and publishing houses are able to monetize products for administrators to use in attempts to mitigate such risk, sell advertising and new forms of symbolic capital for universities.

### **2. Abdullah Shahid, Cornell University**

*A New Institutional View of Market Efficiency: Approaches for better understanding valuation of financial assets*

The traditional theories of financial asset pricing (often known as "efficient market models"/"efficient market hypotheses") have long dominated our understanding of financial asset valuation. Over the last few decades, researchers, however, found increasing evidence of anomalies and investor biases that contradict the claims of the efficient market school. New fields of behavioral finance and social valuation were born. I argue that a major avenue to advance the literature of

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financial asset valuation is drawing from the new institutionalist perspectives in sociology. The reason is that while anomalies and biases are robust, one would want to find out the “context” in which such anomalies and biases arise, sustain, and become institutionalized. In such quest, it is necessary to examine the context-bound attitudes and behavior of various market participants. Hence, I lay out a pertinent theoretical framework and essential empirical strategies by drawing upon the new institutionalist focus on the emergence and sustenance of context-bound constraints.

### **3. Brianna Verhelst, University of Regina**

*The Systemic Nature of Personal Debt: A Critical Approach to Solutions in the Context of Financialized Capitalism*

Personal overindebtedness is a significant and timely social problem. Personal debt levels have been rising in Canada and worldwide over the past 30 years, causing serious destabilizing effects for individuals and for the global capitalist economic system, as evidenced by the recent 2008 financial crisis. In mainstream policy discourse, this trend is commonly interpreted within the hegemonic but inadequate rational choice theoretical framework, and understood as resulting from irresponsible individual choices. Responses put forward by governments and economic organizations stem from this understanding and have been largely ineffective. Most notably, these responses include financial literacy education for individuals in the context of minor financial sector reregulation.

Adequate solutions require a more adequate understanding of the problem with consideration for systemic structures, including the mutually reinforcing relationship between financialization deregulation, and the increasing importance of credit in financialized capitalism. Analyses in this vein reveal a severe power imbalance, as the ability of individuals to exert agency and make “prudent” choices in this context is very limited. Developing critical financial literacy is crucial to employing a suite of tools within a multifaceted critical framework to address personal debt, including holistic policy responses, alternative forms of economic exchange, and collective action.



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## GLOBALIZED (IM)MOBILITIES

Session Code: DG\_2

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-129

Globalization has manifested as an increased porosity of national borders for some bodies at the same time that other bodies have experienced the retrenchment of such borders. At the same time that the global elite can draw upon the privileges of citizenship and material capital, those who do not hold 'desirable' citizenships are scrutinized and excluded through technologies that include fences, visa restrictions, enhanced border security and racial profiling, and practices of pre-emptive interdiction. Reflecting one iteration of this discrepancy, Zygmunt Bauman suggests, "traveling for profit is encouraged; traveling for survival is condemned" (2002, p. 84).

Seeking to engage this unequal access to movement between national spaces, this session highlights invites papers that identify and explore tensions between globalized mobilities and immobilities through transnational marriage, border security, migrant workers' relationships with locals, and transnational surrogacy.

Session Organizer: Kristin Lozanski, King's University College at Western University

Session Chair: Irene Shankar, Mount Royal University

Presentations:

### **1. Beth Martin, Ryerson University**

*Falling in love with a foreigner: Experiences at the intersection of mobility and immobility*

Increased global mobility has led to many relationships developing between Canadian citizens or permanent residents and people of different nationalities who do not have the automatic right to live permanently in Canada. This paper will present the part of my PhD research that looks at the experiences of people who try to sponsor their spouses and partners to Canada. Data was gathered through qualitative interviews and quantitative surveys with 130 couples and 100 professionals who support families with their applications. Analysis used a critical policy studies approach that drew on intersectionality to explore (a) options available to partners with differing levels of (im)mobility, (b) the experiences of couples as they applied to (re)unite in Canada, (c) factors that participants perceived to have influenced their experiences, and (d) implications of participants' experiences for ultimate settlement outcomes. Findings identify, on the one hand, the aspects of the policy and process that participants perceived to be working well and, on the other hand, recommended changes to family reunification policy and the implementation thereof to improve the experiences and outcomes for couples attempting to find a way to be together permanently in Canada.

### **2. Kristin Lozanski, King's University College at Western University**

*Transnational commercial surrogacy: The post-feminism of micro-ethics*

Transnational commercial surrogacy typically involves an intended parent or parents from a so-called developed country who possess a high degree of transnational mobility, contracting a surrogate from the global south, without comparable mobility, to carry a fetus to term in exchange for financial compensation. This practice is highly controversial: because the contract turns on financial compensation for the surrogate, critics have implicated this practice in the commodification of women and children. In response, advocates of the practice have argued from the position of the women who serve as surrogates. From this perspective, participation in transnational commercial surrogacy enables women who have few other economic opportunities to obtain compensation that is significant to their life circumstances. At first glance, this justification appears to align with third wave feminist notions of inclusivity as surrogacy may be read as a mechanism to empower women in

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the global south. A deeper reading of the practice, however, highlights that transnational surrogacy is deeply embedded in post-feminist notions of consumption and in individualism. Although surrogacy is understood by many who participate and facilitate the practice to contribute to the betterment of both the surrogate and of the intended parent(s), this betterment is accomplished only through an economic transaction that is micro-political. That is, transnational surrogacy operates at the level of the individual without disrupting the structural inequities – include that of im/mobility – that are essential to this gestational process.

### **3. Ben Muller, Western University**

*The Day the Border Died? The Canadian Border as Checkpoint in an Age of Hemispheric Security & Surveillance*

Taking Nick Vaughan-Williams' insightful statement "the border is not where it is supposed to be" one step further, I consider to what extent there continues to be something we can meaningfully refer to as the Canadian border? Rather than suggest that we have arrived at a neoliberal borderless dreamscape, I ask whether the Canadian border has become more analogous to the prolific interior checkpoints that exist within a 100 miles of the US border (particularly prevalent in the American southwest)? Examining the adoption of US led mass surveillance, intensified information sharing with the US (official and unofficial), and the uncritical embrace of identification and surveillance technologies such as biometrics and UAVs by the Government of Canada over the past decade, I consider to what extent the Canada/US border has simply become an additional checkpoint in a series of nodes for pre-assessment and pre-clearance found throughout the US?

### **4. Kayla Baumgartner, King's University College, Western University**

*Here, There, & Nowhere: Challenges to Maintaining Transnational Family Ties in Migrant Farm Worker Populations*

This paper explores the lives of migrant farm workers in southwestern Ontario who have formed relationships and families with Canadian women. We outline the logistical challenges in creating and maintaining these transnational ties. Current policy regarding migrant farm workers makes the process of attaining Permanent Resident status extremely difficult, even when these relationships have resulted in children. It also places power firmly in the hands of both the farm owners and the women they partner up with, leading to a heightened potential for exploitation. Taken together, the prospect of migrant workers maintaining long-term, meaningful ties with their children and partners remains slim, and many struggle to reconcile their lives in Canada and back home. We suggest ways of reducing some of the hurdles they face through policy reform and the strengthening of existing migrant support services.

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### PUBLISH, PUBLISH, PUBLISH: HOW TO NAVIGATE THE PUBLISHING WORLD

Session Code: SWS\_1

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

9:00am – 10:30am

Location: Science A-243

One of the most challenging expectations graduate students interested in having an academic career face is to publish, publish, publish. However, very few supports exist to help students navigate this world. This session is designed to support students interested in gaining greater understanding of publishing in the world of Sociology. How does one identify and prioritize what, when and where to publish, whilst in the midst of coursework, collecting data and writing, let alone sorting out one's own thinking about their topic? How does one decide which journals to target? How much should impact factors be taken into account? What are the advantages or disadvantages of co-authoring vs. single authorship? What about non-academic publishing? Bring your questions, experiences and suggestions to this interactive session. Experienced, well published academics representing a range of research will be on hand to share ideas, strategies and experience. Also on the table is the question of how the CSA might be able to support current and future Sociology graduate students to navigate the publishing world in the coming years. This session is organized by the Student Concerns Subcommittee of the Canadian Sociological Association (CSA), based on CSA student member input.

Session Organizer and Moderator: Rebecca Nelems, University of Victoria

#### Panelists:

- Francois Depelteau, Laurentian University
- Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia and Editor of the Canadian Review of Sociology
- Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University
- Editorial representative from Palgrave Macmillan

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## RETHINKING URBAN SPACE I

Session Code: RU\_1a

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-107

This session features papers that address a wide array of issues related to cities, communities, and urban space. Contemporary debates about cities and urban life have been undertaken from a broad range of perspectives, driven by scholars in critical geography, urban studies, science and technology studies, and urban sociology. Papers will critique or challenge conceptions of urban space, politics, and life from a broad range of analytical and methodological approaches, in order to explore how urban spaces are assembled, produced, scripted, and subverted.

Session Organizer: Debra Mackinnon, Queen's University; Kyle Willmott, Simon Fraser University

Session Chair: Kyle Willmott, Simon Fraser University

Presentations:

### **1. Daniel Kudla, University of Guelph; Michael Courey, Western University**

*Business Improvement Areas and Social Services: Negotiating Space in a Revitalizing Neighbourhood*

Faced with limited funds to fuel inner-city revitalization, municipal governments in Canada have handed over some responsibilities to Business Improvement Areas (hereafter BIAs) to manage downtown space. Despite an abundance of literature arguing BIAs limit the democratic nature of public space and exclude various marginalized groups, little research examines how BIAs manage urban space with a concentration of social welfare services within their jurisdiction. Although promotional BIA documents typically advertise neighbourhood diversity and social cohesion, interviews with BIA members, social service workers, and publicly available reports/documents reveal dialectical tensions in the definition of 'community'. Within the present case study we show how the BIA must work to balance definitions of "community" that emphasize community needs for economic development with needs for welfare and social supports. Overall, this paper rethinks the practice of NIMBYism (Not In My Back Yard) within the context of BIA-community relations.

### **2. Debra Mackinnon, Queen's University**

*Assembling Cities: An Inventory of Surveillance Practices in Canadian Business Improvement Areas*

Risk, insecurity and anxiety have transformed the urban landscape; North American cities have emerged as strategic sites of urban entrepreneurialism producing new forms of governance that link local jurisdictions with supranational scales of action. Rather than discrete forms of governance, the convergence of the public and private sectors, as typified by Business Improvement Areas (BIAs), has resulted in the coordination, normalization and neoliberalization of new networks of control. As part of a larger ongoing multiphase research project into the creation of public-private surveillance networks in Canadian cities, this paper draws upon secondary data (organization websites, conference proceedings, and media publications) to trace the shifting and unstable connections between various actors through the particular sites where policy is circulated, translated and executed. Where and to what extent do the logics, processes, practices and technologies of surveillance arise and or concentrate in BIAs? How do BIAs and their policies move? This preliminary endeavour outlines an inventory of practices and the implications theorizing urban assemblages.

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## SERVING COMMUNITIES: RESEARCHING POLICING FROM THE INSIDE

Session Code: ApS\_1

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-109

Police agencies and universities claim service to community as a purpose while simultaneously performing social 'gatekeeper' roles with characteristics that score high on Goffman's typology of a closed institution. Such applied research alliances are increasingly sought in Canada and internationally despite the challenging issues and ethical tensions that arise. Panel members provide four perspectives drawn from their involvement in policing-university alliances researching body worn video camera technology across Canada and internationally. Each participant is a university-based researcher but situated differently in relation to both the policing agency and university concerned. Questions raised are: inside and outside, who are the researchers and who the researched? What measurement and analysis is appropriate and effective? How are participants to be protected? Who is/ are the energizing force(s)? Whose knowledge really counts and how is it to be translated?

Session Organizer and Chair: Mary Stratton, Mary Stratton Research Services

Presentations:

### **1. Tom Ellis, University of Portsmouth**

*Action research on police personal issue body worn video cameras: a collaborative approach to utilization focused evaluation to effect change.*

In the USA and UK, there has been much emphasis on using Random Controlled Trials to evaluate whether police Body Cameras 'work', but it is clear that policy initiatives there, and elsewhere, are not waiting for the results of these studies and that camera roll outs are now as inevitable as the use of police radios. In many jurisdictions, the question has therefore turned to how to best use personal video cameras in practice. This has shifted some of the focus from patrol use, to the investigation, prosecution and sentencing stages, and involves agencies other than the police. This presentation outlines how an action research design has been implemented to improve the use of cameras and the evidence they generate across all involved agencies. It focuses on the processes required by the design and the challenges faced in observing street action, discussing the observations with those involved and negotiating changes to practice with police managers based on feedback from police patrol officers, investigators, prosecutors and sentencers.

### **2. Neil Topinka, University of Alberta**

*Any Body Could be Watching: Policing with Body Worn Video Cameras in the Canadian Prairies*

My paper is concerned with how law enforcement officers make sense of and use the new visibility created by body worn video (BWV) and in-vehicle video (IVV) in the context of their work. The data comes from a case study of a small policing organization in the Canadian prairies. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews and observation of officer work. The study found that officers are generally proponents of the two video technologies, while acknowledging that the benefits they provide are inextricably linked to certain difficulties and shortcomings. The benefits of video related primarily to how it can support officer testimony while discrediting competing narratives; video can also help dismiss unfounded complaints and charges against officers, and can provide highly credible evidence for certain prosecutorial scenarios. Concerns that officers expressed about IVV and BWV related to the amount of work required to maintain and use cameras to their greatest potential, the limitations of the technology and medium to capture or convey important details, and the capacity to undermine officer testimony. This research suggests that both the visibility created by video technologies and the resulting effects are shaped by a range of organizational, technical, and interpersonal factors

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### **3. Gregory Brown, Carleton University; Phillip Primeau, Carleton University**

*A Dialogue of Collaboration: External Academic Research with Front-Line Police Officers to Inform Management Policy*

This paper presents an overview of the results and research framework from a recent qualitative study conducted with rank and file officers in Ottawa, Ontario. The two university-based researchers were sought out by the police agency to conduct an independent empirical study assessing front-line officer's behaviours in response to, and sentiments around, a policy implemented by management mandating the collection of race data on all traffic stops. Following in-depth interviews with 57 officers, data was analyzed along nine major themes. The findings shed light on the dynamics of trust within police organizations; the integrity and validity of police-driven data collection; and how front-line officers negotiate and, in some instances, circumnavigate policies imposed on them from on high. This study also makes important methodological contributions to discussions around insider/outsider researcher dynamics in policing research, as one of the researchers was an active police sergeant. We offer an alternative reading of insider/outsider police subcultural understandings, typically viewed as an 'us versus them' dichotomy, to argue that group attachment and solidarity is based on more than simply 'being a cop'. In doing so, we reject the traditional 'dialogue of the deaf' characterization of the police/university researcher relationship. We conclude by sharing a series of research stories illustrating some of the intricacies of conducting qualitative research with front-line police officers from a research team that was both insider as well as outsider.

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### SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION: MIGRANT POLITICS, SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE STATE

Session Code: SMRC\_2c

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-106

Recent economic changes and immigration policy developments underscore the importance of sociological research on contemporary topics of migration such as entry statuses and vulnerabilities, border securitization, migration and racialization, immigrant integration broadly defined (social, economic and political), the impact of ethnic and other types of communities, labour recruitment, economic (in)equalities and/or precarities, trafficking, migration for marriage, refugee populations and past, present and emerging migration policies. The Sociology of Migration Cluster features papers on these topics as well as on other related issues that deal with migration and immigration.

Session Organizers: Monica Boyd, University of Toronto; Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto

Session Chair and Discussant: Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto

Presentations:

#### **1. Lauren Montgomery, Carleton University**

*Tenuous Ties: the Relationship between Migrant Sex Workers and the 'State' in Canada, Europe and the U.S.A*

The global concern surrounding 'sex trafficking' has resulted in a robust anti-trafficking movement and academic research. This movement has called for new international regulations and domestic policies oriented at addressing and reducing this concern. In Europe, Canada, and the USA this has led to the increased use of repressive migration regulations, and to punitive legal regulations of sex work. These regulations impact all sex workers, but they have disproportionate and punitive impacts on migrant sex workers.

This paper seeks to disrupt and challenge the underlying assumptions of the global anti sex-trafficking movement and scholarship by critically analyzing the literature on migrant sex work. This paper asks, "how does the literature on migrant sex workers critically theorize and understand the relationship between migrant sex workers and states in the Global North"? It will demonstrate that this tenuous relationship between the state and migrant sex workers manifests in four concrete ways: the anti sex-trafficking discourse and movement; citizenship regimes; borders as sites of control and violence, and the criminalization of migrant sex workers.

#### **2. M. Teresa Cappiali, Collegio Carlo Alberto Università di Torino**

*Challenges and Opportunities for Immigrant Workers Organizing in the Globalized Economy: Case Studies from Italy and Spain*

This paper investigates key challenges and opportunities of migrant workers organizing in the globalized economy from a national comparative perspective. It builds on Adler et al.'s (2014) preliminary work on mobilizations by migrant workers and their supporters in the UK, Germany, France and the US. These authors examine barriers to participation faced by vulnerable immigrant workers and show how these barriers may be overcome by looking at key national campaigns and large coalitions in these four countries. Drawing on Adler et al.'s work, this study focuses on migrant workers' mobilizations in two Southern European countries—Italy and Spain—. With the help of second- and first-hand data, including archival research and interviews with migrant and 'native' activists, this study maps mobilizations for mass regularizations (or the right to stay) and the improvement of working conditions (or working rights) that took place during the financial crisis between 2008 and 2014. Particular attention is given to those campaigns that adopted expansive frameworks and tied the right to stay and working rights with other key issues, including struggles

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for housing and fights against discrimination. By looking into several case studies, the paper seeks to answer three research questions: What were the conditions for migrant workers' organizing? Which actors were involved and what coalitions were made? Which mobilization frameworks were the most successful? Italy and Spain are relevant cases to study how economic and institutional factors interact, and how mobilized immigrants and their allies frame claims for greater recognition in a situation where the outcomes are particularly uncertain. These two cases allow us to draw interesting parallels and differences with other Western countries such as those studied by Adler et al. (2014).

### **3. Justin Wing Kong, University of Toronto**

*The Politics of Chinese Head-tax Redress: Exploring the legacy and dilemmas between organized labour and Chinese migrants.*

My article draws on historical data to illustrate the contrast between the implementation/debates surrounding head-tax and Chinese exclusion in the 1890s-1920s and the implementation/debates of redress that spanned the 1980s-2010s. My analysis demonstrates how the histories of Chinese ethnic labour exclusion is reframed by various political actors within a neoliberal and multicultural framework of belonging and citizenship. More specifically, I illustrate how while both labour and the role of organized labour were central to implementation of head-tax and Chinese exclusion, the politics of redress on the other hand, driven largely by an emergent Chinese immigrant middle class, obscures and omits consideration of labour and class. I locate this history and its ramifications amidst the contemporary resurgence of organized labour's attempt to engage a growing population of racialized minorities within metropolitan Canada and dilemmas of split labour market and ethnic enclave economies.



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## WHEN POLICY MEETS PRACTICE: WORKPLACE CULTURE, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION

Session Code: WPO\_1

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-104

The effectiveness of labour-market related federal and provincial policies, like those meant to stop workplace discrimination and provide a workplace free from harassment, has been called into question by scholars, activists and policymakers. Critics point to problems of enforcement and inconsistent application of these policies which make it difficult for policies to change workplace attitudes, practices and culture. These shortcomings have important consequences on those in the Canadian labour market or planning to enter the market: from problems of workplace harassment and bullying to being pigeonholed into particular occupations because of discrimination.

Session Organizers: Cathy Denomme, Algoma University; Michelle Maroto, University of Alberta; David Pettinicchio, University of Toronto; Deborah Woodman, Algoma University

Session Chair:

Presentations:

### **1. Adriana Berlingieri, University of Toronto**

*Anti-harassment Policies: Linking Networks of Organizational Practices*

Policies are key components of organizational anti-harassment programs. However, no systemic data to evaluate the effectiveness of policies exist (Rayner & Lewis, 2011). Studies do exist, albeit few, that show the effects of organizational practices on negative outcomes of harassment. In organizations where policies and procedures exist, but are ignored or not enforced consistently, the negative outcomes of abuse is more pronounced. This presentation draws on the findings from a study within a major healthcare organization in Toronto (Canada). As a critical organizational ethnography, this study included fieldwork in which specific practices, including policies, were examined in depth with the use of textual analysis and conversations with participants. Through an analysis of policy contents, development process, and everyday use, the study explored how an anti-harassment policy exists as part of a network of interrelated practices both within the anti-violence program and elsewhere in the organization. Policies are 'living' documents that can serve multiple purposes, including providing a context for the conceptualization of various forms of violence (including forms of harassment) for organizational members, a guide for learning and action, and a starting point for bringing about systemic change.

### **2. Hazel Hollingdale, University of British Columbia**

*A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing: Cultural Assimilation, Discrimination, and Gender in Finance Firms*

Empirical investigations of gender-typed and male-dominated workplaces show these environments often have cultures that are particularly hegemonic and inhospitable to women. Structural interventions, such as the formalization of anti-discriminatory policies, are often proposed as solutions to these cultural woes. These macro cultural forces, such as institutions, however, are "inhabited" (acted upon or resisted) by agentic individuals, which interferes with how this formalization takes place on-the-ground. Based on interviews with over 50 professional women and men who work in the male-dominated finance sector in New York and Boston, this study explores the ways in which workers 'inhabit' anti-discriminatory policies on-the-ground. It is found that whereas men were largely unaware and unaffected by such policies, women are cognizant of them but often eschew them in favour of cultural assimilation tactics. The consequences of these dynamics are explored.

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### **3. Cathy Denomme, Algoma University; Deborah Woodman, Algoma University**

*When Policy Meets Practice: Young Workers' Expectations*

After completing hundreds of interviews it becomes clear that the ability to withdraw from unsafe work and even to acknowledge its existence is based on the relationship between the young worker and their supervisor. In this paper we discuss how work relationships between new, often young, and older workers is based on authority and knowledge, in particular the expectation that the more experienced worker will "keep them safe". We struggle with the ideology of consent; if a worker is in an unequal position in regards to information and authority can they recognize their own vulnerability in a way that allows them to withdraw from unsafe situations? We explore how policy does not effectively support the practice of refusing and recognizing unsafe work by ignoring the power differential in workplaces.

### **4. Brian Serafini, University of Washington**

*Workplace Context, Workers' Legal Rights Mobilization, and Managers' Acknowledgment of Sexual Harassment and Bullying*

Experiencing workplace sexual harassment and bullying can be devastating to targets and costly to employers. Despite this, research consistently finds that managers are often unable and unwilling to acknowledge that harassment occurs in their work settings. This research, however, is based almost entirely on the reports of targets and bystanders and neglects the possibility that managers' responses may depend on organizational-level characteristics. In this project, I use manager-provided data from a nationally representative sample of work establishments to examine how organizational structures affect the likelihood that managers acknowledge that sexual harassment or bullying occurred in their work setting in the last year. My findings suggest that organizational characteristics, including workforce composition, non-standard work arrangements, level of formalization, and training programs affect managers' likelihood to acknowledge harassment. However, most of these associations are mediated by workers' legal rights mobilization (as indicated by formal discrimination and sexual harassment claims), suggesting that these organizational structures create legally charged environments, which, in turn, affect managers' ability and willingness to identify harassment. The strong association between workers' legal claims and managers' acknowledgement of bullying - a potentially "status-blind" offense - suggest that managers are more likely to identify bullying when the behaviors are perceived as legally actionable according to anti-discrimination laws.

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### ROUNDTABLE: FEMINIST INTERSECTIONAL WAYS FORWARD IN RESPONSE TO CHANGING PUBLIC SERVICES

Session Code: FSRC\_7

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

10:30am-12:30pm

Location:

This session is co-sponsored by the CSA, CASWE, and CAWLS and hosted by the Canadian Political Sciences Association.

This roundtable will: (1) present findings from research undertaken as part of the feminist intersectional *Changing Public Services Research Network* (CPSRN), and (2) host an open dialogue about the next phase of the work of the CPSRN. Research to date has included a systematic scoping review of the empirically reported impacts of changing public services for women, a mixed-methods study about the conditions and consequences of precarious public sector work, and four community-based projects highlighting the complexity of impacts of changing public services at the local level. Roundtable participants will review findings from the CPSRN research, and host a more general discussion about the CPSRN's next phase.

Session organizer and Chair: Leah Levac, University of Guelph

#### **Participants & Authors/Auteurs:**

- Leah Levac, University of Guelph
- Susan Braedley, Carleton University
- Teresa Healy, School for International Training Graduate Institute
- Marion Pollack, Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women
- Sarah Baker, Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women

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## BUILDING CANADIAN SCHOLARSHIP IN CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH STUDIES II: FROM RISK DISCOURSE TO CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Session Code: CYRC\_1b

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-119

As part of a set of three sessions dedicated to the sociology of childhood and youth, papers in this session cover topics ranging from parenting guides and youth programming to civic action to explore, critically expose, and disrupt dominant conceptualizations of young people as primarily at risk, a risk, and/or disengaged. The ramifications of 'at-risk' discourses can include labeling, regulation, surveillance and prevention rather than seeing young people as engaged community members and 'becoming citizens'. Papers explore the dominance of these kinds of discourses, trouble their ramifications, and illustrate how they are belied and resisted.

Session Organizers: Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University; Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University; Rebecca Raby, Brock University

Session Chair: Rebecca Haines-Saah, University of Calgary

Presentations:

### **1. Dan Konecny, University of Lethbridge**

*Risk Discourse & the Production of Adolescence within Parenting Guides*

This presentation is concerned with the (re)production of risk discourse in popular parenting guides and how those discourses intersect with cultural perceptions of adolescence in ways that pathologize youth. The analysis of parenting guides, a microcosm of the forms of knowledge that dominate youth development science, can illuminate how risk discourse (re)produces tropes about youth development and parental responsibilities that naturalize adolescents as medical subjects.

A Foucauldian discourse analysis is used to interrogate how language within 'expert' knowledge is (re)productive of the current ideological sensibilities of parenting and how these texts (re)produce risk discourse by subjugating youth into pathological bodies in need of constant shepherding. Risk, as an unpinning parenting principle that renders worry into calculable and governable strategies, circulates throughout how parents consider their young one's development by the particular types of methods that are used to ensure 'proper' development. As a result, expert knowledge for parents but about adolescence are (re)productive of perceptions that systematically configure parental responsibility to be infused with regulation, supervision, and prevention, which, in turn, generates a rhetoric that both produces and naturalizes adolescents within a particular schema. This investigation highlights how subjects are (re)produced through the risk discourse present in parenting guides.

### **2. Kendra Leavitt, University of Calgary**

*Youth Risk in Calgary: A Community Perspective*

There is limited research on how community organizations conceptualize and respond to youth risk. This thesis addresses how organizations conceive the problem of youth risk, how they work with youth, and what bureaucratic challenges are encountered in doing so. Interviews and focus groups were conducted with employees of several youth serving organizations in Calgary, Canada. Initial findings indicate that organizations are cautious of 'at-risk' labels, only applying them in specific circumstances. The findings also suggest that community organizations often experience pressure by way of neoliberal arrangements; however, they develop unique expressions of resistance. This paper will discuss the implications that organizational resistance of 'at-risk' labels and neoliberal policies have on youth and youth programming in Calgary, Canada.

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### 3. **Frances Cachon, University of Windsor; Yvette Daniel, University of Windsor; Erwin Selimos, University of Windsor, Evelina Baczewski, University of Windsor**

*Youth Civic Engagement: Beyond the Disengaged/Engaged Binary*

In recent years, there has been an increase in concern over the nature and quality of civic participation among young people. In Western Europe and North America, some point to a trend of youth disengagement, citing declining rates of traditional youth political participation. Others demonstrate that young people are participating in non-traditional forms of civic engagement that go largely unrecognized. These inconsistencies suggest the need for a more dynamic model that examines/deconstructs young people's engagement in civic activities through a different lens. In this paper, we report on findings from an ongoing SSHRC and University of Windsor funded international multi-sited youth participatory action research project and partnership (Canada, Kosovo and South Africa) that investigates the changing landscape of youth-led civic engagement and promotes youth-led action. In this paper, we draw from qualitative research analyses through youth-led interviews and focus groups with self-identified "civically active" young people living in Windsor, Ontario. In the first section of the paper, we identify the varied forms of youth civic engagement and trace participants' multidimensional pathways to engagement. In the second section of the paper, we utilize the concept of intersectionality to demonstrate that young people strategically adopt varied strategies and tactics in their attempts to promote social change.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## RETHINKING CITIZENSHIP: TRANSNATIONAL IDENTITIES AND BELONGING

Session Code: PSRC\_4

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-147

Canadian multiculturalism recognizes that individuals can integrate into Canadian society while maintaining ties to their ancestral homelands (Satzewich and Wong, 2006). These ties are maintained through a variety of transnational practices, such as celebrating traditional holidays, fundraising for relief after a disaster in the homeland, or reading ethnic newspapers. How do these connections affect an individual's sense of identity and belonging? This session features papers that examine the effect transnational practices have on individual's citizenship and communities (i.e. local, global, and transnational).

Session Organizer and Chair: Mabel Ho, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

### **1. Ian Morrison, The American University in Cairo**

*The Empty Gesture of Multi- and Inter-cultural Integration Policies*

Both the Canadian model of multiculturalism and Quebec's policy of interculturalism purport to offer methods of social integration and visions of community that permit and respect the cultural differences of migrant populations. In other words, in becoming members of the Canadian or Quebecois nation migrants are offered the choice to maintain elements of, and attachment to, a 'foreign' culture. Despite this apparent valorisation of difference, the maintenance of cultural practices, or the assertion of difference, by migrant communities has often created not only a backlash concerning their wish or ability to belong to the Canadian or Quebecois community, but also a question of the nature of citizenship and national identity. Thus, while migrants are offered the choice of difference, when this choice is accepted the decision is often greeted with anger and confusion. My paper will use the concept of the 'empty gesture', as deployed by Brecht, Lacan and others, as a means of exploring this phenomenon.

### **2. Abdurrahman Wahab, OISE, University of Toronto**

*Adaptation of a Dual Identity: The Case of the Iraqi Kurdish Community in Ontario*

This paper presents a study of the process of acculturation of the Iraqi Kurdish community in Ontario, Canada and explores the factors such as the ethno-cultural identities and the socio-cultural circumstances that impact the process of acculturation. The study explores components of both the ethnic and the national identities of the Kurdish participants, such as their self-identification and their sense of belonging and participation in aspects of life comprising their dual-identities. It elaborates on the ways in which members of the Iraqi Kurdish community in Canada understand and construe their life experiences, and what it means for them to live as Kurdish immigrants in a multicultural society. While members of the Iraqi Kurdish community have attained a dual identity, they, nevertheless, have differing attitudes towards the components of this identity. The significance of this study comes particularly from the fact that there is a significant lack of research on the conditions of the Kurdish community in Canada, particularly those from Kurdistan Region of Iraq. This study, therefore, presents a close look at the social, political and cultural identities of the Iraqi Kurdish community in Canada, particularly when seen beyond the shared visible linguistic and cultural aspects.

### **3. Bong-Hwan Kim, Immigration Research West**

*A Comparison of Integration Experiences of Korean Canadians in Vancouver & Winnipeg and Their Sense of Belonging*

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The purpose of this paper is to understand and measure the integration experiences of Korean immigrants in Vancouver and Winnipeg in economic, social and political domains. By comparing the two communities it will note the similarities and differences and provide possible answers that may account for the differences. The analysis has shown that high levels of the perception of racism felt by Korean immigrants in Winnipeg. Other findings suggests that Koreans in Vancouver are influenced by the pervasive presence of Korean media, restaurants, shops and other businesses, religious and service organizations and cultural amenities. This appears to impede their sense of belonging to Canada.

#### **4. Justin Wing Kong, University of Toronto**

*A transnational voice of resistance and rebellion? Interpreting the affective appeal of Hong Kong's rap group "Lazy Mutha Fucka" amongst the Cantonese diaspora*

My discussion examines the transnational cultural phenomenon of "Lazy Mutha Fucka"(LMF), a 90's Cantonese, Hong Kong based rap group renowned for its social and political critique and valorization of the underclass and working class experience in Hong Kong. While receiving limited commercial success in Hong Kong, LMF's music has gained a notable degree of cult popularity amongst segments of the global Cantonese diaspora. In an attempt to understand this affective appeal, I explore LMF's music as a type of transnational cultural formation; an ethno-lingual 'voice' of resistance and rebellion. In doing so I demonstrate how the affective appeal of LMF stems from the ways in which (1) global processes of late modernity re-produce parallel experiences of marginalization and oppression across disparate geographic spaces and also (2) as a result of the process of migration/integration and the dilemmas of belonging, gender, race, and class that such processes entailed. This article is informed by discourse analysis, online content analysis and auto-ethnographic reflections.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## RETHINKING URBAN SPACE II

Session Code: RU\_1b

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-107

This session welcomes papers that address a wide array of issues related to cities, communities, and urban space. Contemporary debates about cities and urban life have been undertaken from a broad range of perspectives, driven by scholars in critical geography, urban studies, science and technology studies, and urban sociology. We feature papers that critique or challenge conceptions of urban space, politics, and life from a broad range of analytical and methodological approaches, in order to explore how urban spaces are assembled, produced, scripted, and subverted.

Session Organizers: Debra Mackinnon, Queen's University; Kyle Willmott, Simon Fraser University

Session Chair: Debra Mackinnon, Queen's University

Presentations:

### 1. **John Manzo, University of Calgary**

*The "Third Wave" Coffee Phenomenon as Culture, Community, and Social Movement*

Many urbanist observers have maligned sociability and its spaces in the 21st century as increasingly inauthentic, corporatized, and generally ersatz. However, in face of this rampant "antisocial sociality" is a resurgence in decidedly old-fashioned experiences based around lived and lively, face-to-face, real time interaction. Among these, a shining example is coffee's so-called "Third Wave," which entails (among other things) an anti-corporate, independent orientation to coffee making and marketing, a resolute insistence on "quality" with respect to the equipment used to roast and, especially, to brew coffee, and minutiae of almost shocking detail surrounding all aspects of its preparation. Around these central phenomena has emerged the focus of this paper, a geographically widespread, robust, discursively rich subculture, one that is, unlike so many "modern" foci of social life, utterly concerned with and defined by non-virtual experience: It is centred on a comestible, emphasizes the hands-on and sensual, and comprises by its nature more face-to-face social engagement (for "cuppings," "barista jams," coffee conferences, and other meetings) than web-based interaction. The Third Wave is, finally, populated largely by young persons, but it stands as a fascinating counterpoint to prevailing typical and stereotypical forms of networks and "community" that young persons (and older persons) inhabit in the 21st century. Study of this subculture, its participants and their practices and artefacts reveals a hopeful version of a future in urban sociality.

### 2. **Karim Youssef, University of Calgary; Sasha Tsenkova, University of Calgary**

*Rethinking neighbourhood identity and cohesion through assemblage theory*

This paper builds on extensive literature exploring the impact of internal and external structural characteristics of a neighbourhood on its identity and the social cohesion of residents. We look at physical structural aspects of newly planned suburban neighbourhoods, focusing on key characteristics such as access, connectivity, built form, housing typologies and layout of land uses as well neighbourhood location within the city. The paper argues that these structural aspects of the neighbourhood have a critical impact upon social psychological aspects—sense of place attachment, sense of community, and social interaction of residents. The analytical framework is applied to two conceptually appropriate case studies in Calgary—Discovery Ridge and Valley Ridge. Three main dimensions of social cohesion are systematically explored through empirical research including content analysis of community plans, observations, door-to-door survey and key informant interviews. The analysis of data from 195 resident questionnaires and 24 in-depth interviews with residents allowed a neighbourhood cohesion index to be measured for each neighbourhood. We argue that the application of assemblage theory offers a conceptually more robust framework for the



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understanding of statistically significant differences along all three dimensions of social cohesion in two apparently similar neighbourhoods in terms of physical structural characteristics and planning policies.

### **3. Ana Builes, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana ; Federico Vélez, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana; Diana Gutiérrez, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana**

*Fashionable Districts. Robert E. Park, Thorstein B. Veblen, and the Social Space of Urban Conspicuous Consumption*

2015 marked the hundredth anniversary of the original publication of Robert E. Park's "The City" yet none of the major sociological journals published any papers devoted to commenting and/or expanding upon the arguments put forth by the Chicago sociologist in what is arguably one of the most important and fecund, classical articles in the field of urban sociology. Since most commentators have failed to take proper notice of Park's implicit and underdeveloped urban economic sociology, we begin this paper by focusing on his understanding of the role of economic processes in giving shape to the city. In the second section we articulate Park's arguments with E. Gordon Ericksen's symbolic-interactionist human ecology in order to show how the economic processes of production, circulation and consumption give rise to quite different spatial and sociocultural urban configurations. Then, in the third section of the paper, we use Thorstein E. Veblen's institutional economics in order to describe the process of conspicuous consumption and to show how it can be productively connected with Park's arguments regarding the role of the economy in shaping the city. In the fourth section we use the arguments developed in the previous three sections to show how conspicuous consumers distinctively give shape to the Fashion Design District of "Vía Primavera" in Medellín, Colombia. Finally, we conclude our paper by arguing that there is still much to learn from classical urban sociological works, such as Park's, when they are read from the vantage point of present-day concerns.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## SOCIAL CHANGE AND ARTISTIC PRACTICE

Session Code: CLT\_2

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-121

Recent scholarship has questioned paradigmatic understandings of production and performance in the arts and undermined the adequacy of concepts such as art worlds, fields, and habitus. Motivating this scholarship are larger structural changes such as the rise of digital media which have greatly disrupted the artistic practices and institutions. This session examines the relationship between change within and outside the arts. How do artistic practices change or sustain themselves in the face of larger social changes? In what way do artistic practices create or influence these larger changes?

Session Organizers: Aaron Klassen, Carleton University; Matt Patterson, University of Calgary

Session Chair and Discussant: Matt Patterson, University of Calgary

Presentations:

### **1. Benjamin Woo, Carleton University**

*Look! Up in the Sky: Placing the Production of Comic Books and Graphic Novels*

Once upon a time, most of the publishers composing the American comic book industry were clustered in Manhattan. It was both possible and necessary for those making comics for a living to visit the publishers' offices to receive and submit assignments, at least from time to time. However, a number of advances in communications – fast couriers, fax machines, email, and web-based file transfer systems – enabled the production process to spatially decentralize, resulting in an apparently placeless production ecology (Norcliffe and Rendace 2003). While a preponderance of creators still reside in the New York–New Jersey area, their publishers are more dispersed and the production of the “American” comic book is a global affair. Drawing on survey and interview research, this paper examines how the largely freelance creative workforce in this field, most of whom work from home, re-territorialize their work in physical sites like shared studios and conventions as well as virtual spaces, such as social media.

### **2. Morvarid Ranjbar, Wilfrid Laurier University Department of Cultural Analysis and Social Theories**

*Emergent Culture: Iranian Rap Music as a Tool for Resistance*

This paper investigates the connection between rap music and resistance to authority/hierarchy in Iran. More specifically, I examine Raymond Williams' (1973) theory of “emergent culture” and how this theoretical framework can account for the social processes through which Iranian rap movement has become a tool for resistance among youth in Iran. Primarily, in-depth, semi-structured interviews were held with prominent Iranian rappers. The result of these interviews which reveal the personal narratives of Iranian rappers and how they view their music as a form of resistance was complemented by a discourse analysis of the lyrics of their music. Further, a content analysis of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran which is key to understanding the dominant social views and values was conducted. Preliminary findings of this study suggest that rap music as a tool for resistance in the Iranian context may not readily characterize an “emergent culture” specifically because of the ways in which the dominant regimes of thought actively suppress rap music rather than incorporate it into the dominant culture. While criticizing the universality of Williams' theoretical deliberations, this paper contributes to the sociocultural theories of resistance in Iran.

### **3. Bernie Murray, Ryerson University**

*Improvisational Styles, Swing, Creative Collaborations, and Contributions to Jazz Culture*

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Jazz music is a reflection of cultural diversity and individualism of the American culture. Musicians are drawn to specific jazz styles and personal expression in improvisation. The focus of jazz music features improvisation solos, performers, swing, and the African American experience. This genre of music survived through struggles then experienced triumphs of popularity that extended from America to Europe. Several jazz musicians including Thelonious Monk, Louis Armstrong, and John Coltrane developed unique improvisational styles making contributions to the standard jazz repertoire. Improvisations feature dissonances and melodic twists that are consistent with unconventional approaches to playing jazz. The music has its own rules and logic. Creative collaborations in improvisation are both verbal and gestural. This artistic art form has progressed as many schools have developed curriculum focusing on jazz studies. Students began to appreciate the history and training in the educational environment. While that are numerous positive effects from jazz, there are also the negative effects such as racism, abuse, and greed. However, listeners appreciate and remember the contributions, collaborative nature, and creative identities of jazz musicians. Many young jazz musicians and singers are influenced by the jazz legends. As they embark of musical careers, they juxtapose the old and the new.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT: DEVELOPMENT AND CONFLICT

Session Code: SDRC\_1a

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-129

This session features papers on the sociology of development, broadly defined. Works examining, but not limited to, the technological, cultural, political and economic dimensions of development, the effects of the interplay of local and global processes and actors on development and social change, the significance of class, gender, and race/ethnicity in the causes and consequences of development, alternative development projects pursued by grassroots movements and/or states, and new theoretical approaches and conceptions of development, are all invited. Papers may explore any unit of analysis local, regional, national, international or world systems.

Session Organizers: Hans Bakker, University of Guelph; Jasmin Hristov, McMaster University; Amm Quamruzzaman, McGill University

Session Chair: Liam Swiss, Memorial University

Presentations:

### 1. **Jasmin Hristov, McMaster University**

*The 2030 Sustainable Development Goals in Colombia: Amidst Peace Negotiations and Mutating Forms of Violence.*

Land is a critically important resource. It is a vital source of subsistence for the rural population in most of the developing world. It is also intertwined with the social and cultural fabric of communities. Struggles for control over land-rights and land-use have been at the heart of the most violent conflicts throughout history and have become particularly acute since the onset of economic globalization over the past 35 years. Small family farms averaging 2.2 hectares currently comprise more than 80 percent of farms worldwide and are the main source of food in the world, yet they make up less than a quarter of the planet's farmland (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2014). The average size of small-scale farms has been shrinking worldwide as land acquisition by agribusinesses, mining industries, real estate developments, and tourism have displaced millions of farmers around the world. The issue of land dispossession has been particularly acute in Latin America, which is the region with the highest income inequality and most violence in the world (World Health Organization, 2014).

Colombia stands out as the country with the highest number of internally displaced people in the region and until recently, ranked as second highest in the world. This paper examines Colombia's prospects for meeting the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals by focusing on current trends in agrarian relations of production which directly speak to five of these goals: food security and sustainable agriculture; full and productive employment and decent work; end poverty; reduce inequality; and promote peace, justice and strong institutions. The paper critically interrogates the assumption that the expected peace deal between the Colombian government and the guerrilla movement will end the armed conflict and put Colombia on a path towards sustainable development, by examining the development model promoted by the Colombian state, the existence of strong political mobilizations, and the continuing human rights violations perpetrated by irregular armed groups and state forces.

### 2. **Yasir Saeed, Memorial University; Liam Swiss, Memorial University Newfoundland**

*Gendered Violence against Aid Workers: The Effects of Securitized Aid*

This paper will examine the role that the securitization of aid plays in shaping gender differences in violence against aid workers. Recent research on violence against aid workers yielded a great deal of

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knowledge with regard to violence and security between national and international staff. Other research focuses on the types of organizations whose staff are attacked. However, literature regarding the gendered nature of attacks on humanitarian workers is limited. So, in this regard this research will try to fill the literature gap by addressing the securitization of aid and violence against aid workers from a gender perspective.

By examining the experience of security threats of male and female aid workers, we aim to learn more about the vulnerability and negotiation of risk they experience in terms not only of nationality, geographic location, or the portfolio of issues on which they work, but also with respect to gender. In this regard, the Aid Worker Security Database (AWSDB) will be used to investigate the phenomena. This paper expands upon the AWSDB data by linking it to other sources of aid and conflict data so as to undertake cross-national multivariate statistical analysis on the occurrence and frequency of gendered violent episodes involving aid workers. It uses pooled cross-section time series analysis to examine the incidence of violent incidents against male and female aid workers and compares the risk factors affecting the likelihood of violence against both genders.

### **3. Gregory Hooks, McMaster University**

*Treadmill Dynamics and Unsustainable Development: Drugs, Militarism, Development and Deforestation in the Andean Region*

We investigate the role that coca/cocaine production plays in the ecological degradation of the Andean region. The commodity chain approach demonstrates the demand and the power of commodity producers and distributors (often distant) in the cultivation of coca. As highlighted by the treadmill of production, this emphasis on profits and market shares leads to escalating demand for raw and semi-processed materials, often procured in ways that deplete natural resources and pollute and disrupt ecosystems. At the same time, militarism and violence have become interwoven with coca production in and near the Andes Mountains. As will be detailed, the militarization of the Andean region introduces additional --- and distinct -- pressure on the environment. The treadmill of destruction sheds light on the distinct logic of arms races and warmaking in this process. Our contribution is to explore and document the synergy between the treadmill of production and treadmill of destruction. Thus, our contribution is two-fold. We strive for conceptual refinements focused on the treadmills of production and destruction; substantively, we attempt to identify situations in which the global commercial and military dynamics place uniquely powerful and destructive pressure on local peoples and ecosystems.

### **4. Laura Eramian, Dalhousie University**

*Opaque strategies of peace building-as-development in post-genocide Rwanda*

Peace building is a primary vehicle for and expression of development priorities in post-genocide Rwanda. Based on long-term fieldwork, this paper provides an ethnographic account of the everyday practices of two local-level peace-building organizations in Rwanda. It focuses on the production of testimony by genocide survivors and perpetrators whom peace-building organizations have brought together in reconciliation associations. Organizations use these testimonies to "measure" how much reconciliation has been accomplished in the post-conflict development and reconstruction effort, but skepticism surrounds these statements. People wonder if testimonies are genuine or if hidden interests are at work when survivors or perpetrators make public declarations of reconciliation. Disbelief arises both from the scale of the grievances these witnesses claim to have overcome and the careful framing through which peace-building organizations present the testimony of association members at public gatherings and peace-building workshops. Together, these features of peace-building practices in Rwanda combine to produce uncertainty around what makes association members narrate their personal transformations from enmity to cooperation. The mystery is a source of power for peace building organizations, but it is also what threatens to undermine their moral authority.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION: REFUGEES, SOCIAL CAPITAL AND HEALTH

Session Code:

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-106

Recent economic changes and immigration policy developments underscore the importance of sociological research on contemporary topics of migration such as entry statuses and vulnerabilities, border securitization, migration and racialization, immigrant integration broadly defined (social, economic and political), the impact of ethnic and other types of communities, labour recruitment, economic (in)equalities and/or precarities, trafficking, migration for marriage, refugee populations and past, present and emerging migration policies. The Sociology of Migration Cluster features papers on these topics as well as on other related issues that deal with migration and immigration.

Session Organizers: Monica Boyd, University of Toronto; Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto

Session Chair: Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

### **1. Man Xu, University of Toronto**

*Contesting displacement: the Syrian refugee crisis in Lebanon - a case study*

The influx of over 1.5 million Syrian refugees to Lebanon has brought about serious economic shocks and political repercussions to the country. It also poses great challenge to the Lebanese state and society, as well as UNHCR and other international actors involving in the humanitarian relief of the refugees. This study is a modest attempt to offer a more humanized perspective of the Syrian refugee crisis based on a fieldwork research in a community in Southern Lebanon, where Syrian refugees live along with the Lebanese locals. The paper will mainly address two issues: first is the community network observed during the fieldwork centered on aid provision to the Syrian refugees and the organization of community life in the municipality; the second issue is the host/refugee relationship in the community, characterized of ambivalence and complexity. Through analysis of relevant literature and the primary data, this paper set out to describe, interpret and explain in detail the experiences and perceptions of refugees and host community members observed in the fieldwork, and explore the nuances and complexity behind the host-refugee relationship in the field site.

### **2. Angela Willmott, University of Waterloo**

*Private Sponsorship of Refugees in Canada: Citizenship, Volunteerism, and Neoliberal Governance*

In response to the current refugee crisis, the Canadian government has committed to accepting 25,000 Syrian refugees in 2016 (CIC 2015), with private sponsorship agreements accounting for 40 percent of the total number of intended resettlement arrangements (Levitz 2016). Given the growing importance of private sponsorship to meet the demand for refugee relocation, this paper will engage in an analysis of the private sponsorship program in Canada using a neoliberal governance framework. Within this theoretical perspective, voluntary participation in the private sponsorship program is understood as an extension of trends within neoliberal governance strategies where responsibility for social service provision is decentralized from state authorities and transferred onto private citizens, groups, or organizations (Brodie 2008; Ilcan 2009; Ilcan and Basok 2004). To further contextualize the issues of private sponsorship, this paper will also examine: (1) what factors (if any) impact sponsors voluntary participation in the private sponsorship program? (2) How notions of 'ideal citizenship' are informed and shaped by participation in private sponsorship arrangements. This article argues that private sponsorship has implications for how citizenship is conceptualized and embodied by current citizens as well as refugee newcomers.

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### 3. **Natalie Adamyk, University of Waterloo**

#### *Analyzing the Role of Social Capital in the Overall Health and Healthcare Acquisition of Immigrants*

The purpose of this paper was to examine how immigrants' social capital impacts various aspects of their health. This will be accomplished by analyzing past published studies that centre on various aspects of immigrants' health in a diverse variety of ways. My analysis also involved using a pre-conceived definition of social capital, in which social capital was defined as either bonding, bridging or linking capital, in order to better define the types of relationships that are listed in the article. It was found, that, overall, each type of capital enabled immigrants to have access to distinctly different aspects of healthcare, or improved unique aspects of their health. This indicates that it is important to quantify social capital in a manner that properly accounts for it as a multi-dimensional entity in terms of its effects on individuals' health. It also demonstrates that immigrants face unique challenges and dynamics shaped both by their respective environments, and also their status as immigrants when it comes to both maintaining good physical and mental health, and accessing adequate healthcare.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## TEACHING INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGY COURSES

Session Code: TPRC\_3

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A – 243

In this session, we explore the purpose, content and meaning of Introductory Sociology courses. While students who major in Sociology see Introduction as their first foray into the diverse field of Sociology, many students in both the arts and sciences take Sociology for a myriad of other reasons (e.g. to fulfill an arts credit, as an elective, to explore degree options). As such, Introductory Sociology courses serve a wide range of purposes, and include students with a diversity of expectations, anxieties, and demands. Moreover, departments variously organize the format and content (e.g. one 6 credit course, two 3 credit courses; specific textbooks may also be required). Thus, teaching Introductory Sociology is often very challenging. This session will address these issues in a roundtable discussion. Each presenter will speak to the topic for about five to seven minutes, leaving time to open up the conversation to a wider audience. Presenters will include those newly teaching Introductory Sociology, those who have taught for years as well as people who have worked on textbooks. Questions to address include (but are not limited to):

- What does Sociology offer to students who will not become Sociologists?
- What histories of Sociology are necessary in introductory classes?
- Should content reflect the diversity of degrees students are pursuing (and how)?
- Why is Sociology a “good course” for an arts elective?
- What content should we be teaching?

Session Organizer: Heidi Bickis, University of British Columbia; Katie MacDonald, University of Alberta

Session Moderator:

Panelists:

- Heidi Bickis, University of British Columbia
- Tonya Davidson, Ryerson University
- Bruce Ravelli, University of Victoria
- Linda Henderson, St. Mary’s University



# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## THEORIZING ADDICTIONS

Session Code: SThRC\_2

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-109

With shared interests in theoretical analysis, the papers in this session discuss how addiction is socially constructed in a modern cross-national context. We explore how our shared cultural assumptions affect our understanding of addiction that influences addicts and policy makers. The papers draw on several theorists including Sebastian Scheerer, Alfred Lindesmith, Robert Merton, and George Herbert Mead. We hope that our theoretical conversation on addiction contributes to research and policy development.

Session Organizer: Celia Huang, University of Waterloo

Session Chair: Julia Woodhall-Melnik, McMaster University

Presentations:

### **1. Steven Hayle, University of Toronto**

*Needle Exchange on Both Sides of The Atlantic: A Social Structural Analysis of Needle Exchange Policymaking in Canada and the UK*

In 1976, Sebastian Scheerer published a cross-national comparative study in *Law and Society Review* which examines the social and political conditions necessary for "successful decriminalisation processes" with respect to drugs possession in Germany and the Netherlands. His goal was to advance a sociological theory of criminal law change- either in direction of criminalisation or decriminalisation. Scheerer's theory focussed, in particular, on the relationship between macro-level social structural factors and the decriminalisation and criminalisation of drugs.

Despite a growing literature examining the link between social structural factors and criminal law, there has been very little in the way of an attempt to further advance socio-legal theory on criminal law change. This study remedies this research deficit by exploring the relationship between social structural factors and the development of needle exchange policies- which allow for the trading of used contaminated needles with new and clean syringes. Drawing on government records, policy documents, newspaper articles, and secondary literature, this paper compares social structural factors in Canada and the UK in order to understand how and why needle exchange policy has developed as differently as it has between the years 1987 and 2014. For example, while thousands of needle exchange facilities exist across the UK, Canada is home to less than two hundred needle exchange programs, with some provinces having only facility.

I conclude that different social structures help explain variations in policy development. However, I suggest that the impact of these structures is mediated by the claims making activities of social actors including activists, the media, scientists, and politicians. Particular attention is paid to how these actors socially construct 'addiction', and how cross-national variations in these constructions help explain differences in policy development. Joel Best's natural history model of social problems is employed to facilitate the social structural analysis.

### **2. Celia Huang, University of Waterloo**

*Who are the addicts? A theoretical conversation of understanding addiction*

The meaning of addiction is fundamentally ambiguous. Today addiction is not commonly seen in a positive sense, and is no longer limited to drugs and alcohol (Alexander, 2008). What do Internet addicts, money and power enthusiasts, shopaholics, exercise freaks, and coffee lovers have in common? Why are friendship, loyalty to nation, heroism and so on not seen as addictions? In this

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paper, I will attempt to challenge the modern conventional understanding of addiction by discussing how the meanings of addiction are socially constructed and emerged over time. I will address various theorists, including Marx, Merton, Lindesmith, Mead, Garfinkel, Blum and McHugh, Bonner, and engage their competing sociological perspectives in a theoretical conversation around their distinctions to create a place of theorizing addiction as an instance of the grey zone of health and illness (Blum, 2011). The paper will also consider the possibilities of understanding and healing addiction involving the tension between self-examination and resistance in the process of recovery, which points to the fundamental issues of theorizing.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## THEORY IN ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: ESRC\_2c

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-124A

This session provides a forum for empirical and theoretical work that provides new insight into the sociological dimensions of climate change. The social, cultural and political dynamics of this complex environmental issue are riddled with tensions and contradictions. While international climate policy-making summits often fail to make significant progress, many cities and provinces are taking action towards mitigation and adaptation. Each IPCC report carries increasingly stern warnings of irreversible ecological change, but as polar sea ice melts, circumpolar nations look at these transformed environments as potential new resource frontiers for oil and minerals. The 2014 People's Climate March was the largest public mobilization around climate change to date, but climate skeptics continue to receive media visibility disproportionate to their standing within the scientific community.

Session Organizers: David B. Tindall, University of British Columbia; Mark Stoddart, Memorial University

Session Chair: Georgia Piggot, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

1. **Tyler Bateman, University of Toronto; Emily Huddart-Kennedy, Washington State University**

*Explaining Social Action in Environmental Sociology*

Metatheoretical debates in sociology underscore the importance of evaluating how effectively sociological inquiry explains social action, social order, and social change, yet there exists little "theory about theory" in environmental sociology. Focusing on the explanation of social action and order, we revisit discussions about "nonrepresentational" theories, which argue for antidualist perspectives on social action and understand social order as rooted in everyday sayings and doings. We find relatively few examples of nonrepresentational logics in environmental sociological theorizing and, in an effort to catalyze future nonrepresentational explanations of environmental social action and order, develop a heuristic device. This heuristic can be used to deconstruct the ontological assumptions embedded within explanations of pro-environmental activities as part of an effort to develop phenomenologically valid accounts of social action and order.

2. **Rezvaneh Erfani Hossein Pour, University of Alberta; Ken Caine, University of Alberta**

*Understanding Power in Environmental Justice through a Foucauldian- Bourdieuan Conversation*

In this research paper we have focused on Environmental Justice (EJ) and Power by looking the ideas of Michel Foucault and Pierre Bourdieu. To do so, we will start with a brief introduction to EJ and how it is related to power. Then, we put some selective concerns and issues of EJ on the table and ask for explanations from Foucault and Bourdieu. After discussing existing literature on putting Foucault and Bourdieu on EJ respectively, we will address some other points of their thoughts and ideas that would be useful in understanding power in EJ. This will help us shape the next part of the paper, a 'conversation' between Foucault and Bourdieu. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to ask: how can one understand power in environmental justice using the approaches of Foucault and Bourdieu?

By asking this question, we will take a closer critical look at the totality of this phenomenon and the way power operates in the actions towards (in)equality in society. This 'conversation' will direct attention to the leading notions each thinker emphasizes on and also will help us pursue potentials,

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

weaknesses, strengths, and limitations of applying them to understand power dynamics in the era of EJ.

### 3. **Dean Curran, University of Calgary**

*Environmental Justice and the Logics of Distribution of Environmental Risk: Disambiguating Inequality of Risks*

Recent treatments of Environmental Justice have pointed out that there needs to be a movement beyond primarily focusing upon inequalities in the distribution of environmental risks to look at the other aspects of environmental injustices, in particular in terms of failures in procedural and participatory dimensions of environmental justice. While acknowledging the extension of environmental justice to include questions of procedural and participatory fairness, this paper argues that greater, not less, analytical attention needs to be devoted to the diverse logics of distribution of risks. In this vein, it may be said, that there are four primary logics of distribution: egalitarian; inequalities that increase the welfare of the least advantaged (i.e. Rawlsian difference principle permitted distributions), independent inequalities, and positional or relational inequalities. While there are morally problematic aspects of all three types of inequalities, it will be argued that the last of these inequalities, the “positional” or “relational” inequalities, in which the advantages of some generate disadvantages for others, create particularly exigent ethical problems. It is then argued that many of the contemporary environmental risks, manifest this positional logic and hence create clear cases of injustice. By thinking through the prism of the different logics of distribution of risks it is possible to see that the goods based paradigm, such as the Keynesian welfare state, in which inequalities can be compensated by greater wealth for all, may be being displaced by forms of conflicts of interests that make these inequalities much less justified.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## UNDERSTANDING THE LIVES AND EXPERIENCES OF FIRST RESPONDERS

Session Code: WPO\_2

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-104

We feature critical work on any topic pertaining to first responders (such as, paramedics, police officers, and fire fighters). We are particularly interested in papers on work-life balance, rights of organized labour, issues with designating services as essential, child care constraints, post traumatic stress disorder, and structural barriers encountered by professionals based on sexuality, ability, race and gender.

Session Organizers: Mary-Lee Mulholland, Mount Royal University; Irene Shankar, Mount Royal University

Session Chair: Kristin Lozanski, King's University College at Western University

Presentations:

### **1. Amanda Brazil, University of Prince Edward Island**

*Exploring Critical Incidents and Post-Exposure Management in a Volunteer Fire Service*

In this paper I shall be presenting the preliminary findings from a survey study examining demographic information, critical incident exposure rates, post-incident management, and environmental factors which may impact critical incidents within the volunteer fire service on Prince Edward Island. The study is being conducted between January and March of 2016 with data analysis taking place in April 2016. The extant literature in the areas of firefighting, critical incidents, and adverse trauma responses is primarily quantitative or mixed methods and focuses on professional fire departments. This paper will address a gap in the literature by focusing on a Canadian province that is provided fire service by over one thousand volunteer firefighters. The purpose of this study will be to use the findings to inform the development of my doctoral research proposal. As a volunteer firefighter on Prince Edward Island, I will propose an innovative, qualitative, insider-researcher approach to exploring how volunteer firefighters socially construct critical incidents and post exposure management within the volunteer fire service. The information obtained in this survey study will be a foundational piece in this proposal development.

### **2. Lesley Bikos, Western University; Kim Shuey, Western University**

*Should I Stay or Should I Go? Canadian Policewomen's Career Trajectories through the Lens of the Life Course Perspective*

A life course perspective is a useful framework to incorporate within studies of policewomen because of its focus on how social, political, economic, institutional, and cultural processes interact together to create the contexts that filter down to affect individual life choices and pathways. The use of the life course framework not only incorporates the missing nuances of research on policewomen, but it also links together the fragmented research that is available, enlightening our understanding of the intersection of the institution of policing and the culture of gender that appear to greatly impact policewomen both on and off-duty. This paper aims to reveal how a life course perspective, combined with feminist and occupational theories, would enrich our understanding of policewomen's career trajectories. This conceptual analysis will review the three most commonly cited themes in existing police research regarding barriers to women's career trajectories: police culture, work-life balance, and policies of the policing administration and discuss the contribution of the life course perspective to our understanding.

### **3. Mary-Lee Mulholland, Mount Royal University**

*Reasonable Accommodation: First Responders and Childcare*

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In 2010, Fiona Johnstone, an employee of the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), filed a complaint with the Canadian Human Rights Commission claiming her employer had discriminated against her based on family status. At the core of the case was the denial of her request for stable and predictable shifts so she could plan childcare. In 2013, the Federal Court upheld this decision confirming that childcare obligations are part of family status in the Canadian Human Rights Act. The result is that all employers are now required to accommodate any reasonable requests for childcare arrangements. While this decision has, and will continue to, impact scheduling at a variety of workplaces, the impact on first responders will be enormous. In particular, as most first responders are unionized shift workers, the tension between family status and seniority may cause some unique problems. In addition, the workplace dynamics of first responders is highly gendered. It is in this context that this paper will explore the impact this decision will have for EMTs and paramedics, a workforce with higher rates of female workers and where it is not unusual for them to be partnered with other first responders. This paper will explore the legal and political landscape in which these accommodations will have to take place.

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## CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1, 2016 12:15pm – 1:35pm

Location: Science A-109

### Refreshments

12:15pm-12:30pm

### Business Meeting

1. Call to Order
2. Approval of Agenda
3. Adoption of the Minutes of the June 3, 2015 meeting at the University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario
4. Business Arising from the Minutes
5. Report from the President
6. Report from the President-Elect
7. Report from the Past-President
8. Report from the Treasurer and Elections Officer
  - a) 2015 Financial Reports
  - b) Appointment of a public accountant
9. CRS Managing Editor's Report
10. Reports from the following Committees are available on the website for member review\*
  - a) Equity Issues
  - b) Policy, Ethics and Professional Concerns
  - c) Research Advisory
  - d) Student Concerns
  - e) Report from the Executive Administrator
11. Other business - Q & A
12. Installation of new officers and Executive Committee members
13. Adjournment

*\*These documents will be posted on the CSA-SCS website for member review on May 25, 2016.*

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### BUILDING CANADIAN SCHOLARSHIP IN CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH STUDIES III: POLICY - EDUCATION, MENTAL HEALTH AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Session Code: CYRC\_1c

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-119

As part of a set of three sessions dedicated to the sociology of childhood and youth, this session focuses on young people's engagements with institutional processes and policies. Papers address educational policy in response to the discourse of boys falling behind, young people's experiences and needs in terms of mental health and related services, and Aboriginal youth's encounters with diversion courts. Papers all emphasize the need to recognize intersections of identity and inequality in considering policy for young people.

Session Organizers: Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University; Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University; Rebecca Raby, Brock University

Session Chair: Rebecca Raby, Brock University

Presentations:

#### 1. **Kris Millett, Concordia University**

*"Boys Falling Behind?" – A review of feminist responses to the moral panic over boys' education*

This paper critically examines the phenomenon of 'boys falling behind' in education. While popular media continually present this as a 'new' issue, this study traces the discourse's development back to the 1990s, where a moral panic over boys' education erupted in the media in the United Kingdom. Since then, the issue of boys' underachievement has continued to gain media exposure, despite continual, thorough critiques of its claims by feminist education experts. Most recently, moral panic over boys' education has risen in prominence in Canada and manifested itself in education policies that essentialize gender categories in troubling ways.

This paper attempts to understand the phenomenon's persistence, juxtaposing key arguments from a review of feminist literature on the subject with the author's own experiences as a secondary school educator in Canada and England. It also considers political economic factors that contribute to continued concern over boys' education. It argues that this discourse will not go away, particularly in times of economic stagnation, and must be dealt with in a manner that neither dismisses its claims outright, nor rushes to policy conclusions that will hinder all students in the educational system.

#### 2. **Allison Leanage, McMaster University**

*The Impact of Immigrant Youth's Sense of Community Belonging on Mental Health*

The Canadian Mental Health Association (2015) reports that 3.2 million youths between the ages of 12 to 19 years old in Canada are highly susceptible to developing depression. This is especially true among immigrant youths who are particularly vulnerable, as they have to adapt and assimilate to a new society. Research has shown that social belonging to communities serves as a protective factor against poor mental health outcomes (Berkman, Glass, Brissette & Seeman, 2000; Fowler, Fowler & Barnes, 2013). I examine the association between immigrant youth's sense of community belonging (SOCB) and their mental well-being. Specifically, I ask two questions: (1) Are there ethno-racial differences in reports of sense of belonging and mental health among immigrant youth? (2) Do immigrant youth with a greater sense of belonging report better mental health, and do these associations differ from the native born? To answer these questions I use data from the Canadian Community Health Survey – Mental Health (CCHS-MH; Statistics Canada, 2012). These data comprise information from 2,024 youth between the ages of 15 to 19 residing in Canada at the time of the survey. I compare experiences between immigrant youth to Canadian born. Consistent with previous



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research on ethnicity, SOCB, and well-being, I hypothesize that a strong SOCB shields immigrant youth from the psychological consequences that might otherwise occur throughout the acculturation process. I consider two mental health outcomes: psychological distress and self-reported mental health. Results from ordinary least squares and logistic regression demonstrate that immigrant youth who display a higher SOCB report better mental well-being and lower distress levels. The implications of my results will be discussed.

### **3. Rebecca Haines-Saah, University of Calgary; Emily Jenkins, University of British Columbia; Cara Ng, Simon Fraser University**

*Evidence, Experience and Inequities: The potential of intersectionality for transforming policy development in child and youth mental health*

In this presentation we consider the potential benefits and challenges related to incorporating different forms of knowledge generated by academic researchers, user advocacy groups, and persons with lived experience of mental health issues in policy and systems change efforts in the child and youth mental health sector in Canada. Inspired by intersectionality as a framework that insists on complexity and inclusion in how we conceive of and respond to social inequities and injustices, our aim is to ask critical questions about how the lived experiences and 'voices' of child and youth mental health service users and their families have been (mis)represented by, or excluded from policy consultations and forums. In particular, we are concerned with how claims to lived experience and notions of empowerment have been shaped by the intersections of racial, socio-economic, cultural/linguistic and other forms of privilege and power. We argue that although policy and planning efforts appear to place greater emphasis on principles such as ending stigma, fostering social inclusion and valuing lived experience, solutions rooted in social justice are absent. Drawing from examples of initiatives (both 'positive' and 'negative') in the Canadian research and policy context we consider the potential of intersectionality as a framework for understanding how social injustice influences mental health and well-being.

### **4. Christine Goodwin-DeFaria, Ryerson University**

*Court Procedures and Diversion: The Perspectives of Aboriginal Youth and Professionals*

In response to Aboriginal overrepresentation, Canada's Youth Criminal Justice Act states that the culturally specific needs of Aboriginal youth should be accounted for at different stages of the justice system. This paper will present preliminary findings of a study that compares the experiences of Aboriginal youth at different courts in the Greater Toronto Area, and through their diversionary programs. Focus will be placed on the voices of youth who are processed at the first, and only Aboriginal Youth Court, located in Toronto, Canada. I will additionally explain the cultural and historical relevance of the Aboriginal Youth Court, and discuss the benefits that this court offers to Aboriginal youth.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## CULTURAL AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES I: CREATIVITY AND DESIGN

Session Code: SCRC\_3a

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-121

Despite ideologies of individual creative genius, cultural production is a sociological phenomenon. It is not only social in the broad sense but also typically takes place in a limited number of institutional contexts. This session, organized on behalf of the Sociology of Culture Research Cluster, explores how cultural practices are produced as “creative.”

Session Organizer and Chair: Benjamin Woo, Carleton University

Presentations:

### **1. Bernie Murray, Ryerson University**

*Creative Identities Define What Creativity Really Means*

This case study explored design and communication students' perspectives about creativity and learning in higher education. The purpose was to understand who they are and how they perceive creativity. The research questions focused on creativity, identities, diversity, and assessment. Personal interviews provided insights about their experiences as creative people. All of the participants described their creative identities and what they were trying to communicate in their work. Additionally, they revealed ideas about learning and being assessed in group work. They described challenges that existed working in teams and ways that group work can be incorporated into class activities. Participants said that the assignments contained copious guidelines limiting their inspiration and expression. They wanted criteria that guided them to be successful graduates of the program. Important criteria for assessment included inspiration; process of work; work effort and ethic; skill or quality; and application of techniques. The participants mainly wanted opportunities for exploration; risk taking; and problem finding.

### **2. Anne Marie Dorland, University of Calgary**

*Design thinking and design doing: practices of cultural production in the design studio.*

The design studio has been described as “the place where culture and commerce, anthropology and economics meet” (McCracken, p. 12, 2008) – a unique organizational setting where members of a specific group of cultural producers enact and promote practices of creation, invention and research (Cross, 2011; Julier, 2000; Lupton, 2006). Within this space, a designer embodies practices, strategies and activities that are unique to their role as a producer of culture (Rowe, 1987). This paper will investigate a specific form of cultural production through an examination of the institutional context of the design studio. How are the unique creative practices of designers in their role as cultural intermediaries evaluated, promoted and shared in contemporary society? If, as Buchanan suggests, the field of design is concerned with the “conception and planning of the artificial” (1992, p.14), then how are the practices associated with the enactment of design thinking mobilized in concrete form – namely through the formalized and promoted practices of the design industry? This paper will analyze two case studies of Canadian design studios, each providing contrasting contributions to the discourses of creativity and creative work. By positioning the nature of design thinking (Cross, 2004) as “wicked problem solving” (Buchanan, 1992), it will examine how designers engage with their practice as a method of mediating human experience in the context of a key cultural industry.

### **3. Paul Nelson, University of Toronto**

*Culinary Mindsets of “Locavore” Chefs: Creating Distinction in the Culinary Field*

Local Food movement advocates argue for a paradigmatic shift in how we organize food production and distribution. As food supply chains lengthen the conditions of food production are increasingly

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obscured from the consuming public. Advocates for shorter, localized supply chains argue that proximity between food producers and consumers may help to redress consumer concerns over the environmental, social and ethical externalities of conventional food production. A growing group of chefs are adopting a "locavore" mentality, seeking to balance the economic demands of running successful restaurants with other non-economic values that provide motivation or creative inspiration. In turn, this article examines which values are most salient for chefs and how their various mindsets about local food allow them to distinguish themselves from other chefs in the culinary field. Using a case study of "locavore" chefs in Alberta, Canada, I found that the imperative of finding quality ingredients, the importance of face-to-face connections with farmers, and the necessity of ensuring food production practices are environmentally and ethically conscious were the primary factors that influenced the extent to which these chefs incorporated local food products into their menus.

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## FEMINIST ANALYSES OF OCCUPATIONS

Session Code: FSWRC\_1a

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-106

This session, jointly sponsored by the Research Clusters on Work, Professions and Occupations and on Feminist Sociology, adopts a feminist lens to explore workers' experiences of work. The papers in this session examine women's work in several specific occupations that have historically been male-dominated.

Session Organizers: Tracey Adams, Western University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa

Session Chair: Tracey Adams, Western University

Presentations:

### 1. **Lesley Bikos, Western University**

*"I Took the Blue Pill" Canadian Policewomen's Identity Formation in a Hegemonic Masculine Institution*

There are varied opinions as to whether the subculture of policing continues to reproduce traditional gender roles and stereotypes in order to maintain male dominance, leaving policewomen at a distinct disadvantage. In an effort to understand this phenomenon from policewomen's own experiences, this study utilized qualitative in-depth interviews with 15 policewomen from varied police forces in Southwestern Ontario. The role of police culture and hegemonic masculinity is explored in relation to the identity formation of policewomen both on and off-duty. The findings indicate that policewomen in Canada continue to experience professional and personal barriers due to the hypermasculine culture of policing. The results confirm that the hegemonic masculine values perpetuated by the institution of policing influences the way policewomen see themselves, the world, and each other.

### 2. **Ivy Bourgeault, University of Ottawa; Stephanie Gaudet, University of Ottawa; Merridee Bujaki, Carleton University; Yvonne James, University of Ottawa**

*Women's Academic Careers and Health: A Preliminary Life Course Analysis*

Research on women in academia underscores the barriers women face in their career and their underrepresentation at the top ranks. The nexus of the relationship between the work, caregiving responsibilities and health experiences of academic women and their impact on their careers (progress through the ranks and their research and teaching programs) is significantly under-researched. We report here on a small pilot study with nearly 20 academic women at various points in their careers at two Canadian universities of the implications of health and care for academic women's careers over the life-course. We found that health issues (personal and familial, mental/physical; acute/chronic; visible/invisible) can have a significant impact on academic women's 'productivity' and career trajectory. It also affects the choices they make regarding: what they study (content), how they study it (form, such as involving travel or not), the research methodology they choose (quantitative or qualitative) and the quantity of subsequent research they produce. There were also some interesting stories about return to work issues/experiences after a significant health issue that is telling of the challenges of knowledge workers in general. The findings elucidate the gendered implications of health and care for the careers of academic women over their life-course.

### 3. **Andrea Hunter, Concordia University**

*Women, Journalism and Crowdfunding*

Crowdfunding has been championed as a way for journalists to finance new journalism ventures and create work outside of mainstream media. However, amidst the hype what is often overlooked is the

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labour involved in crowdfunding (Hunter, 2016). This research examines how women are using crowdfunding to create feminist online magazines and freelance work aimed at covering stories about women that do not get covered in legacy media. This research looks at the success women have had in tapping into an audience interested in funding feminist online publications and stories. However, the labour involved in crowdfunding is intense, unpaid and precarious. It is also a different type of labour than most journalists are used to, as it requires them to be entrepreneurs and breaks down the 'invisible wall' that exists in many newsrooms separating journalists from advertisers. While crowdfunding can be empowering, there are also ethical issues involved in relying on the 'crowd' for funding, particularly questions about how much power the crowd should have over deciding what is newsworthy. This research is based on semi-structured interviews with journalists in North America.

#### **4. Amie McLean, Simon Fraser University**

*Knights of the Road and Trucker Bombs: Gendered and Racialized Politics of Mobility and Excretion Among Long Haul Truckers*

The long haul trucking industry is a central component of contemporary economic and social organization. In Canada, the industry remains highly male dominated. In heterogenous ways, the organization of trucking labour privileges male drivers. Moreover, powerful stories locate the white male settler as the normative trucker. In this presentation, I engage in a feminist analysis of gendered and racialized politics of mobility and excretion among BC-based long haul truckers. Drawing on ethnographic data, I consider the narrative and procedural dynamics through which the normative status of the white male trucker is achieved and maintained. I pay particular attention to the implications of masculine subordination and dehumanizing racism directed towards South Asian truckers. In order to do so, I examine a pervasive, racializing story among white truckers concerning workplace politics and practices of excretion. The presentation is based on a paper accepted for publication in *Transfers: Interdisciplinary Journal of Mobility Studies* in 2016.

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### GRADUATE STUDENT – FACULTY WORKSHOP ON MIGRATION-RELATED RESEARCH

Session Code: P2P

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

1:45pm – 5:00pm

Location: Science A-243

The Pathways to Prosperity Partnership's (P2P) Standing Committee for Student Engagement and the Student Concerns Subcommittee of the Canadian Sociological Association are hosting a half-day workshop during the 85th meeting of the Congress of the Humanities and Social Sciences in Calgary, AB.

Each paper will be discussed for 30 minutes at the workshop. Students will have 10 minutes to present a brief description of their work, 10 minutes to receive oral feedback from the faculty member expert who reviewed the paper prior to the session, and 5-8 minutes for an open discussion about their work.

#### **PROGRAM**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Name &amp; Affiliation</b>	<b>Abstract Title</b>
1:45-2:15	Erwin Dimitri Selimos Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminology University of Windsor	"I am doing a double thing. It is for me and it is for her": Exploring the biographical work of immigrant and refugee youth in Canada
2:15-2:45	Dulani Suraweera OISE/University of Toronto	Disempowering and Empowering Immigrants through ESL Education in Canada
2:45-3:15	Cary Wu Department of Sociology University of British Columbia	Home, hOme, hoMe and homeE: International Students' Post-Graduation Migration Plans
3:15-3:30	Break – Light refreshments provided	
3:30—4:00	Marc Yvan Valade Policy Studies, Immigration and Settlement stream Ryerson University	Trapped in the Big City? Re-thinking Regionalization of Immigration
4:00-4:30	Jasmine Thomas Department of Sociology University of Alberta	Working Together? Perceptions of Settlement Services in Winnipeg and Edmonton
4:30-5:00	Hsiao-Yu (Kathren) Liu Education University of Prince Edward Island	Economic Immigrant-Parents' Educational Involvement in Prince Edward Island

Graduate students with migration-related research interests who would like to learn more about writing and review processes are invited to attend the workshop and participate in providing feedback to their peers.

SCSE Workshop Organizers,

Mabel Ho

Heather Holroyd

Josh McKeown

Guliz Akkaymak

Claudia Prévost

Sara Vieira

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## METHODS AND APPROACHES FOR ACTION RESEARCH WITH INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

Session Code: InSRC\_1

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-104

Indigenous communities increasingly demand that researchers use collaborative strategies to design and conduct their research. Participatory action research that supports positive community social and economic development is a preferred methodology. In *Research is Ceremony: Indigenous Research Methods*, Wilson writes 'participatory action research is so useful for Indigenous people because it really fits well ... into our paradigm, because the idea is to improve the reality of the people you are working with' (Wilson, 2008, p.155). Appropriate action research can provide Indigenous groups and communities with an opportunity to develop their capacity to gather and share their information and stories; create the products (reports, presentations and articles) for required programs, policies and projects; and work with researchers and partners to positively influence sustainable and healthy environments for future generations. Action research brings together action and reflection, theory and practice aimed at both practical solutions to issues of concern to people and the flourishing of individuals and communities (Reason & Bradbury, 2001). However many of the challenges facing Indigenous communities are embedded within wider social relations.

Session Organizers: Brian Beaton, University of New Brunswick and Keewaytinook Okimakanak Research Institute; Susan O'Donnell, University of New Brunswick

Session Chair: Susan O'Donnell, University of New Brunswick

Presentations:

### **1. Patricia McGuire, Carleton University**

*Indigenous Knowledge and Research as Transformative Processes*

Indigenous people's knowledge and how knowledge was transferred within Indigenous societies was affected by colonial agents, structures and processes, yet transformative processes resonate with Indigenous societies. This societal resurgence is part of broader de-colonial efforts. These efforts are undertaken in multiple ways as multi-layered processes in Indigenous societies. In Canada, there is recognition Indigenous communities should direct knowledge creation such as research as well as derive concrete benefits for their communities. Growing understanding has developed about how Indigenous worldviews and ways of knowing inform research and knowledge creation. Questions arising from this developing consensus act as a frame: How can research be directed to support community resurgence processes? How do Indigenous societal members decide research directions, processes, analysis and dissemination of research within their communities? How does research support self-determination processes of Indigenous societies? This changing landscape of research and knowledge will be discussed by stories and tangible research to enhance appreciation about how research can support Indigenous societies.

### **2. Martin Bertrand, First Nations Education Council; Marlène Jérôme**

*Digital Storytelling as a Means for Reclaiming History: Action Research Project in Lac-Simon*

As the Truth and Reconciliation Commission rightfully pointed out in its final report, the: "residential schools were created for the purpose of separating Aboriginal children from their families, in order to minimize and weaken family ties and cultural linkages, and to indoctrinate children into a new culture-the culture of the legally dominant Euro-Christian Canadian society, led by Canada's first prime minister, Sir John A. Macdonald" (2015). In the present context of movement toward decolonization and Aboriginal resurgence, one of the major aims of the decolonization movement is for the Aboriginal peoples to reclaim the institutions, such as education institutions, to enable

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systematic means to enact for agency, and ultimately empowerment, for the residential school's survivors and their descendants.

As demonstrated by McKeough, Bird, Tourigny, Romaine, Graham, Ottmann, & Jeary, in *Storytelling as a foundation to literacy development for Aboriginal children: Culturally and developmentally appropriate practices* (2008), storytelling fits with Aboriginal epistemology--the nature of their knowledge, its foundations, scope, and validity. As a matter of fact, it is intrinsically linked to the traditional practices used to transfer knowledge.

As a way to reclaim familial history, in Lac-Simon, digital storytelling technologies will be integrated into the elementary classrooms via an eBook creation project based on action research principles, a primary goal in this regard is the reappropriation of First Nations school in order to reclaim the familial history, the language, to foster storytelling abilities as well as to build new intergenerational links. The means to do so will be an eBook creation project on which we shall base our action research, in order to document the impacts. This communication will present the details of the project problematic and the participatory methodology, and outline potential outcomes.

### **3. Christopher George, Mi'gmaq-Wolastoqey Center, University of New Brunswick**

*Rebuilding the Longhouse: Creating space for Indigenous wisdom and ways of knowing*

Indigenous societies are recovering and revitalizing Indigenous languages and worldviews as decolonizing tools to build a foundation for intergenerational, holistic growth. In partial requirement of the Master of Philosophy (MPHIL) Policy Studies Degree at the University of New Brunswick I am writing two peer-reviewed papers that focus on ending the intergenerational trauma of settler colonialism. I self-identify as a father with mixed Indigenous and settler ancestry and worldviews. It is important to me to better understand settler colonialism and how it may impact my own children. I have spent my career as an educator and I know how the current status-quo in my territory disempowers holistic, intergenerational growth for Indigenous society. This presentation will share highlights from an Indigenous research study wherein I use reflexive, introspective, and conversational Indigenous Storywork (Archibald 2008) methods to capture insights on transcending settler colonialism. This study's design will be guided by the Elders-in-Residence at St. Thomas University and the University of New Brunswick who offer post-secondary Indigenous learners a means to decolonize and foster their own Indigeneity. What does a restored nation to nation relationship look like from an Indigenous perspective and what obstacles are in the way, are issues this presentation will address.

### **4. Brian Beaton, University of New Brunswick and Keewaytinook Okimakanak Research Institute**

*Working together to understand digital technology adoption in Poplar Hill First Nation*

Poplar Hill First Nation is a remote community in northwestern Ontario, accessible by plane throughout the year and by winter road for a few weeks each winter. Poplar Hill leaders work with other remote First Nations in the region to direct its regional Keewaytinook Okimakanak (KO) operation to support local programs and services. In 2000, KO and its member First Nations were awarded a multi-year, multi-million dollar project from Industry Canada to establish Canada's Aboriginal Smart Communities Demonstration initiative.

Over the past 20 years, Poplar Hill community members worked with researchers to collect information about their use of these digital communication technologies. This presentation will review some of the information collected over the years. The development of a "whole community" survey tool about their digital technology adoption using a participatory action planning process will be the focus of the presentation. This survey tool will be applied in the community over the summer of 2016 to support the community in planning future technology requirements to support local economic and social development initiatives.



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### **5. David Perley, University of New Brunswick**

*Working together to understand digital technology adoption in Poplar Hill First Nation  
Connecting with Tobique First Nation to identify local key socio-economic drivers*

Tobique First Nation is working with a research team, including the author, to examine the requirements of students to successfully enter into a desired post-secondary program that would lead to their career of choice. Our participatory action research project is examining the importance of culture and traditional knowledge, institutional admissions procedures and policies, and the academic institutional support systems in place and needing to be put in place to help young people complete their academic and career journey.

The research involves working with Tobique community members by conducting interviews and facilitating focus groups with key informants to identify insights into the complex relationships contributing to the successful post-secondary and workforce entry experience. Local workshops are planned to strategize required actions to improve student transitions to their desired post-secondary and career objectives.

The presentation will include the results of the action research that will include recommendations to address the challenges for Indigenous students in rural and remote communities to successfully access and complete post-secondary programs and then to successfully enter the career of their choice. These findings will also contribute and provide direction to academic institutions and government programs for accommodating required support services for Indigenous youth in successfully moving to their career choice.

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## NEW DIRECTIONS IN MASCULINITY STUDIES I

Session Code: GS\_2a

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-147

Sociologists have been at the forefront of the study of men and masculinities over the past few decades. In recent years new approaches and theories have begun to emerge that offer the promise of providing new directions to the field. This session will focus on recent sociological research and conceptual innovations in the study of masculinities. Papers may address any topic in relation to theoretical or empirical developments in this area.

Session Organizer and Chair: Steve Garlick, University of Victoria

Presentations:

### **1. Emeka Dim, University of Saskatchewan**

*Media Portrayal of Intimate Male Partner Violence: A case study of StarPhoenix and The Globe and Mail Newspapers*

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a subset of domestic violence which involves intimate partners. An image search of 'Intimate Partner Violence' on Google portrays majority of the victims of IPV as women. This conveys the impression that men may not be considered as victims of IPV or that cases of male victims are small enough to be neglected. Media news plays a crucial role in shaping society's perception, norms and values, especially on IPV. This study seeks to investigate media portrayal of intimate male partner violence. The study is based on gender symmetry theory and feminist theory of domestic violence. 71 Newspaper articles from 2013 to 2015 were collected from the StarPhoenix and The Globe and Mail Newspapers on various themes on IPV. The results of the study reveal that male victims account for only 8.5% of the newspaper articles with an average of 435 words per article compared to the average of 982 words for female victims who account for 91.5% of the Newspaper articles. The researcher suggests that addressing IPV is not a zero-sum game for male and female victims of IPV and that male victims should also be given considerable attention by the media and the state.

### **2. Kassandra Landry, University of Alberta**

*Booms & Busts: The Sex Trade in Alberta's Oil Industry*

Research in oil-rich economies and regions shows that the sex trade booms with the oil industry. However, the connection between these two industries has not been widely studied. Existing literature on oil rich economies and regions identify resource rich regions and cultures as exemplifying a distinct type of hegemonic masculinity: frontier masculinity; but none of the literature examines the connections between Alberta's oil industry, frontier masculinity, and the sex trade. Therefore, this presentation will discuss a qualitative study on Alberta's oil industry and the sex trade; specifically, focusing on the hyper-masculine oil production 'culture' and which socio-cultural factors contribute to oil industry workers purchasing sexual services.

### **3. Christopher Tatham, University of Toronto**

*"Be Masc. No Asians.": The Construction of Masculinity and Race on Gay Social Apps*

As Western society continues to migrate into an online world, gender is becoming an increasingly technologically mediated social process. Through online surveys and interviews with 100 gay men who use chat-based gay social apps (smart phone applications) and participant observation, this paper investigates how men understand gender and masculinity – its construction, performance and usage – and examines how these understandings interact with constructions of race.

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This paper contends that there are two distinct types of gay masculinity online – ‘masc’ulinity – a concentrated caricature of the perception of straight men and fluid masculinity – a form, born from understanding and experience, in which one’s masculinity grows to embody elements stereotypically considered feminine.

The relationship between masculinity and race is ubiquitous, yet hidden on gay social apps. In a realm where statements regarding racial preferences are commonplace, racial stereotypes inform constructions and understandings of masculinity and personal attraction. Nonetheless, the majority of participants make no connection between preferences, gender performance, or racial prejudice. Racial preferences are cloaked within (and justified as) preferences for masculinity.

Further, this paper discusses the policing of gender norms on gay social apps, examines the pressure gay men feel to be masculine and posit as to the influence of social apps and technology upon the process of gender.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## SOCIOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE: LIVING WITH CHANGING CLIMATES

Session Code: ESRC\_2b

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-124A

This session provides a forum for empirical and theoretical work that provides new insight into the sociological dimensions of climate change. The social, cultural and political dynamics of this complex environmental issue are riddled with tensions and contradictions. While international climate policy-making summits often fail to make significant progress, many cities and provinces are taking action towards mitigation and adaptation. Each IPCC report carries increasingly stern warnings of irreversible ecological change, but as polar sea ice melts, circumpolar nations look at these transformed environments as potential new resource frontiers for oil and minerals. The 2014 People's Climate March was the largest public mobilization around climate change to date, but climate skeptics continue to receive media visibility disproportionate to their standing within the scientific community.

Session Organizers: David B. Tindall, University of British Columbia; Mark Stoddart, Memorial University

Session Chair: Ken Caine, University of Alberta

Presentations:

1. **Amber Fletcher, University of Regina; Sam Hage, University of Regina; Margot Hurlbert, University of Regina**

*"I Just Wonder What the Future Will Bring": Perceptions of Climate Change Risk amongst Agricultural Producers in the Canadian Prairies*

Global climate change will bring new risks and hazards to the world's agricultural producers. Climate scenarios indicate that farmers and ranchers in the Canadian prairies face the risk of severe drought and precipitation extremes, yet climate change remains a hotly debated topic in the rural prairies. This paper presents findings from in-depth interviews with 34 farmers and ranchers in southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. We provide a typology of producers' views on climate change, which reveals the important distinction between naturally occurring and anthropogenic climate change. Drawing on a theoretical framework informed by Bourdieu's work on risk and habitus, we analyze how producers perceive and construct the risk associated with climate change, paying particular attention to the role of past experience. We examine how various capitals (e.g., human, social, economic) influence producers' views of climate risk. From this analysis we provide insights and conclusions into the habitus and perception of risk of agricultural producers in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

2. **Stephanie Sodero, Memorial University**

*Towards an ecopolitics of mobility*

Fossil-fuelled transport networks contribute to climate change and, in turn, severe weather events of the type anticipated under a changing climate, impact transport networks. Through stakeholder interviews, including port officials, marine shippers, ferry operators, and fuel providers, as well as analysis of print media, policy documents and legislative transcripts, I developed a case study identifying areas of mobility resilience and vulnerability experienced during Hurricane Igor (Newfoundland and Labrador 2010). What began as applying Cresswell's politics of mobility (i.e. motive force, speed, rhythm, route, experience and friction) to assist with case analysis, evolved into an elaboration of an ecopolitics of mobility suited to describing, analyzing and reframing the interface of social and ecological dynamics that characterize the anthropocene. I conclude by forwarding the concept of 'climate routing,' a suite of policy approaches that extends current

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approaches to transport resilience by reimagining the role of mobility in carbon-constrained societies.

### **3. ATM Shaifullah Mehedi, Queen's University**

*Local Change, Global Adaptation: The Case of Climate Change Adaptation Policies in Bangladesh*

In the last couple of decades, climate change and climate change induced vulnerability has become an important discussion topic both in academia and policy arena. Exposure to frequent and extreme climatic events have become a major concern for policymakers and scientists in Bangladesh. As a result, a number of climate change adaptation policies (such as National Adaptation Program of Action, Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, Guchhogram, climate victims' rehabilitation projects) have been adopted, initiated and implemented by the government in collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations, local administration and local community. This paper intends to show how the policies on environmental adaptation fail to adequately grasp the social relations that produce vulnerability to different people on distinct scales in Bangladesh. These policy documents are shaped by the 'scientific discourse' of climate change- a global discourse that originates and is led by Western institutions which oversimplify the notion of climate change adaptation and overlook the local context in general and local adaptation strategies in particular. I aim to examine the way in which such scientific discourses are constantly recreated and reemphasized by the policy making procedure.

### **4. Joseph Ting, University of Calgary; Thomas Langford, University of Calgary**

*Social and Political bases of Climate Change Skepticism*

Despite consensus in the scientific community on the reality and severity of climate change, skepticism still appears to be healthy in certain developed nations, such as the United States, and even Norway. In order to avoid potential world catastrophe, an important step is to understand and eliminate skepticism in the public. Using the 2010 ISSP, this project examines the influences of political orientation and social class on climate change skepticism in the US, Canada and Norway. The US is of interest due to its notorious skepticism, while Canada and Norway are of interest due to their economic dependence on fossil fuels. An alternative measure of social class will be used, which distinguishes between socio-cultural specialists and technocrats/managers. It is theorized that socio-cultural specialists and liberals will be more likely to believe in climate change, while technocrats and conservatives will be more likely to be skeptical.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT: AID, REMITTANCES AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Session Code: SDRC\_1b

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-129

This session invites papers on the sociology of development, broadly defined. Works examining, but not limited to, the technological, cultural, political and economic dimensions of development, the effects of the interplay of local and global processes and actors on development and social change, the significance of class, gender, and race/ethnicity in the causes and consequences of development, alternative development projects pursued by grassroots movements and/or states, and new theoretical approaches and conceptions of development, are all invited.

Session Organizers: Hans Baker, University of Guelph; Jasmin Hristov, McMaster University; Amm Quamruzzaman, McGill University

Session Chair: Jasmin Hristov, McMaster University

Presentations:

### **1. Liam Swiss, Memorial University**

*Evolution of the Global Foreign Aid Network 1960-2010: Sticky Ties, Donor Darlings, and Aid Orphans*

This study analyzes the evolution of the global foreign landscape as a social network of ties between countries over a 50-year period from 1960-2010. First, it presents a longitudinal description of the changing contours and scale of the evolving network of bilateral (country-to-country) aid ties over time using social network analysis techniques. Second, it examines the dynamics of this evolution through multi-variate modelling of the factors that shape the network including: sticky ties between donors and recipients; the rise of donor darling countries who suddenly receive aid from a large share of donors; and the marginalization or exclusion of so-called aid orphans from the network. Finally, the study concludes with an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of using social network analysis to achieve a relational understanding of foreign aid.

### **2. Timothy MacNeill, University of Ontario Institute of Technology**

*Development or Marginalization? The Impacts of Canadian Foreign Investment in Caribbean Honduras.*

Cruise ships began to arrive in the previously little-visited Honduran port of Trujillo in the fall of 2014. These arrivals, and the estimated \$10 million dollars of spending that they eventually brought with them, were made possible by an investment consortium of Canadian firms and by the expropriation of lands from the local indigenous Garifuna community. This expropriation and investment was enacted along with a promise that tourism development would ultimately benefit the local economy. I will present the early results of a four-year study to measure the impacts of this development on the local community. Analysis will be derived from three main sources of data. The first of these is a set of 50 qualitative interviews undertaken mostly in 2013 but also 2014 and 2015. Following this, a first wave of 500 surveys was conducted in 2014 – before the arrival of the cruise ships. This was followed by a second wave in 2016 – after the tourism project had been operating for 16 months.

### **3. Hasan Mahmud, Northwestern University in Qatar**

*Sociology of Development: Aid, Remittances and Foreign Investment*

Migrants' remittances have become new development mantra whereby individual migrants send few hundred dollars of money from their countries of destination to their families in the origin country. Both the public and academic discourses recognize the developmental impacts of migrants' remittances, leading to an ever increasing attention to studying migrants' remittances. The discourse

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on understanding the determinants of migrants' remitting identifies migrants' remitting as motivated either by their altruism or self-interest. Despite its wide acceptance, this analytical framework suffers from severe limitations both epistemologically due to the absence of the migrants and ontologically for conceiving the migrants as rational individuals largely unaffected by society. Following Durkheim's perspective on how society determines individuals' action, this paper offers an alternative analytical framework of studying the determinants of migrants' remitting. It conceptualizes the migrants as social beings and explains their remitting practices in terms of social factors. Inspired by critical realism, this paper assumes society as multi-layered whereby causes of events are to be found in deeper level of social reality beneath the empirical manifestations at the surface. Applying this framework to remitting among Bangladeshi migrants in Tokyo and Los Angeles, this paper recognizes social norms in origin culture, advancement in family life-cycle, legal status and social incorporation and/or marginalization in the destination as the determinants of migrants' remitting. While confirming the centrality of migrant family in remitting practices, it goes beyond by including how internal family relations and external social relations collectively determine migrants' remitting. It advances our knowledge of migrants' remitting determined by social factors without relinquishing the migrants' agency.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## SOCIOLOGY OF HOME

Session Code: RU\_2

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-107

This session brings together papers on the sociology of home. We hope to focus attention on sociological understandings of home in both the material/built and interactionist/constructed sense. Themes may include: changing housing and homemaking practices, aesthetic (re)creation of home, making home in difficult spaces (institutions, streets), gentrification and displacement, commodification, home and the city, extensions of home into 'public' space, home as site of social reproduction, ecological impacts of homemaking practices, market failure and home, social provision of housing, home and natural environments, home and resistance/social movements and theoretical advances in the sociology of home.

Session Organizer and Chair: Joseph Moore, Douglas College

Presentations:

### **1. Colin Phillips, Ryerson University**

*Housing First Programmes and Normative Assumptions about 'Home': Lessons from Toronto's Streets to Homes Programme*

Governments across North America have come to embrace the Housing First (HF) method of addressing homelessness. With HF, those who are experiencing homelessness are rapidly rehoused and then receive support for any concurrent issues such as mental illness and substance use. Previous approaches maintained that these issues had to be sufficiently addressed before an individual was rehoused. The City of Toronto has operated its HF programme, Streets to Homes, since 2005. This paper presents knowledge gathered through semi-structured interviews with social service providers. Findings suggest that the programme carries with it normative assumptions about what it means to be housed that have little currency with the chronically homeless and homeless women and youth. As a result of these shortcomings, clients often struggle to maintain their housing, and must be rehoused several times. Linkages between the experience of trauma and the ability to remain housed are made, and implications for programme development are discussed.

### **2. Melinda Vandenberg, University of Toronto**

*Motels, Mothering and Mobility: Finding the Meaning of "Home" in a Neoliberal Era*

The "home" is imagined, according to western industrialized history, as the place of "refuge," the site of the "domestic," the private sphere of "home-making" and child-rearing. The "home" is thus conceptualized as a private, feminine, static, normative space. In sharp contrast, according to modernist imaginaries, the "motel" is conceptualized as a public space, a counter-site, a place of transience, where the normative social obligations of the modernist era could be superseded within the bland banality of the motel rooms' four white walls.

A "motel" is a liminal space. No longer a public space of happy family frolicking, as it was positioned from the 1920s to early 1950s in conjunction with auto-oriented Sunday afternoon drives, nor a mobile space of affluent social networking as symbolized by the "hotel", the "motel" has become a symbol of suburban modernist decay, marginality and gross inequality.

Given the pervasive home/motel dichotomous imagery, how did it become, in the late 1980s, "sensible" for the state to house families in these very spaces of marginality? And how do families create "home" spaces in the places of these motels?



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### 3. **Lynne Phillips, Memorial University**

*Locating Home in 20th Century Home Economics: The case of Newfoundland and Labrador*

Rural outports in Newfoundland and Labrador included kitchen gardens in their definitions of home, and Home Economists — on a mission to improve food ways in the first half of the 20th century — built on this model to take a holistic approach to food literacy (what we might call 'Farm to plate' today). Confederation with Canada, food market changes and the "new" Home Economics in the second half of the century, sidelined these efforts, with consequences for how "home" was envisioned.

### 4. **Gillian Anderson, Vancouver Island University**

*Mompreneurship, Motherwork and Neoliberal "Crises of Home"*

This working paper explores the appeal of mompreneurship amidst the intensification of motherwork characteristic of market-based economies or what some have termed the neoliberal "crises of home" (Anderson and Moore, 2014; Duyvendak, 2011). Guided by the sociological literatures on mothering and work, content analyses of a west coast parenting magazine (N=35) reveal the limitations and implications for women as mothers and as workers, when some (but not all mothers) "opt out" (Grant-Vallone and Ensher, 2011) of standardized employment in pursuit of "mompreneurial", self-employment or home-based work.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## TEACHING AND LEARNING STRATEGIES

Session Code: TPRC\_1

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-109

Sociologists bring into their classrooms a variety of teaching and learning strategies and techniques. Some are disciplinary, applying sociological themes and theories to student learning and engagement. Others are anchored in the scholarship of teaching and learning, an emerging field that involves framing and investigating research questions relating to teaching and student learning, such as the conditions under which learning takes place, what learning looks like, and the ways in which learning can be improved and advanced. The purpose of this session is to explore strategies ranging from practices informed by student or peer feedback and reflection to strategies anchored in the scholarship of teaching and learning.

Session Organizers: Jayne Baker, University of Toronto Mississauga; Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto Mississauga

Session Chair:

Presentations:

### **1. Marni Westerman, Douglas College**

*Connecting Transformative Learning and the Sociological Imagination*

Sociologists often have faith in the transformative nature of their educational efforts. The assumption is made that exposing students to discussion of social issues and professors' modelling of the application of the sociological imagination will have a transformative effect on students' attitudes, particularly with regard to issues of social inequality and social justice.

This presentation will explore a pedagogical dilemma: how can both transformative learning and the development of the sociological imagination be achieved in the Sociology classroom? The examination of these issues is the culmination of a three year long exploratory research project.

The presentation will encourage participant discussion of how we can move beyond simply defining and modelling the Sociological imagination in the classroom. Are there instructional methods that encourage students to develop the Sociological imagination as a cognitive ability that they apply in their daily lives?

### **2. Linda Henderson, St. Mary's University**

*Complex and Controversial Conversations: "SGS" as one strategy for talking about "Gender" Diversity*

As teachers we are often faced with the challenge of presenting material to our students that is complex and controversial. Finding the right "words" for these classroom conversations can be difficult, particularly when trying to teach about the complexity of issues related to gender and gender diversity. Using respectful and inclusive acronyms to refer to all members of gender variant or minority groups is becoming increasingly complicated (e.g., LGBTQQIP2SAA). Consequently, I have developed a term called "SGS" (which refers to the complex interplay of "Sex," "Gender" and "Sexuality") as a sensitizing concept to guide classroom conversations about gender diversity. In this presentation I would like to provide an overview of the concept of SGS, two strategies that I use to teach it and some feedback on how students have received (and used) this concept.

### **3. Laura Servage, University of Alberta; Jana Grekul, University of Alberta**

*Risks and Reward: Implementing Project Based Learning (PBL) in a 4th Year Sociology Class*

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This Scholarship of Teaching and Learning study traces the learning experiences of a fourth year sociology class undertaking project-based learning for the first time. Using a case study approach based on student interviews, student learning journals gathered throughout the course term, and an in-depth interview with the course instructor, this study examines the ways in which project-based learning challenges traditional power dynamics in the undergraduate classroom, provokes students and instructors to develop new skills and perspectives, and, pedagogically, emphasizes process over content.

We aimed to provide a rich description of the dynamics of project-based learning, from the instructor and students' perspectives. We documented the logistics of a class dominated by group work and students' independent research rather than a transmission approach. In particular, we wanted to observe the effects of a radical shift in pedagogy from a teacher-centered to a highly student-centered model. We found that project-based learning promoted 1) high student engagement; 2) intrinsic motivation, and 3) peer learning. However, such outcomes require some sacrifice of the instructor's control over the course content. Also, the very effective group work in this class depended on some contextual variables that may not be present in all classes.

#### **4. Jennifer Thomas, Simon Fraser University**

*The Game is Rigged Against You: Teaching about Inequality and Neoliberal Rationalities through Affective Play*

As an anti-oppressive educator, I felt I was doing a disservice to marginalized communities as well as my students if I taught about poverty and inequality as just another week in the course syllabus. I wanted to enable students to not only critique neoliberal rationalities and the inequalities they produce, nor merely foster empathy for those who are systemically marginalized, but rather to generate an emotional investment in the mutual liberation of people across lines of difference. So I devised an affect-based class exercise or teaching strategy—called the Inequality Game—that demonstrates how seemingly personal and individual experiences of poverty and inequality are actually political, reflecting larger patterns of institutionalized oppression. This exercise renders visible the arbitrary nature of assigning privileges to some at the expense of others. Students affectively recognize how the cards that we have been dealt in society, and the rules of the game that allow us to have upward social mobility (or not), are not a reflection of individual choices, skills or motivations, but rather a reflection of the way in which the “game” is structurally rigged against us. This presentation is based on my observations and student analyses of the Inequality Game across five semesters.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## CULTURAL AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES II: CULTURAL PRODUCTION

Session Code: SCRC\_3b

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-121

Despite ideologies of individual creative genius, cultural production is a sociological phenomenon. It is not only social in the broad sense but also typically takes place in a limited number of institutional contexts. This session, organized on behalf of the Sociology of Culture Research Cluster, explores how cultural industries structure cultural production with a particular focus on the relationship between access to creative professions and social reproduction.

Session Organizer and Chair: Benjamin Woo, Carleton University

Presentations:

### 1. **John Coleman, Carleton University**

*Social Marginalization in Contemporary British Publishing and the Neoliberal Educational Establishment*

This paper argues that the high-profile prizing of British minority writers disguises the literary industry's makeup of mainly white people holding degrees from a handful of elite universities. Despite efforts at reform (In Full Colour, 2004), racial stratification remains a reality for both authors and non-authorial creative workers in British publishing. Bernardine Evaristo and Malorie Blackman are among many authors to state that agents and marketers pressure them to write according to stereotypes palatable to a presupposed white readership (Flood 2015). A survey of publishing workers reflects that pre-established industry connections led to 40 per cent of people's first jobs, making publishing a "closed shop" for those excluded by networks "dominated by white, middle-class, Oxbridge graduates" (Shaffi 2014). This presents a startlingly different image of literary culture than the one constructed by routine representation of culturally diverse authors winning prestigious awards and prizes (Marlon James' recent Booker Prize win for example). Given that access to elite universities (Boliver 2014) and cultural industries jobs (Oakley and O'Brien 2015) is limited to people from privileged backgrounds, I argue that university degrees -- held by 62 per cent of publishing workers, 58.5 per cent of advertising and marketing workers, and 45.8 per cent of product and graphic design workers (DCMS 2014) -- function as a conduit to professionalization which helps render literary production an exclusive set of practices.

### 2. **Jason Pagaduan, University of Toronto; Clayton Childress, University of Toronto**

*Gatekeepers to the publishing world: investigating literary agents, privilege, and gender segregation in the publishing industry*

Disproportionate gender distribution in the workplace has been shown to favour men and disadvantage women in terms of employment, income, and mobility. This article investigates how male literary agents working in the book publishing industry—largely dominated by women—succeed in negotiating book deals. Drawing on data from Publisher's Marketplace, a database that stores up to date information on literary agents and agencies in North America, our research demonstrates that male literary agents are more likely to negotiate book contracts overall, six-figure contracts, and represent more authors than female literary agents. These findings contribute to current scholarship on workplace inequality in client-based creative industries by highlighting the role of gender in the production of literature.

### 3. **Matt Patterson, University of Calgary**

*Where the Stars Shine: Mapping the Geography of Starchitecture in North America*

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"Starchitecture" refers to the development of spectacular sculptural buildings designed by elite architects to stand out against the streetscape and attract international attention. A defining feature of both architecture and urban planning in the 21st century, starchitecture has been promoted as a panacea for ailing post-industrial cities by transforming them into global cultural hotspots. There is even a term to describe this transformation: the "Bilbao effect", named after the struggling industrial port town that purportedly revived its economy and international standing by building starchitecture and other cultural facilities. The Bilbao effect suggests that any city become an elite cultural centre with the right buildings and amenities - a claim that contradicts observations within the sociology of culture that cultural production serves to reinforce rather than uproot social and economic hierarchies. Using a geo-coded dataset of starchitecture projects in North America from 1990 to 2015, this paper evaluates the Bilbao narrative by examining the social and economic characteristics most associated with the production of elite architecture.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### CURRICULUM MAPPING WORKSHOP FOR SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: TPRC\_5

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

3:30pm – 5:00pm

Location: Science A-109

Many Sociology departments across Canada (and elsewhere) are tasked with developing program learning outcomes and demonstrating whether and where they are achieving these outcomes, particularly during an external review. This exercise is typically called “Curriculum Mapping.” Although this task may have its roots in government accountability measures, it can be an illuminating process leading to meaningful conversations about curriculum development, pedagogy, class size, and resources. In this workshop, participants will be taken through the process of curriculum mapping in a department housing three Sociology and two Criminology programs. The goals of the workshop are to provide a set of steps that one could follow in their own Sociology department for an external review or for a full-scale curriculum mapping, and to foster conversation about how curriculum mapping can actually be used by departments (i.e.: be more than a required task for an external review), such as requesting additional funds for a target series of courses to integrate more skills-based instruction and writing tasks.

Session Organizers: Jayne Baker, University of Toronto Mississauga, Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto Mississauga

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## FEMINIST ANALYSES OF WORK

Session Code: FSWRC\_1b

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-106

This session, jointly sponsored by the Research Clusters on Feminist Sociology and on Work, Professions and Occupations, adopts a feminist lens to explore experiences of working (and unemployment) conditions, and power dynamics within the workplace. The papers in this session examine different dimensions of women's involvement in the labour force, and the impact of work on women's well-being, in all cases, from a critical stance.

Session Organizers: Tracey Adams, Western University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa

Session Chair: Ann Denis, University of Ottawa

Presentations:

### **1. Jacqueline Quinless, University of Victoria; Francis Adu-Febiri, Camosun College**

*Transforming the Microfinance Paradox: A Gender Deconstruction Approach to Increasing the Volume of Voices of Grassroots Indigenous Women Micro Entrepreneurs in Ghana and British Columbia*

Dominant popular discourse has created an optimistic narrative that microfinance is a sustainable way to build social innovation, and ensure that capital can be generated to fuel the local economy and change the lives of disadvantaged groups of people, particularly those who do not qualify for bank loans (Banerjee et al, 2009; Busenitz et al, 2000; Foster et al, 2008; Robinson, 2001). This is believed to be good enough even if the existing global microfinance industry is not transforming the economies of local communities and the lives of people within these communities. From the perspective of the narratives in the emerging literature on microfinance (Bateman and Chang, 2009; Bateman 2003; Karim, 2008), the experiences of grassroots micro entrepreneurs run counter to the poverty reduction intention of microfinance, and simply support a neoliberal capitalist reproduction of poverty at the grassroots, particularly among Indigenous women. Moreover, at times there is a tension between the struggles for recognition and struggles for economic justice which result in repressive forms of communitarianism. The backdrop of this paper is an exploratory investigation of a pilot microcredit project that is in progress among Indigenous women in rural Ghana and Victoria, British Columbia. The paper will draw on Habermas' concept of life worlds in his theory of communicative action (Habermas, 1992) infused with Nancy Fraser's theoretical critique of Feminism's unintended facilitation of neoliberal capitalism's reproduction of poverty among grassroots women to analyze these interface dynamics. In particular, participatory parity as a bottom-up participatory struggle will provide a useful lens to help address the tension between a labour-centred and socialist feminism understanding of distributive justice in the context of culturally specific micro-lending relationships among different groups of Indigenous women in light of contemporary forms of gender injustice.

### **2. William Silver, University of Alberta**

*Unequal customers, unequal opportunity: Exploring the gendered and racialized dynamics of service triangle work*

This paper applies an intersectional approach to the study of worker-manager-customer relationships to examine women's experience of upper-tier interactive service work in Canadian retail banking. Rooted in research on the role of the customer in shaping the gendered nature of service work (e.g., Leidner, 1999; Forseth, 2005), I aim to extend the "triangle of power" (or "service triangle") framework (see Lopez, 2010; Korczynski, 2013) by exploring the varying degrees of power that customers and managers have over workers and worker-customer interactions. In what situations do customers have more power than managers? Does the organizational setting of the

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worker-customer interaction or the social location of the customer play a role in how power is exercised in the service triangle? Specifically, I consider how gender and race structure worker-manager-customer relationships in ways which: a) (re)produce feminized and masculinized occupations within the organization; and b) (re)produce unequal opportunities for occupational rewards and upward mobility for women and visible minorities in the bank. This research comes from a case study of one of Canada's major banks that I undertook between 2012 and 2013. Findings are based on semi-structured interviews and participant observation I conducted in the branch and commercial areas of the organization.

### **3. Leslie Nichols, Osgoode Hall Law School**

*Health Impacts of Unemployment on Women Workers in Canada*

Over the past few years, the number of workers with nonstandard, unstable, and precarious employment has increased. The detrimental effects of neoliberal market policies are well known. Further explorations of the differential impacts on women with intersectional identities are needed, particularly in an era of increasing employment. This presentation explores the self-reported health of unemployed women in Toronto and Halifax, whether or not EI benefits were approved or denied, whether searching for employment or not, or attending retraining or not. It differentiates between health concerns that existed prior to the participants' period of unemployment, health benefits of being unemployed, and health concerns that developed for the participants and their families as a result of their unemployment. Moreover, it explores health costs, the issue of food security, and the implications of eating healthy foods as a form of preventative health care for families.

### **4. Sharlie (Clelland) Eicker, Simon Fraser University**

*Theoretical Critiques on Fertility Treatment as an Employee Benefit: Applying Engels, Marcuse and Hochschild*

The powerful companies of Apple and Facebook recently announced new company policies with the claim of encouraging the career advancement of their female employees. Under agreement to delay childbearing, these companies are offering to pay the medical costs to freeze the eggs of their female employees and cover fertility procedures at a later date, allowing women to devote more of their core working years to developing their careers rather than raising children. This article critiques this policy from a feminist perspective by referencing various classic works from social theorists, Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Herbert Marcuse, and Arlie Hochschild. I argue that this new policy encouraging a delay of motherhood displays the lack of freedom or agency of the working class under the Capitalist class, the exploitation of women by men, and how women are increasingly pressured by external sources in their personal decision making. Essentially, this paper displays how expecting women to adapt and use technology to delay childbearing rather than offer sustainable ways of increasing gender equality in the workplace, men are shifting the blame of workplace inequality on to the very female employees themselves.



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## NEW DIRECTIONS IN MASCULINITY STUDIES II

Session Code: GS\_2b

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-147

Sociologists have been at the forefront of the study of men and masculinities over the past few decades. In recent years new approaches and theories have begun to emerge that offer the promise of providing new directions to the field. This session will focus on recent sociological research and conceptual innovations in the study of masculinities.

Session Organizer and Chair: Steve Garlick, University of Victoria

Presentations:

### **1. Stephanie Bethune, University of Victoria**

*Wondering About Masculinity*

Due to contemporary male anxieties and social panic around the violences committed by young men, there is an increase in men seeking out spaces of community, raising the question: what are these gatherings of men doing, and what can they do? The UVic Men's Circle is a group of masculine identified folks who meet biweekly with the goals of "challenging gender-based violence and dominant constructions of masculinity." These goals allude to the notion of hegemonic masculinity—an unattainable ideal masculinity. Understanding this system of hegemony through Laclau's theory, the hegemonic order has a totalizing function, wherein any dissent is homogenized into the system. Hence, to question (or wonder about) masculinity, or even gender, is un/masculine.

Rather than being subsumed into the hegemonic system, the men's circle presents an example of a possible way out of the inescapable logic of hegemony—through a turn to affect.

I argue that by working on a pre-cognitive register—through the circulation of affects—men's groups present a potential alternative gender politics. By exploring the circulation of the affect of wonder among men, wherein wonder is the joy at newness, I demonstrate how this project resists the hegemony by turning to a different register altogether.

### **2. Jennifer Thomas, Simon Fraser University**

*Suturing Masculinity: A Discourse Analysis of Surgical "Male Enhancement"*

In the last thirty years, cosmetic genital "enhancement" for cis men has gained popularity in North America, Europe and Australia. Penile enlargements, girth enhancements and foreskin restorations are among many possible surgical and at-home genital techniques available to cis men. Some feminist scholars (Braun 2010; Green 2005) debate whether cosmetic genital surgery is a liberatory or oppressive form of body "modification". This work attempts to break away from previous feminist scholarship in terms of conceptualization and focus. Instead of conceiving of the body as a pre-social entity "modified" by technologies, I treat the body as always already "constituted, positioned, and lived" through technology (Somatechnic's Research Centre 2009). The focus of this study is to investigate what male bodies and masculine subjectivities are allowed to do in dominant western culture by taking "male enhancement" operations and do-it-yourself techniques as unique points of entry into understanding masculinity and the body. I examine how particular technologies—including medical discourse and surgical techniques—generate and foreclose certain possibilities for cis men's identities and somatic realities. By situating this investigation within the theoretical tradition of somatechnics, my work aims to open up spaces for alternative geographies of subjectivity and embodied existence.

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### 3. **Steve Garlick, University of Victoria**

#### *Masculinity and the Politics of Nature: From Critical Theory to New Materialisms*

This paper suggests that masculinity is an overlooked, but important, dimension of contemporary politics of nature. In one sense, gender is always a process of engaging with nature. It is a means by which nature is expressed within culture. Often in sociological studies, however, this fact is neglected – as frequently evidenced by the static quality of bodies within such work. Of course, “nature” itself is not a self-evident concept. Indeed, the time may be ripe to reopen the question of nature in gender studies precisely because its meaning is increasingly contested and uncertain. Pursuing such an opening, this paper draws on an understanding of nature derived from complexity theory. From this perspective, the natural world (of which humans are a part) is understood as active, self-organizing, and open to the generation of novel forms. In rethinking the concept of masculinity in relation to nature, I move in two directions – forward towards contemporary “new materialisms” that encompass an array of bodies, energies, forces, and affects, while simultaneously reaching back to Frankfurt School Critical Theory, which offers significant resources for theorizing the complexity of our relations with nature. I suggest that recent theoretical work on the concepts of affect, complexity, and biopolitics re-engages with material and embodied dimensions of social relations formerly excluded under the category of “nature”, and thus offers an opportunity to develop improved, more embodied theories of masculinity. At the same time, by rereading Critical Theory from a perspective that is attentive to the gendering of life, I formulate a critical theory of masculinity that centres on the positioning of human beings in relation to the natural world. As such, masculinity is understood as a technology of embodiment that regulates the self’s relations to the complexity that characterizes both the natural and social environment.

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## SOCIOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE: POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE

Session Code: ESRC\_2a

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-124A

This session provides a forum for empirical and theoretical work that provides new insight into the sociological dimensions of climate change. The social, cultural and political dynamics of this complex environmental issue are riddled with tensions and contradictions. While international climate policy-making summits often fail to make significant progress, many cities and provinces are taking action towards mitigation and adaptation. Each IPCC report carries increasingly stern warnings of irreversible ecological change, but as polar sea ice melts, circumpolar nations look at these transformed environments as potential new resource frontiers for oil and minerals. The 2014 People's Climate March was the largest public mobilization around climate change to date, but climate skeptics continue to receive media visibility disproportionate to their standing within the scientific community.

Session Organizers: David B. Tindall, University of British Columbia; Mark Stoddart, Memorial University

Session Chair: Stephanie Sodero, Memorial University

Presentations:

**1. Julie Hagan, Laval University; Louis Guay, Laval University**

*Global environmental governance at city scale: A qualitative analysis of actions towards biodiversity and climate change in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver*

Cities have emerged as important players in global environmental governance. They offer local answers to global issues such as biodiversity conservation (Curitiba Declaration on Cities and Biodiversity, 2007) as well as mitigation and adaptation to climate change (World Mayors Council on Climate Change, 2005). Bulkeley (2013) noted that, as attention shifted from the supranational to the sub-national level, issues of justice tended to be overlooked. Does this observation apply to Canadian cities? How is environmental justice articulated at city scale in Canada? To answer these questions, we undertook an extensive qualitative analysis of gray literature (reports, policies, plans, guidelines, etc.) issued by three major Canadian cities: Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. We coded and analyzed data using a conceptual framework inspired by environmental justice theories. Our results go beyond the liberal conceptions of justice (distributive, procedural) to include recognition – of minority groups, but also of different types of expertise (including experiential knowledge) – and democratic participation to the definition of priorities and actions. Furthermore, our results show the role of cities at the intersection between supranational, national and sub-local (neighborhoods, communities, etc.) levels of governance and highlight the potential of city-level actors to bridge knowledge gaps and boundaries across levels of governance.

**2. David B. Tindall, University of British Columbia; Mark Stoddart, Memorial University**

*Social Network Structure and Perceptions about Environmental Social Movement Organizations in Climate Change Policy*

What is the role of Environmental Social Movement Organizations (ESMOs) in climate change policy debates? We used mixed methods analysis to examine qualitative interview data, and social network data from a representative sample of policy actors in Canada, we examine the multiple roles that ESMOs are perceived to be playing within climate politics. We compare the narratives provided by actors about ESMOs, with the descriptions provided by these different theories, and consider how narratives vary by the sectoral location of different policy actors, and by their location within a policy network.

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### 3. **Georgia Piggot, University of British Columbia**

*Getting to Zero: Organizational Responses to British Columbia's Carbon Neutral Policy*

Climate change policies are proliferating at a local and regional level. Within this landscape, organizational climate change action is shifting from voluntary to mandated, and organizations are grappling with new pressures to reduce their environmental impact. This presentation explores organizational responses to climate change policy, through a case study of 128 organizations who achieved carbon neutrality in British Columbia, Canada. I study the strategies that organizations adopted over a five year period from the policy inception, using survey data and a content analysis of 629 annual reports. This research sheds light on the emerging discipline of carbon management in organizations, and explicates the social processes underpinning the adoption and diffusion of environmental strategies.

### 4. **Raymond Murphy, University of Ottawa**

*Governance and Anthropogenic Climate Change*

In his book entitled *The Politics of Climate Change*, Giddens (2009) argues that the state must intervene in the market to institutionalize polluter-pays principles through full cost pricing, incorporating externalities, assurance bonds to insure costs that might arise later, a carbon tax, feed-in tariffs, etc. It has to ensure a progressive reduction of carbon emissions. He points to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and New Zealand as having accomplished those goals. This paper seeks to push the argument further by investigating the hypothesis that social democratic governments typically achieve more in dealing with climate change than neo-liberal governments. To examine the balance between economic prosperity and a clean environment, incentives versus sacrifice, economic growth and degrowth theories, it will also analyze whether social democratic governments do enough according to scientific evidence about what needs to be done. The paper is not limited to problem-solving governance and progression, and also examines problem-maintenance governance resulting in regression, which is important in democratic governance alternating between right and left of centre. It will reconceptualize neo-liberal governments as plutodemocratic, using concepts of social democracy and plutodemocracy as ideal types - reference markers to better understand gradations and social relations. Empirically the paper will compare northern Europe with North America. It will also draw on intracountry comparisons: Obama's climate initiatives versus the Koch Brothers sponsored Republican Congress resistance; Alberta under the NDP and under the Conservatives; New Zealand's Labour government when Giddens made his reference with the subsequent National conservative government; Australia's social democratic Labour Party's implementation of a carbon tax and the centre-right Liberal Party's abolition. If the hypothesis is correct, it implies that climate change must not be seen as a unique problem, but instead as a broader challenge of governance.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT: DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES AND RESISTANCE

Session Code: SDRC\_1c

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-129

This session invites papers on the sociology of development, broadly defined. Works examining, but not limited to, the technological, cultural, political and economic dimensions of development, the effects of the interplay of local and global processes and actors on development and social change, the significance of class, gender, and race/ethnicity in the causes and consequences of development, alternative development projects pursued by grassroots movements and/or states, and new theoretical approaches and conceptions of development, are all invited.

Session Organizers: Hans Baker, University of Guelph; Jasmin Hristov, McMaster University; Amm Quamruzzaman, McGill University

Session Chair: Andrew Dawson, Glendon College at York University

Presentations:

**1. Christina Morgan, Mount Royal University; Shelley Jones, Royal Roads University**

*Expanded capabilities, agency, and empowerment for women through participatory research: A consideration of two cases studies from rural Uganda*

Morgan and Jones draw upon Sen's (1999) capabilities approach to interpret how participatory research, interwoven with critical pedagogy (Freire, 1970), has impacted women in two different rural Ugandan communities. Morgan and Jones worked on independent research projects with women in rural Uganda in different contexts and at different times, but discovered when they first met that their research and findings shared many ideological and methodological approaches. In addition, they discovered that both their studies had resulted in the participants' establishment of local microfinancing projects that took root and expanded beyond the studies themselves. Morgan's research explored the impacts of participatory adult education interventions on the development of capability and agency of rural widowed women living in economically disadvantaged situations. Jones led an adult literacy class whose agenda was driven by the women's interest in learning small business skills. The eight women who regularly attended the class then established a small "self-help" microfinance project, which has expanded significantly in terms of membership over the past 11 years. Both studies indicate that involvement with participatory research can provide opportunities for women in contexts of poverty, marginalization, and vulnerability to expand their capabilities, increase their agency and become more empowered in their communities.

**2. Samuel Cohn, Texas A and M University; Michael Upchurch, Texas A & M University; Hannah Rahaman, Texas A & M University; Justin Vogl, Texas A & M University**

*The Technological Basis of Egalitarian Economic Growth: Lessons From Nineteenth Century Norwegian Development*

This paper offers an alternative to the view that high technology promotes development and low technology inhibits development. We differentiate between monopoly technology and accessible technology. Monopoly technology produces growth by producing monopoly rents. As a byproduct, it also produces substantial inequality both within nations and globally. Accessible technology produces growth without monopoly simply by increasing the volume of production in a lucrative business.

We illustrate this first with a consideration of successful agrarian based development in the core that was based on agricultural products that were not particularly monopolized. We then move to a detailed consideration of fishing in nineteenth century Norway. Norway's economic development

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was heavily dependent on proceeds from fishing exports. Norwegian fishing had a distinctive technology that made it particularly low tech and egalitarian. It produced substantial wealth for the nation while producing very little social inequality. This technical basis of growth became a precondition for egalitarian nature of the Norwegian welfare state. We close with a consideration of non-technical determinants of societal inequality – and what conditions have to exist for accessible technology to be effective.

### 3. **Ken Caine, University of Alberta**

*Challenging the Sustainable Development Goals: Indigenous self-government, culture and the environment in Northern Canada*

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are highly touted as a new and improved approach to addressing social, ecological and economic concerns. Drawing on critical development studies literature on ecocracy and technocracy (including Pope Francis' important Encyclical Letter addressing climate change, capitalism and nature), alternative sustainability approaches and research that I have been undertaking in the Canadian North, I problematize the SDG approach to development. I utilize research findings and current case studies from an Aboriginal community implementing self-government to inform a culture-centred approach to sustainable development.

### 4. **Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto Mississauga**

*On the track to EU membership": Manufacturing Support for Managed Globalisation?*

In the 1990s, some analysts voiced an opinion that post-socialist countries of Eastern and Central Europe had gone from subjugation to Soviet regime to subjugation to a neo-liberal regime of capitalist globalisation. During that decade, ten post-socialist countries became candidates for membership in the European Union, eight joining in 2004 and the remaining two in 2007.

EU membership implies acceptance of the Union's declared goal of "managed globalisation," wherein international flows of capital, labour and commodities are bound by some degree of regulation meant to produce a growing knowledge economy, simultaneous flexibility and security of labour, and - at some unspecified point in the future - full employment.

This paper reviews question wording and result of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer surveys, conducted in these ten countries at the behest of the European Commission 2001-2004. Selected survey modules - economic issues, politics, and international relations with the EU - are reviewed.

The goal of the review is to examine whether questions were selected and framed in ways that would systematically produce "integrationist" outcomes, i.e. show support for joining the EU and for its declared developmental goal, thus blurring the line between research and propaganda.

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## TECHNOLOGY AND RESURGENCE IN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

Session Code: InSRC\_4

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-104

Nishnaabeg scholar Leanne Simpson believes that: resistance and resurgence are not only our response to colonialism, they are our only responsibility in the face of colonialism© resurgence is our original instruction' (Simpson, 2011, p.66). Technology has been called a two-edged sword because it can foster both settler colonialism and Indigenous community resurgence. Papers in this session will address the following questions: How are Indigenous communities using technology for resurgence and/or resistance? How can remote Indigenous communities use technologies to have more control over their education and health services? In what ways are technologies being used to hamper Indigenous resurgence efforts?

Session Organizers: Rob McMahon, University of Alberta; Susan O'Donnell, University of New Brunswick

Session Chair:

Presentations:

1. **Susan O'Donnell, University of New Brunswick; Brian Beaton, University of New Brunswick**

*An overview of digital technology adoption in remote and northern Indigenous communities*

In a related project, we developed a "whole community" understanding of how remote Indigenous communities adopt digital technologies for community, social and economic development. Our approach runs counter to technology adoption models that focus on "individual" and "household" metrics. Instead we focus on the links between digital technology adoption and community activities in small remote Indigenous communities. Our understanding is that technology is adopted within a broader ecology of community support making it possible for these tools to be available for community members.

Our paper includes an analysis of the role of community organizations, services and activities in these communities. The interactions that take place in these public spaces in remote, northern Indigenous communities are central to everyday live. These organizations meet many essential needs, provide sustainable local employment and support community, social, political and economic development. The buildings and spaces are places for people to gather and share news, stories and ideas both in person and online.

Using our whole community perspectives we review a broad range of research on how remote and northern Indigenous communities are adopting and effectively using digital technologies. The paper will provide a new way of understanding the use of digital technologies in these communities.

2. **Ashley Julian, University of New Brunswick**

*Thinking Seven Generations ahead: Mi'kmaq Language Resurgence in the face of Settler Colonialism*

Colonialism has assimilated and suppressed Indigenous languages across Mi'kmaq Territory on the Eastern coast of Canada. Language learners and linguists' now see the need for a resurgence of Indigenous languages across Turtle Island, North America. The continued influences of assimilation by white privileged have systematically suppressed Aboriginal identity, Indigenous languages and cultures resulting in a need for resurgence and revitalization. Thus, the rehabilitation and acts of renewal and remembrance, through relationship building with the land, are the foundations to language resurgence (Corntassel, 2012; Alfred & Corntassel, 2005; Simpson, 2011). In this paper, the

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shared stories about language resurgence in the face of settler colonialism is discussed in a desired-based lens (Tuck, 2009) and include rich narratives from four Mi'kmaw speakers. Based on the four conversations, their messages on languages are to bring back the old ways, teach verbally to educate the Mi'kmaq language, make learning Mi'kmaq fun and exciting using technology, and to build language nests within our Mi'kmaq communities to keep the language alive for the next seven generations to come.

### 3. **Rob McMahon, University of Alberta; Susan Ladouceur, University of Alberta; Fay Fletcher, University of Alberta; Alicia Hibbert, University of Alberta; Therese Salenieks, University of Alberta**

*Exploring Indigenous Community Informatics: Community-Engaged Technology Research with Buffalo Lake Metis Settlement*

Researchers from the Metis Settlements Life Skills Journey Project (MSLSJ) at the University of Alberta and Buffalo Lake Metis Settlement (BLMS) are investigating how people living in Metis communities are adopting and using new technologies. Community-based and university-based researchers are learning how people in BLMS might use technologies to support community development and economic growth. In this presentation we discuss the process and findings of this collaborative research initiative. We reflect on some ways that a Community Informatics research process (Gurstein, 2000) used in a First Nations context through the First Nations Innovation project at the University of New Brunswick (Whiteduck, Beaton, Burton & O'Donnell, 2012) translates in the context of a Metis Settlement community.

The first part of our presentation describes how we designed our research as a two-way reciprocal learning process aimed at building capacity and knowledge together. This involved the team jointly developing research instruments, tools and a process to conduct interviews with a representative sample of community members. This work was designed to both learn about local technology use in the community and to inform a follow-up targeted research project with the community.

The second part of our presentation summarizes key findings from our interviews. We discuss some ways that members of BLMS are using digital technologies to meet self-determined development goals. We also consider how to use our findings for both academic and community outcomes, potentially involving youth at the annual MSLSJ camp through participatory video projects and/or workshops on cyber-bullying.

### 4. **Katie Boudreau, Carleton University**

*#IdleNoMore across borders: Twitter-mediated transnational Indigenous anti-colonial solidarities*

Transnational indigenous anti-colonial solidarities have immense potential for consolidating power for action, decolonizing our approaches to recognition, and supporting people and communities to cope with the legacies and current realities of settler colonialism. Various uses of the Internet mediate many such relationships. This paper considers the case of expressions of transnational solidarity via Twitter during the Idle No More movement, which emerged in December 2012. Tweets using the hashtag #idlenomore were gathered during part of the maintenance period of the movement, July 3rd-August 2nd, 2013. The paper also draws on interviews collected in 2009 with indigenous Palestinian activists. Of 1650 tweets gathered, there were 224 tweets in which the primary identity-related reference was to transnational solidarities outside of Canada, and 109 within Canada. Tweets are analyzed for references to transnational solidarity and anti-colonialism, with an eye to two questions: What relationships did tweeters draw between their respective identities, struggles and histories? And, did tweeters reference differences, particularly in terms of intersectionalities? I argue that such analyses are useful for expanding knowledge for honing strategies for furthering indigenous struggles, particularly toward broadening solidarity work, engaging in fruitful ways with difference, and in (re-)orienting struggles for recognition and connection.



# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## THEORIZING PLACE

Session Code: The\_6

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-107

How is place changing today? In this roundtable, we welcome contemporary challenges in place-making, with a focus on the relationship between individuals and communities to place and history. The purpose of the roundtable will be to further develop Place as a concept, a tool for understanding strategic sociocultural frames such as time-horizons, cycles, and imagined geography-determined political divisions. Surprisingly, with only a few exceptions, place is rarely taken up as an object of investigation in sociology. Even in geography, critical and phenomenological approaches to space as relational have been strongly resisted by approaches that consider place as a neutral container for social action and interaction. Against such a current, this roundtable proposes to illuminate the dynamics of how places as landscapes facilitate or buffer change. There are growing public demands for, on the one hand, innovation in place-making and, on the other hand, stewardship of the environment. These concerns around places and environments are emerging as a nexus within shared preoccupations across a multicultural society, which includes a complex range of Aboriginal, settler and diasporic communities and histories.

Session Organizers: Rob Shields, University of Alberta; Mickey Vallee, University of Lethbridge

Session Chair:

Presentations:

### 1. **Jim Conley, Trent University**

*Places of engagement*

I theorize place using Laurent Thévenot's regimes of engagement, extending his concept of a regime of familiarity. In this regime people and objects are arranged, modified and coordinated by actors for their personal "ease". These "customized, tamed, or domesticated" possessions and surroundings are critical to the maintenance of a "distributed personality" (Thévenot 2001, 1994). Research on opposition to a planned road through greenspace in a small Canadian city suggests that familiar engagements also include less active, aesthetic appropriation of public places that are neither objects of personal usage, nor modified by the actor. Such places produce experiences ease or being "at home". Research about the road dispute also highlights the tensions between place in the expanded regime of familiarity and space in the regimes of planned action and of justification. The theoretical argument is also illustrated by examples from literature.

### 2. **Michael Granzow, University of Alberta**

*Urban Agriculture and the Production of Place*

Urban agriculture (UA) broadly refers to the production, processing and distribution of food in urban and peri-urban areas. Once relegated to interstitial urban spaces, UA is gaining prominence in cities around the world as a response to problems of food insecurity, environmental decline, and social injustice. More than a collection of food growing practices and strategies, UA represents a shift in the way people think about, negotiate, and practice the city and the urban. The UA landscape extends beyond the fences of community gardens and backyard chicken coops to entangle an increasing assortment of spaces and places – local and global; public and private; real and imagined. Considering examples from the Global North, I use the resurgence of UA as a lens through which to consider reconfigurations of place, nature and publics in the city. I ask, how can we understand UA in a way that goes beyond mere description or activism to critically grasp it as a contingent moment in the production of cities and urban spaces?

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### 3. **Ondine Park, MacEwan University**

*Feeling Wrong in the the Production of Space, Time, and the Body*

In this paper, I will consider ways in which place, temporality, and the body are mutually made or unmade, activated or suppressed, meaning-imbued or meaning-deprived unevenly in processes of dislocation and reconfiguration—specifically in the process of moving homes. This paper extends theories of spatialization (that space is an ongoing social production) to include considerations of time and the ways in which time layers with space at the site of the experience of the body in order to render place. Specifically, I am interested in considering what I am contingently describing as “wrong feelings”: The experience of having an unexpected and unwelcome affective response to a place-time/in a place-time and, in turn, the place/time having the wrong feel and mobilizing the wrong feelings.

### 4. **Rob Shields, University of Alberta**

*Cultural topologies of Ambivalence, Traumatic Affect and Place.*

Temporalities have complex relationships with types of place and space and spatialization in general. It considers the problem of ambivalence in and toward places such as suburban neighbourhoods, in contrast to highly charged places associated with historical trauma. These will be considered under the rubric of cultural topology, moving from Lefebvre's Rhythmanalysis to Bakhtin's chronotope to time-space as a lived cultural topology and virtuality. This paper explores the relationship between the temporal and spatial qualities of place and emplaced social action, on one hand, and affect on the other.

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### ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1 5:15pm – 6:15pm  
Location: Science A-124A

The CSA Environmental Research Cluster brings together a diverse network of sociologists whose research helps us better understand the social causes and consequences of environmental issues, and provides insight into transitions towards ecological and social sustainability. Since its launch in 2011, the Environment Research Cluster has become a vibrant epistemic community that helps bring together accomplished environmental scholars and graduate students in the area. This research cluster will have its annual meeting at Congress 2016 to provide an overview of recent activities and next steps, and also provide space for open discussion. New and returning participants are welcome!

### SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1 5:15pm – 6:15pm  
Location: Science A-129

The Sociology of Development Research Cluster Meeting will address cluster business and committees for 2016-2017 and discuss initial plans for the cluster's sessions at CSA 2017 at Ryerson University in Toronto. Volunteers for cluster coordinator, conference committee, and student paper award committee will be needed. Please bring your friends and graduate students so we can try to grow the RC and build a larger network of development sociologists in Canada.

### SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1 5:15pm – 6:15pm  
Location: Science A-119

This short meeting will discuss possible sessions for next year, and return to the issue of replacing the current co-organizers. Getting the web site operative also will be discussed. Additional items for discussion are most welcome – please add these to the agenda at the beginning of the meetings.

Session Organizers: Monica Boyd, University of Toronto; Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### TEACHING PRACTICE CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

5:15pm – 6:15pm

Location: Science A-109

The CSA Teaching Practice Cluster promotes and supports teaching excellence in all its forms. We welcome all sociologists who are interested in teaching sociology from first year through graduate school. As more and more post-secondary institutions across Canada are creating faculty positions focused on teaching, this cluster will also provide this growing body of sociologists an opportunity to share ideas and promote common interests. This cluster is focused on, but is not limited to: offering workshops and professional development activities to promote and support teaching excellence in sociology, acting as a conduit to bring together teaching sociologists to share their experiences, and building on best practices and promoting the value of teaching at Canada's colleges and universities.

This is our second year in the CSA and at Congress and we warmly welcome anyone interested in teaching sociology to join us at our sponsored sessions and at our cluster business meeting. To receive advance information on the meeting and on any planned social events for cluster members at Congress, please consider joining our mailing list at <http://listserve.wlu.ca/mailman/listinfo/csateachingcluster>. We hope to see you in Calgary!

### WOMEN'S CAUCUS

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

5:15pm – 6:15pm

Location: Science A-106

The Women's Caucus is an opportunity in CSA for all women who are members of CSA to reflect together on the diverse and shared features of our lives and professional work as women in a patriarchal world. Its collaborative thinking helps to identify ways to act and change harmful, discriminatory and biased practices, especially within scholarly institutions and to identify emerging issues and possible solutions to them.

Co-Chairs: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University & Ann Denis, University of Ottawa

### WORK, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

5:15pm – 6:15pm

Location: Science A-147

This research cluster brings together scholars studying various dimensions of work, professions and occupations. This year the cluster is sponsoring 6 sessions with 22 papers. We are also co-sponsoring two joint sessions with the feminist research cluster. For more information about our cluster, visit our website, or contact the cluster liaison, Tracey Adams (see participant index). All cluster members, and others interested in this research field, are welcome to attend the cluster meeting.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

5:00pm – 7:00pm

Location: Energy Environment Experiential Learning Building (EEEL)

This event is hosted by the University of Calgary and the Canadian Federation of the Humanities and Social Sciences.

### UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI RECEPTION

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 1

6:00pm – 8:00pm

Location: Bianca Room (MacEwan Conference and Event Centre)

This reception is open to University of Toronto affiliates, friends, and alumni

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## CULTURE AND EVERYDAY LIFE III

Session Code: SCRC\_2c

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-119

Everyday life can seem banal but contains great significance. In everyday life, culture plays a role in how individuals think and feel, the beliefs they hold, the habits they form, their interactions, and their strategies for action. This session, organized on behalf of the Sociology of Culture Research Cluster, explores the ways in which culture both shapes everyday life and is also constructed by it.

Session Organizer: Allyson Stokes, University of Texas

Session Chair: Diana Miller, University of Toronto

Presentations:

### 1. **Martin Hand, Queen's University; Michelle Gorea, Queen's University**

*Cultures of Personal Analytics: reshaping the temporalities of everyday life?*

This paper explores how the phenomenon of self-tracking is shaping, and being shaped by, the temporal contexts of everyday life. The spread of 'self-tracking' devices has become a recent focus of research into 'personal' analytics (e.g. Lupton 2014), but there has been little qualitative analysis of the cultural contexts in which such devices are ordinarily used, how the data is interpreted and shared by individuals, and how such data relates to existing cultural practices of temporal scheduling and coordination in everyday life. This paper shows how such devices are becoming integrated with established ways of marking and making time (clocks, calendars), are being used to explicitly manage time, and are ambiously shaping 'lived time' in diverse ways that constitute 'cultures of personal analytics'. As part of a SSHRC funded program into the contours of 'iTime', the data used here is in-depth interviews (N=30) with students aged 18-24. Preliminary analysis reveals continuities between existing temporal practices, and significant novel trajectories encouraging users to (a) rethink and reshape their conception and organization of everyday time (b) share their data across social media to regulate personal time, (c) meet new expectations about the organization of daily life produced through the tracked data.

### 2. **Diana Miller, University of Toronto**

*Doing Gender and the Gendered Habitus: Theorizing Gender Resistance in a Music Scene*

Bourdieu's concept of "habitus" and West and Zimmerman's "doing gender" perspective make highly compatible theoretical assumptions: namely, that practice occurs as a situated flow of activity rather than a series of carefully considered actions, and that social actors are not always fully aware of their motivations, dispositions, and orientation. Using 28 qualitative interviews and 40 instances of fieldwork in the contemporary folk music scene in Toronto, this paper demonstrates that work on the habitus and doing gender also conceptually improve each other. Bourdieu's concept of habitus theorizes power and social structure in ways that are missing from the doing gender perspective. And, the doing gender perspective improves Bourdieu's concept of habitus by nuancing our understanding of the gendered aspects of situated practice. By focusing on cases of atypical gender presentation among folkies—men doing femininity and women doing masculinity—I argue that theorizing a gendered habitus which underlies situated doings of gender provides the clearest picture of gendered practice and resistance within social structures.

### 3. **Ondine Park, MacEwan University**

*Imagining the Suburb as Everyday and its Liberatory Potentiality*

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

In this paper, I consider whether “the suburb” is ordinary and if so, whether it might also be a site of everyday life in the enriched sense suggested by critical theories of the everyday in which the everyday is understood as the site, which, in its ordinariness, is the fertile ground from which political and social engagement emerge. This is an important intervention because some theorists of the everyday, like Maurice Blanchot in particular, explicitly rule out places like the suburb as supporting everyday life. This is to say that the suburb is imagined as incapable of supporting the conditions out of which might emerge political and particularly liberatory consciousness and action. It is my contention, however, that this now-dominant form of living can and must be understood as a site of the everyday in order to appreciate the meaning and implications of its ordinariness and its potentialities for otherwiseness. In my consideration, I take up the suburb as a spatial production through a critical theory of space: The suburb is, in an ongoing process, dialectically produced through the reciprocal interaction of the material and lived elements with the suburban imaginary. This imaginary informs how we come to expect or know the suburb prior to, in concert with, or despite our direct experience of it. I focus on the imaginary, interpreting a number of creative visual works as cultural evocations of the suburban imaginary. I will look at recent comics/graphic novels and gallery-exhibited art. I approach the creative works as at once re-iterating and re-enforcing the “obviousness” of the suburban imaginary while also helping to accomplish the tasks of defamiliarizing the suburb and of re-directing perception so that the imaginary through which we perceive the suburb can be made more apparent, and thus open to inquiry and, possibly, alteration.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## DISASTERS AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Session Code: ES\_1a

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-109

Natural, technical, and intentional disasters are increasingly part of the social landscape, resulting in rising social and financial costs. Given that disasters typically impact not only individuals, but also the larger communities, involving these wider communities in our understandings and research explorations of disasters is particularly relevant. This session welcomes, but is not limited to, papers on the following topics prior to, during, and post-disasters: community responses; community inter-organizational coordination; community outreach and initiatives, including community-involved emergency preparedness initiatives; individuals, families, and wider community support; knowledge mobilization; and community-engaged disaster research approaches, methods, and strengths.

Session Organizers: Eva A. Bogdan, University of Alberta; Timothy Haney, Mount Royal University; Caroline McDonald-Harker, Mount Royal University; Stephanie Sodero, Memorial University

Session Chair: Caroline McDonald-Harker, Mount Royal University

Presentations:

### **1. Isabelle Sinclair, Mount Royal University**

*Gendering the Flood: Examining Heterosexual Spousal Experiences during the 2013 Calgary Flood*

Little sociological research exists to date on 2013 Calgary flood. Using interview data from 50 flooded Calgary residents this research will examine how gender difference affects how men and women discuss the disaster and its aftermath. Specifically the research examines how heterosexual spouses reflected differently on their experiences during and after the flood. The analysis reveals the male spouses spoke more commonly about failed flood preparation and future flood protection methods-- like water diversion tactics, utilizing dams and building berms-- while female spouses focus much more on the emotional turmoil the disaster caused and the overwhelming stress and trauma they and their families experienced. Moreover, the research exposes not just gender differences in how heterosexual couples discuss the 2013 Flood, but also vast differences in value orientations.

### **2. Kathryn Wells, Mount Royal University**

*Redefining Basic Needs For Families: A Qualitative Analysis Of Services Provided After The Flood*

The literature on families in disaster currently leaves many questions unanswered with regard to their basic needs during and after a disaster. This study fills that gap using focus group data conducted with service providers one year after the 2013 Southern Alberta Flood in High River, AB. My analysis looks at the basic needs of families during and after the disaster event. It also asks how families and service providers define basic needs and whether there is a discrepancy between definitions. Findings suggest that there is a discrepancy between family needs and what service providers made available and offered. My analysis utilizes Family Stress Theory to contribute a new perspective on family basic needs during and after a disaster like the 2013 Southern Alberta flood. This paper provides important research findings that point to a major discrepancy between family needs and the resources offered to them by community service providers. These findings have important implications for attempts to best assist families both during and after disasters, and makes important contributions to the existing literature in this area.

### **3. Tanysha Stamper, Mount Royal University**

*Like Rubber - Bouncing Back: The Impact of Income on Redevelopment and Resiliency*



## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

More sociological research is still needed on the 2013 Southern Alberta Flood. Using interview data from 50 flood effected residents of Calgary, this research examines flood victims perceptions of resilience in relation to their income. Specifically this research will investigate the wealth disparity between participants, and how this contributed to participant's perspectives of resiliency. The research observes three levels of resiliency in which participants categorized their perceptions of resilience including: (I) personal resilience, (II) community and neighborhood resilience, and (III) City and Province resilience. This analysis displays a multifaceted dynamic between participants' conceptualization of their three levels of resiliency and how they perceive the government as a helpful agent in contributing to these varying levels of resiliency. This research exposes the complexity of resilience unique to the eclectic communities of Calgary and how differences in income greatly impact participants' perceptions of individual and community resilience.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## ELITES AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN CANADA

Session Code: PS\_1

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-107

The growing focus on the work of so-called institutional activists, policy entrepreneurs, elite activists and insiders reflects new directions in the study of social movements. It does so by emphasizing the role of supply-side (or top-down) social change processes, and by challenging the distinction between an 'insider' and an 'outsider'. Elites can include professional activists and established group leaders, politicians, members of government agencies and members of the business community. There are both optimistic and pessimistic perspectives on the role of elites in social change projects. On the one hand, they may work to promote outsider causes and produce important policy changes, but on the other hand, they might work to co-opt challengers, or undermine independent citizen organizing. This session investigates the relationship between grassroots activism and elite activism in Canada especially how elite activism and mobilization extend, challenge or support existing theories of social movements.

Session Organizer and Chair: David Pettinicchio, University of Toronto

Presentations:

### **1. Judith Taylor, University of Toronto**

*Biography as Strategy: Understanding NAC's history through its Presidents*

Building on prior work on NGOs, biography and strategy (Taylor 2007), this research indicates that much can be learned about the birth, midlife and death of a social movement organization by mapping the biography and strategies of the organization's leaders. This study analyzes interviews with past presidents of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women, Canada's most formidable contemporary feminist organization (1971-2006), indicating the connection between the biography of the presidents and the phases of the organization. This mapping complicates more facile understandings of the organization, its challenges and stresses, and enables a decidedly different (and less politically tethered) narrative about NAC's life and death than has yet been permitted. In so doing, this project also contributes to theorizing that allows for the significance of both political actors and organizational processes.

### **2. Max Chewinski, The University of British Columbia**

*Knots that Strain & Threads that Bind: NGO-Grassroots Dynamics in the Movement Web Challenging Canadian Resource Extractivism*

The predominant NGOization thesis typically describes NGO-grassroots relationships as disconnected, with the former engaging in hegemonic social formations, the apolitical delivery of services, and shifting accountability structures that alter agendas for social change. By utilizing a hermeneutic phenomenological approach, and in conducting nine in-depth and semi-structured interviews with two NGOs and two grassroots groups working within this field, the objective of this paper is to complicate theories of NGOization by magnifying the threads and knots that comprise the social movement web challenging Canadian resource extractivism. In light of three knots that create tensions and feelings of ambivalence between NGOs and grassroots groups, my findings suggest that they are bound together in this web through three main threads. This paper asserts that studies on NGOization would benefit from the relational understanding of collective action provided by social movement studies, including the conceptual tools offered through resource mobilization and framing theories.

### **3. Kyle Willmott, Simon Fraser University**

*Elites and Everyday 'Taxpayers': Exploring the Politics of Taxpayer Groups*

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Taxpayer groups are liberal political advocacy organizations that are present in a growing number of states and sub-national jurisdictions. They operate according to a simple strategic imperative: provide what Foucault (2008) called “permanent political criticism” of any exercise of governing. Little academic work has been conducted on these groups and the work they do to organize political thought and knowledge production at multiple scales of governance. This paper maps the organizational structure of taxpayer groups, the networks of elites with which they collaborate, and theorizes their place in the interstices of particular policy and political debates. These groups are of interest because of their claims to represent everyday “taxpayers”. Rather than critiquing the veracity of this claim, I argue that they do significant discursive work in “making up” (Hacking 1986) the very category of political subject that they purport to represent.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## INTERSECTIONS OF MEDIA AND URBAN LIFE

Session Code: MS\_2

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-147

From the proliferation of urban brands and branding to the expansion of smartphones with location-based applications, contemporary media have a profound effect on cities and urban life. On the one hand, they mediate new urban identities, socialities, and events, potentially 'energizing' urban communities. On the other hand, they are bound up with new forms of social and cultural inequality, commodification, and modes of surveillance. This session will emphasize the multiple, and often contradictory ways in which recent developments a wide range of media (from outdoor advertising to mobile social media) interface with and co-shape various aspects of urban social and cultural life.

Session Organizer and Chair: Sonia Bookman, University of Manitoba

Presentations:

### **1. Cheryl Martens, Universidad de las Americas and Bournemouth University**

*Brands, class, sports and the shopping mall: A look at how football fans in Quito participate in branded spaces*

This paper starts from the premise that urban spaces are branded spaces (Moor, 2003). There are few urban spaces as highly branded as the context of the shopping mall, where we are surrounded by brands at every point in our journey, from the outdoor and indoor signage, to the carefully crafted branded experiences in cafes and shops that we pass and enter. Within this context, however, consumption is increasingly intertwined with hobbies and interests such as sporting events and music. In the context of Ecuadorian society, the shopping mall can be seen as generating new dynamics of spectatorship, in public spaces where masses of viewers not only receive advertising messages as they watch games and music on the big screen, but actively participate in the construction of brands, wearing many of the same brands and models being advertised and/or on show. Based on an ethnographic study of Quicentro Shopping Mall, this paper examines the highly mediated interactions of consumers as they gather to view (and to be seen watching) football matches. The paper also explores how these interactions vary according to social class and the generation of new community experiences.

### **2. Sonia Bookman, University of Manitoba**

*Neighbourhood Branding and Counter-branding in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside*

This paper explores some of the ways in which Vancouver's Downtown Eastside is being produced, performed, and challenged through processes of neighbourhood branding and counter-branding. It draws on material from a collaborative research project conducted over the past three years.

Taken up by entrepreneurial cities, urban branding involves an emphasis on image promotion as a strategy for local economic development. Such schemes include, for example, the 30-year effort by the City of Vancouver to promote a "Japanese Village" as a revitalization program in the DTES. Since 2010, this scheme was reinvented by way of a new process involving state-of-the-art participatory planning measures. Recent branding efforts, however, have been met with various kinds of opposition, including counter-branding activity supported by coalitions of arts communities, academics, Japanese-Canadian activists, and other community leaders.

Counter-branding is conceptualized here as more than a symbolic mode of resistance. It involves the development of platforms designed to enable a range of "alternative actions" and mobilize "local enthusiasms" to achieve "a more equal and inclusive practice of urban life" (Julier 2011: 214). In the case of the DTES, this takes the form of linkages between different communities and the area's

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overlapping histories of displacement and human rights struggle in order to reframe the DTES as an important site of human rights achievement with the aim of forwarding the Right to Remain.

### **3. Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University; Mireille Lalancette, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières**

*Positive attack" Ads: Celebrity, Style and Strategy in the 2015 Federal Election*

Examining campaign strategies, ads, and media coverage we discuss how the notion of celebrity was itself a discursive operator in the 2015 federal election. From its official beginning (the "dropping of the writ"), Stephen Harper framed the campaign as "more than a popularity contest" - flagging the notion of charisma and celebrity as powerful forces of influence on the electorate. By taking up flash and popularity as negative attributes on Trudeau's part (especially as articulated around the trope of his youthful hair), the Conservative campaign inadvertently injected what we call a "positive attack" strategy that allowed celebrity to become a legitimate theme as signifier of change, progress, and hope. As well as focussing on the length of the campaign, media coverage put the emphasis on the filiation between Trudeau and his father, naturalizing his path to power. Trudeau's own use of "direct" modes of communication - selfies, tweets, etc - and resonances of celebrity linked to his parents cultivated the intimacy that is one aspect of celebrity and its public. Post- election media coverage (in Vogue, Paris Match, etc.) indicates the media "take up" of this celebrity posturing. More broadly, this paper contributes to the growing body of literature about celebrity, politics, and communication strategies.

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### RESEARCH ON AND WITH CHILDREN AND YOUTH I: RESEARCH ETHICS AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

Session Code: CYRC\_2a

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-121

The first of two sessions on the challenges and opportunities associated with doing research on and with children and youth, this session showcases innovative research strategies and techniques used to better understand children, childhood, and youth. The papers contribute reflections on how childhood and youth studies researchers variously position themselves in, and negotiate with, philosophical, institutional, and youth-centred approaches to research and associated ethics.

Session Organizers: Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University; Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University; Rebecca Raby, Brock University

Session Chair: Cathlene Hillier, University of Waterloo

Presentations:

#### **1. Jamilee Baroud, University of Ottawa**

*Media literacy research with vulnerable girls: Experience, dilemma, enlightenment and maneuvering the Research Ethics Board*

In this presentation I explore a deep and confronting process of critical self-reflection on my experiences navigating a Research Ethics Board that was uncomfortable with the transgression of power structures in a research design that gave too much power to young female participants, and not enough power to me, in my role as a researcher. I will outline the challenges, fears, and successes of my research on how sexualized media content, parlayed through the hidden curriculum, affects the education and development of preadolescent girls' age eight to ten (Baroud, 2014). I will discuss my concerns on the complex ethical decisions needed to navigate research with preadolescent girls, and I will share the visions I have for a supportive research ethic review. I contend that by excluding preadolescent girls voices, stories, and experiences from research on pop culture media out of fear and 'ethical' concern, we are denying a critical area of learning space that is necessary to truly understand and deconstruct the ways in which girls are positioned in media, school, and society. Such failures risk the silencing of girls and the absence of pedagogical praxis needed to deploy effective and critical analysis of media, education, and youth subjectivities.

#### **2. Valerie Campbell, University of Prince Edward Island**

*Ethics from below: Youth perspectives on ethics and online research methods*

Most young Canadians live a significant portion of their lives online, much of it using mobile devices. This pervasive mobile access to the internet has created new spaces for research with youth. Some scholars argue that ethical considerations for safety, privacy, and confidentiality are similar both online and offline (Elgesem, 2002; Eynon, Schroeder, & Fry, 2009) while others contend that these new forms of online access pose new ethical challenges for researchers (Capurro & Pingel, 2012; Löfberg, 2003; Mann, 2003; Weeden & Williams, 2012). The ethics of online youth research is an emerging field of study and although youth are the group most firmly entrenched in digital spaces; their voices are not evident in existing research. My dissertation work investigates the ethics of online youth research in which the voices of youth are noticeably absent. The project provides opportunities for youth to develop an understanding and awareness of the ethical issues in online activities as well as in the research process. Phase I involves focus groups with youth (aged 16-19) in each of the four Atlantic Provinces. During these interviews, the concept of ethics will be introduced through the informed consent process and by means of a facilitated discussion designed to elicit participant's perspectives and practices around ethics in digital spaces. In particular, participants will

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discuss issues of privacy, confidentiality, and anonymity; core areas of protection in research ethics policies. Participants will then engage in a digital storytelling process to further explain their understanding of the research ethics process. This paper will focus on recruitment of participants using technology, in particular, social media as well as initial participant response to the research questions and methods.

### **3. Michael Adorjan, University of Calgary and University of Hong Kong; Rose Ricciardelli, Memorial University**

*Youth online: Cyber-risk, gender and self-responsibilization*

While adolescence is a perennial period of risk-taking, the internet and advances in communications technology over the last ten years has amplified both opportunities (for identity, intimacy and sociability) and risks (related to privacy, abuse and misunderstandings). Youth are bombarded by messages from parents, peers, law enforcement, teachers, the media and government regarding how to manage risks online. Often youth are encouraged to self-monitor and be responsible for their online actions, this is particularly true of female adolescents, in order to avoid harm from cyberbullying, sexting, and other forms of risk. Extant research, however, has yet to explore how youth are interpreting perpetually evolving cyber-risks, and how they may be receiving and actively resisting societal messages regarding risk management. In this research paper we begin to fill this gap in knowledge by highlighting preliminary findings from focus group discussions with Western Canadian students. We highlight both how youth perceive and experience cyber-risks and how youth understand the role of police and the wider community (e.g. parents and educators) in helping youth respond to cyber-risks. Findings suggest methodological directions for exploring cyber-risk among youth in Canada.

### **4. Miad Ranjbar, McMaster University**

*Adherence to Paradigmatic Traditions: The Role of Philosophy in Social Research with or on Children*

Researchers working with/on children are often divided into those who conduct quantitative or qualitative studies. Those using either approach are often dismissive of the other because of assumed paradigmatic differences between them (Delanty and Strydom 2003; Morgon 2007; Pole 2007). The validity of this assumption, however, remains unsubstantiated as the extent or even the possibility of adherence to these paradigmatic traditions remains unexplored. In this study, the philosophical underpinnings of quantitative and qualitative social research, especially as they pertain to the social study of children, are first delineated. Then, two systematic literature reviews of peer-reviewed articles that report on empirical studies with children as participants published in the past three years are conducted. One review focuses on qualitative studies and the other on quantitative studies. The findings of these reviews suggest that strict adherence to the philosophical underpinnings of quantitative and qualitative social research are nearly impossible as researchers are often forced to break with research traditions that demand a close coupling between ontology, epistemology and methodology. While discussing the applicability of these findings on the knowledge claims made about children in the social sciences, this paper introduces the philosophical framework of pragmatism as an appropriate social research paradigm in the study of children and early childhood.

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## SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION: ENTRY STATUS AND MIGRANT ECONOMIC PROCESSES

Session Code: SMRC\_2a

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-106

Recent economic changes and immigration policy developments underscore the importance of sociological research on contemporary topics of migration such as entry statuses and vulnerabilities, border securitization, migration and racialization, immigrant integration broadly defined (social, economic and political), the impact of ethnic and other types of communities, labour recruitment, economic (in)equalities and/or precarities, trafficking, migration for marriage, refugee populations and past, present and emerging migration policies. The Sociology of Migration Cluster features papers on these topics as well as on other related issues that deal with migration and immigration.

Session Organizers: Monica Boyd, University of Toronto; Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto

Session Chair: Parvinder Hira-Friesen, University of Saskatchewan

Presentations:

### **1. Paloma Villegas, University of Toronto**

*The intersection between sexual harassment/violence and immigration status in the workplace*

In this paper, I examine the intersections of gender-based violence (in this case sexual harassment and sexual assault) with precarious immigration status and precarious work. I draw on data from qualitative interviews conducted in 2009-2010 and 2014-2015 with Mexican precarious status migrants in Toronto Canada. Using a lens of migrant illegalization, that is, the ideas, processes, practices, and actors that work to produce migrant subjects, and their presence in a nation-state, as 'illegal,' I argue that precarious immigration status makes the experience of gender based violence more difficult to counteract. This occurs through the fact that migrants experiencing this form of violence may be afraid to leave their jobs, be fired, and report the situation given the potential loss of employment, income and the possibility of deportation.

### **2. Guliz Akkaymak, Western University**

*A Bourdieuan Analysis of Job Search Experiences of Immigrants to Canada*

Drawing on qualitative interviews, this paper examines the labour market integration experiences of immigrants from Turkey to Canada. Analysis is framed in the context of Bourdieu's theoretical framework in order to understand the ways in which members of certain immigrant groups follow varied integration trajectories. This paper contributes to the literature by first focusing on the experiences of immigrants who arrived with varied levels of education and under different immigration classes, settling in diverse segments of the labour market; and second, by exploring strategies developed to deal with job search challenges. The findings show that capital and habitus traveled with participants from Turkey, and that the intersection of their immigration status with the set of written and unwritten rules of the Canadian labour market and its subfields (both professional and non-professional) shaped their integration experiences.

### **3. Jasmine Thomas, University of Alberta**

*Working Together? Service Provider and Immigrant Perspectives on Labour Market Challenges*

Newcomer Canadians increasingly settle the Prairie Provinces in cities such as Edmonton and Winnipeg. Unfortunately, significant proportions of highly educated immigrants face challenges when searching for career-related employment. Semi-structured interviews with 21 settlement service providers and 38 newcomer professionals in Edmonton, Alberta and Winnipeg, Manitoba illustrate significant obstacles including a lack of credential recognition, racial discrimination and a



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requirement for Canadian experience. Perceptions of these barriers, however, differ depending on which group is responding. Despite common ground between immigrant and service provider perspectives, there are considerable divergences in terms of how to ameliorate these challenges. Drawing from critical race theory and Pierre Bourdieu's forms of capital, I assess the degree to which service providers and immigrants are working together to navigate the local labour markets. Findings illustrate that although service providers are collaborating with newcomers to address immediate challenges, there are considerable mismatches when it comes to addressing root issues of credential devaluation and discrimination against people not born and not educated in Canada. The challenge of conducting advocacy work within the current political and economic climate is considered, concluding with policy implications and future directions for research.

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## MAKINGS OF THE SEXUAL CITIZEN: DISCOURSE, GOVERNMENTALITY AND IDENTITY

Session Code: GS\_1a

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-124A

Sexual citizenship, a more recent scholarly interest, is concerned with the legal, regulatory, and exclusionary dynamics of sexuality, and how they structure belonging/exclusion in political communities. This session concerns itself with the “stuff” of queerness, LGBT\* identity, and representations of particular sexualized individuals and sexual communities. Drawing on Foucauldian, feminist, and identity theory, these authors broadly speak to the construction and contestation of sexuality, and how inclusionary/exclusionary dynamics take shape. Citizenship in this respect may be understood as a variable and contested technology of the self, or of power writ large. These authors examine how sexuality is built, communicated and circulated in a variety of geographic and digital forums. These include Saskatchewanian transgender individuals, a cyber-ethnographic examination of queerness and heteronormativity, homonationalism and Pride Parades, and Netflix original programming.

Session Organizers: Nicole MacInnis, University of Manitoba; Matthew Sanscartier, Carleton University

Session Chair: Nicole MacInnis, University of Manitoba

Presentations:

### **1. Brian Schram, University of Waterloo**

*A New Queer for a New Age*

As we enter into a new era of continuous, technologically-mediated control (Deleuze 1990), queerness has been subsumed by the very power structures that it once contested. Alongside the general loss of public space (Marcuse 2002), queer interaction increasingly unfolds online where it is subject not only to the obscuration and erasure of boundaries, citizenship, and embodied belonging, but also mediation, surveillance, curation, and targeted advertising. Indeed, queerness has become a profitable market space, populated by an ever-expanding array of apps, interfaces, platforms, and their associated micro-economies of extraction. Thus, what once indicated a subversion of the dominant order has been overcoded by economic and technological architectures unique to late stage capitalism. As Galloway (2001) indicates, under the providence of protological control, the future of resistance might require “political tactics drawn from the protological sphere” (151). As such, I argue that destabilizing, repurposing, or hacking these emerging architectures constitutes a new form of political resistance that can be read as “queer”. Drawing on novel cyber-ethnographic data, I focus on the stark contrast between the climate of heteronormative masculinity that surrounds contemporary technocultures, and the potential for hacking to reconstitute queerness as a subversive political act in an increasingly post-geographic, posthuman world.

### **2. Dann Hoxsey, York University**

*'World' Pride and Homonormativity: the creation of the global queer*

I explore Jasbir Puar’s theory of homonationalism and how non-normative sexualities have been used to further a nationalist agenda. Puar’s theory of homonationalism rests on the premise that there is a cohesive normative homosexuality that we can speak of and is, in a sense, a finished product, ready to be shipped to and implemented in a myriad of countries or cultures.

Using homonationalism as an analytic, I suggest that Puar’s discussion moves on to the global imposition of (homo)nationalized sexualities rather quickly. Supposing that there is more to say

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about the connection between a local context and the use of transnational sexualities in the creation of the figurative 'terrorist', I focus on how the homonational subject emerges out of temporal and spatial (i.e. local) contexts.

With a framework of 'the local' in mind I suggest that Pride Parades act as neoliberal spectacles that serve as a contributing link between the development of homonormative sexualities and the deployment of homonational (global) sexual citizenships. More specifically, drawing on Foucault's concept of biopolitics, I discuss how Pride Parades act as a conduit through which neoliberal policies orient non-normative sexualities towards a (homo) normative queer being/experience that serves a nationalist and (global) neoliberal rationale.

### **3. Graham Potts, Trent University**

*Grace and Frankie: contemporary homonationalist constructions in Netflix original productions*

In this paper I look to use queer theory and feminist affect theory to deconstruct notions of sexuality and gender in the television show *Grace and Frankie*. *Grace and Frankie*, I argue, is specifically instructive in that it highlights the national sexual citizenship that Netflix original productions produce, and thus can be read as fostering the conditions of accepted homonormative sexual citizen constructs in the contemporary US setting. I contend that it is instructive to look at this show through a queered lens in order to examine the nationalized gay and/or bi male older sexual subjectivities that are constructed in the show post the Windsor decision in the US. Like in the official and juridical version of Windsor, a largely sexless, upper-class, and white homonormativity is proffered as acceptable for inclusion within normative sexual citizenship, to the exclusion of other queer cartographies of sex-gender. In the show two older white males whom are also business partners in a law office leave their wives after years of having an affair. The couples have long been friends and the initial season follows the lives of the new couple, whom seek to legitimize their relationship through marriage, as well as the two women, whom move in together. While attention has been paid to the construction of lesbian sexual subjects in Netflix original programming through recourse to shows such as *Orange is the New Black*, this paper looks to find the construction of newly normativized gay and bi male sexual subjects in Netflix original programming and what it can mean for constructed contemporary homonormativity within the US.

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## VIOLENCE IN COMPARATIVE AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Session Code: CHRC\_3a

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-129

Large-scale violence varies over place and time and commonly has historical determinants. As a result, comparative and historical analyses offer important insight into violence. The papers in this session consider violence from a comparative-historical perspective.

Session Organizer: Matthew Lange, McGill University

Session Chair: Andrew Dawson, Glendon College at York University

Presentations:

### 1. **Matthew Lange, McGill University**

*Christian Missionaries and Ethnic Violence: A Comparative-Historical Analysis*

This paper explores the long-term impact of missionaries on ethnic violence. It presents a theoretical framework suggesting that missionaries increased the risk of ethnic violence by shaping ethnic consciousness, grievances, and threats. The framework also presents contextual hypotheses proposing that missionary effects depended on four things: the denomination of the missionaries, the extent of missionary competition, overseas colonialism, and the presence of organized world religions. To test the framework, the paper uses statistical methods to explore the relationship between missionary influence prior to 1960 and ethnic violence after 1960. The analysis supports all contextual hypotheses.

### 2. **Nestar Russell, Independent**

*The Milgram-Holocaust Linkage: A Comparative Analysis*

Soon after the publication of Stanley Milgram's Obedience to Authority electric shock experiments, scholars began drawing parallels between his findings and the Nazi perpetration of the Holocaust. The connection has been made so frequently that researchers now term it the Milgram-Holocaust (M-H) linkage. However, because the Obedience studies have been shown to differ in many ways from the Holocaust's finer historical details, more recent literature has forcefully challenged the linkage. In this paper, I will argue that the Obedience studies and the perpetration of the Holocaust actually share one commonality that is so significant it may be capable of negating all the historical differences that separate both events: the shared reliance on formally rational techniques of discovery to achieve a shared end-goal of maximising "ordinary" people's participation in the infliction of harm. More specifically, my archival research into Milgram's unpublished pilot studies reveals the means-to-end learning process he utilised in order to "maximize" ordinary people's participation in the first and most (in)famous official experiment. I argue that these techniques closely parallel those relied upon by the Nazi problem-solvers during the invention of the Holocaust. To be sure, their optimal means to the shared end-goal of maximising ordinary people's participation in harm doing frequently differed (thus the conflicting historical facts). However, drawing on the work of Weber and later Ritzer, I argue for the validity of the M-H linkage through the application of the same formally rational tools to overcome different obstacles to achieve the same end.

### 3. **Marilou Favreau- Léger, Université du Québec à Montréal**

*The Irish Civil War and the British Empire : Considerations on Irish Nationalism, Political Opportunities and Imaginaries*

This presentation discusses the difficulties that emerge in the sociohistorical study of the Irish Civil War (1922-23), following the Irish War of Independence (1919-22) and dividing Irish nationalists on

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the issue of the Anglo-Irish Treaty (1921). This particular case constitutes an obvious example of the inevitable interconnections between academic research and political interests and convictions, and interpretations of the conflict diverge as to whether it was an anti-colonial war, a secession war, a class war, and/or a war between democratic and undemocratic forces... There is much debate around the internal unity of Irish nationalism at the time of the conflict (Regan 2007), which brings into question many interpretative concepts often put forward in analyses of the conflict – such as state legitimization or democracy.

This presentation will thus argue that in order to formulate an adequate causal account of the conflict, it is necessary to take a step back, and examine the conflict within its global historical and geopolitical context. More precisely, it aims to explore the importance for such analyses of acknowledging the specificity of Ireland's situation within the British Empire, as it played a major role in shaping political opportunities and imaginaries for the various actors involved.

#### **4. Alexis N. Brabant, Université du Québec à Montréal**

*Nation state formation and nationalist violence in Myanmar*

This communication wishes to explore the relations between nation state formation – and consolidation – and nationalist violence. Adopting a sociohistorical perspective, it aims to expose the particularities of the case of Myanmar – formerly colonized by the British, and annexed as an autonomous province to India. This nation state indeed offers many interesting specificities regarding its geopolitical position, demographic composition, and its colonial and local authorities' management of sociopolitical and interethnic conflicts.

It thus presents many challenges to dominant sociopolitical theories about nation state formation violence and interethnic conflicts. Many scholars have attempted to establish models of such nationalist violence in nation state formation and consolidation, adopting either macroquantitative (Wimmer 2013) or qualitative (Mann 1986) methodologies. Andreas Wimmer, for instance, considers past colonial situations as a decisive factor in the intensity of violence. However, in Myanmar's case, geopolitical and historical research have shown that interethnic conflicts of varying intensity took place long before British colonization. In short, this presentation aims to expose the particularities of the case of Myanmar, and to determine to what extent these specificities invite us to revise dominant explicative frameworks.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### WORKSHOP FOR STUDENTS: GRANT WRITING

Session Code: SWS\_4

Date: Thursday, June 2 9:00am – 10:30am

Location: Science B-105

This workshop will focus on grant writing for undergraduate and graduate students. Students will benefit from a focus on how to write SSHRC, FQRSC, and other grants, including at the Master's, Doctoral, and post-Doctoral level. Both post-doctoral SSHRC grants and university-specific post-doctoral grants will be discussed. Participants will leave the workshop with valuable tips on how to write grants and exemplars from successful grants at each level. Seeking two workshop facilitators who have experience giving grant workshops, and/or who have successfully obtained grants at the Post-Doctoral level via SSHRC or at their host institution.

Session Organizer and Co-facilitator: Louise Birdsell Bauer, University of Toronto

Co-facilitator: James Baker, Memorial University

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## WORK, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS: WORK-LIFE BALANCE AND WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT

Session Code: WRC\_2a

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-104

This session, organized by the Research Cluster in Work, Professions and Occupations, features papers on workers' well-being, health, mental health, and work-life balance. Papers explore workplace programs and policies, their impact, and workers' responses to these policies, as well as the impact of emotional labour and work-family conflict on workers and their wellbeing.

Session Organizer: Tracey Adams, Western University

Session Chair: Karen Hughes, University of Alberta

Presentations:

1. **Kyle Fraser, Military Personnel Research & Analysis (DGMPPRA), Department of National Defence**

*Employee Assistance and Well-Being in the Defence Team*

Employee Assistance Programs (EAP) are based on the understanding that workplace and personal problems or issues that impede an employee's ability to work at their full potential may have a negative impact on the employee, their family, and the employer. Contemporary EAPs are rooted in a recognition that a combination of factors, including physical, psychological, social, and others contribute to employee wellness. The Canadian Department of National Defence has recently undertaken an initiative to modernize the delivery of EAP services to its diverse civilian employee population. One component of this initiative was an employee survey focusing on measuring awareness of EAP, satisfaction with the referral process, and perceived impact of EAP usage on respondents' work, family, and personal well-being, among other outcome areas. This paper describes models of EAP and presents selected survey results from the recent study.

2. **John Kervin, University of Toronto**

*Sex and the Single Worker: Who's Cynical about Work-Life Balance?*

Increasing numbers of employers are instituting policies and practices to address the problems of employees' work-life balance (WLB), particularly employees with children. At the same time, some workplaces are seeing a backlash against those initiatives. In particular, single employees and those in couples without children may feel discriminated against by policies that favour parents. This paper explores further WLB backlash, using data from a national survey of Canadian employees. It asks whether female employees who are now single or in non-parent couples, but who might have children in the future, are more accepting of WLB initiatives. The results show that, depending on family structure (single, couple, or parent), women are more critical and more cynical towards WLB initiatives than men.

3. **Diana Singh, McMaster University**

*Exploring Emotional Labour Demands: Can Emotional "Overtime" Have Adverse Consequences for Minority Workers?*

Despite a growing literature on the psychosocial consequences of emotional labour, there remain notable knowledge gaps regarding these consequences for minority workers. While early research has expanded our knowledge on the health and well-being of emotional labourers, little is known about social status contingencies relating to one's social position within race, class and gender hierarchies. This is in part due to an overreliance on intersectional approaches that are often case studies with limited samples that make comparisons across occupations difficult. Merging a national

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study of American workers (WSH study; n=1800) with occupational information from the O\*NET database—an occupation-level database that contains detailed information of the typical work activities of 886 occupations—this paper will compare intragroup differences to determine whether the consequences of performing emotional labour are greater among minority groups. Findings are consistent with previous research reporting that minority workers in emotional labour intensive occupations tend to experience greater work interpersonal conflict. Using an intersectional approach, preliminary analyses examining the potential gender and minority contingencies in the EL-Health association will also be presented.

#### 4. **Marisa Young, McMaster University; Melissa Milkie, University of Toronto; Scott Schieman, University of Toronto**

##### *Differential Experiences and Consequences of Work-Family Conflict across Canada: A Multi-Level Study*

Recent research on work-family conflict and its mental health consequences tend to focus on individual-level antecedents to the exclusion of broader social contexts, including one's geographical region of residence. We address this limitation by examining experiences of work-family conflict across regions of Canada.

Drawing on theories of the stress process model; social comparison theory; and structural amplification we address three specific research questions: (1) Do residents' experiences and psychological consequences of work-family conflict vary across geographical regions? (2) If so, are these differences due to resource availability or the social composition of the region relative to the respondent? And, (3) Do these associations differ by gender?

We use individual-level data representing a myriad of work and family circumstances matched to subdivision census and provincial-level data sets, including public data on childcare funding across Canada; subdivision census data; and public administrative records on regional-based community resources.

Preliminary results from multi-level models highlight differences in work-family conflict and subsequent distress across Canadian regions. We explain part of this association through differences in measures of childcare funding; resource availability; and regional social composition of residents relative to the respondent. We also find preliminary evidence of gender differences across these associations.



# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## COMMUNISM AND MARXISM IN COMPARATIVE HISTORY

Session Code: CHRC\_3b

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-129

Comparative and historical sociologists commonly consider the causes and consequences of communism. Moreover, Marxism has been a leading theoretical perspective within the subdiscipline. The papers in this session consider both.

Session Organizer: Matthew Lange, McGill University

Session Chair: Barry Eidlin, McGill University

Presentations:

### **1. Caroline Mallette, Université du Québec à Montréal**

*The Revolutionary Trajectories of Romania and Czechoslovakia (1989): A Comparative Study on Violence and the State*

How can we explain the differences in the revolutionary processes of Romania and Czechoslovakia? More specifically, why was the revolution in Romania violent whereas the revolution in Czechoslovakia was not? I will argue that the most significant factor in determining both the violent character of the Romanian revolutionary process and the relatively peaceful character of the revolutionary process in Czechoslovakia, is the type of communist regime that those revolutions overthrew, respectively sultanist-totalitarian, and frozen post-totalitarian. As we shall see, each of those types of regimes entailed a different combination of characteristics that resulted in very distinct defection and coalition dynamics during the revolutionary processes, which in turn, were decisive in making the revolutions violent or peaceful. This study is an argument in favor of the integration of regime types and subtypes as explanatory variables in more complete socio-historical analyses of the 1989 East-central European revolutions, and in favor of the integration of Romania in comparative studies of revolutions, even though it is usually considered an "exceptional" case among the East-central European revolutions of 1989.

### **2. Luyang Zhou, Sociology Department, McGill University**

*Imperial Military Legacies and the Communist Civil Wars: Russia and China in Comparison*

Most scholars emphasize the commonality that both the Russian and Chinese communist revolutions obtained ultimate successes through civil wars, but neglect the disparity in sequences: in the Bolshevik case the revolution preceded the Civil War, while in the CCP case the Civil War preceded the revolution. This article addresses this gap by comparing the differentiated imperial military legacies. In late Tsarist Russia, the imperial officer corps was culturally apolitical and organizationally intense, thus not vulnerable to radicalization. The societal elites, on the other side, despised the military culture, viewing the army as a bastion of theocracy, class oppression and ethnic discrimination. Such mutual exclusion led to the Bolsheviks' anti-Bonapartist psychology. They refused the military approach until the last moment, when their regime came to face challenges from Whites. In early Republic of China, the warlord officer corps was politicized and poorly bureaucratized, and thus not resistant to radical ideologies. The societal elites embraced military culture and valued army. Such psychology derived from China's longstanding peasant-rebellion traditions, and was also the continuation of the society's overall militarization since the 19th century, when China began suffering national crises. The bellicose culture eased the CCP's transition to regular wars when they met repressions.

### **3. Galina Scolnic, University of Victoria**

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### *Pentecostalism in Soviet Union*

At the beginning of the 20th century a New Religious Movement (NRM)—Pentecostalism—was born in Los Angeles, California. Within a decade it spread all over the world including the former Soviet Union. The Soviets were outright hostile to religion in general, including the Russian Orthodox Church, and to NRM in particular. Many people were imprisoned or sent to Gulags due to their religious beliefs and would not see their families for up to 25 years. However, this NRM thrived and nowadays they are one of the largest Protestant religions not only in former Soviet countries, but also worldwide. How did the Pentecostal movement succeed to impregnate itself within the hostile environment of the Soviet Union which militantly tried to secularize its society? In this paper I posit—by employing Vattimo's theory of hermeneutical nihilism which states that faith/hope is the response to reason/authoritarianism—that that which is denied is that which is desired.

#### **4. Paul Gray, York University**

##### *Toward a Materialist Historical Sociology of the Transformations of Justice Under Capitalist Modernity*

In the numerous debates about Marx's evasive relation to theories of justice, Marxist commentators often deploy a peculiarly idealist method. They explain Marx's stance in terms of his intellectual influences and theoretical commitments. This, of course, is a necessary part of any explanation. Nevertheless, it fails to apply Marx's method, historical materialism, to Marx himself. I root Marx's ambiguous stance on justice in the ways in which the material developments of capitalist social relations transform justice in its most significant aspects. In particular, I explain how commutative justice overtakes distributive justice as the primary form of proprietary justice; how the practice of distributive and corrective justice become centralized in state institutions; how complete justice becomes less a common good to which individuals are subordinate and more a protection of the individual against society and the state; and finally, the most dramatic change of all, how justice is demoted from its formerly exalted status and becomes an appendage to the dominant principle of the modern table of values: freedom. I argue that Marx is so evasive about justice because he uncritically absorbs these trends in a capitalist modernity that otherwise he did so much to critique.

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## CULTURE AND EVERYDAY LIFE I

Session Code: SCRC\_2a

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-119

Everyday life can seem banal but contains great significance. In everyday life, culture plays a role in how individuals think and feel, the beliefs they hold, the habits they form, their interactions, and their strategies for action. This session, organized on behalf of the Sociology of Culture Research Cluster, explores the ways in which culture both shapes everyday life and is also constructed by it.

Session Organizer: Allyson Stokes, University of Texas

Session Chair: Benjamin Woo, Carleton University

Presentations:

### 1. **Yiyang Li, University of Saskatchewan**

*Leisure and Cultural adaptations of Immigrant Women in Canada*

With the growing population of immigrants, the adaptation processes have become an important issue. Literature suggests that leisure may have a positive influence on immigrants' well-being and help them for adapting to a new environment. However, empirical research about leisure activities and their meaning for immigrant women remains scarce in term of quantitative research. My research question is: what aspects have impacts on immigrant women's adaptation?

Using General Social Survey (GSS) data, this study conducts a secondary analysis. Leisure here focuses on time-use in media, for media it is the direct way to impart language, life style, and culture. First, indicating immigrant women's demographic information, including age groups, education levels, job status and marital status, this study identifies where the above aspects diverge. Second, using logistic regression, I check those aspects' influence on immigrant women's leisure time-use, such as watching TV, listening to radio, and reading newspapers.

Potential influences on immigrant adaptations are discussed.

### 2. **Lance Stewart, University of Toronto**

*A Matter of Convenience: cultural materiality and the evaluation of digital goods*

The pervasive use of Information and Communication Technologies in everyday consumption has provided a new means by which entertainment media is appropriated and used, shaping the preferences and expectations of how goods are consumed. This project integrates the cultural sociological approaches of both cultural cognition and cultural materiality to analyze how conceptualizations of digital objects are an integral dimension of the evaluation of worth. Utilizing a multi-wave qualitative survey conducted on the file-sharing site The Pirate Bay, this project empirically examines the focus of online consumer accounts on how goods are used and experienced as a principle of determining worth, contributing to the importance of perceived convenience in deciding to purchase or pirate digital media. The concept of convenience, defined as the adherence of lived practices with desired and anticipated practices, is used to explain how online consumption is the realization of preferred methods of acquisition, as a result of specific conceptualizations of how digital capabilities allow for desired practices to be realized. Processes of evaluation grounded in how digital goods are conceptually understood results in cultural understandings of convenience used by copyright infringers to account for their decision to purchase or pirate.

### 3. **Benjamin Woo, Carleton University**

*Creative Consumption, Geek Culture, and Everyday Life*

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Several scholars have attempted to recuperate the image of the mindless or pathological media fan (Jensen 1992) by emphasizing the productive and transformative character of certain forms of fan activity, such as fan fiction, fan art, and vidding. This move, however, forecloses the possibility of understanding consumption practices on their own terms. Drawing on an ethnographic and interview study of one city's geek culture scene, this paper seeks to engage with the orientations to consumption revealed in talk. Geek culture has traditionally been a largely "unspectacular" subculture (pace the Birmingham tradition of subculture studies; Hall and Jefferson 1976), hiding within small niches of media industries, such as specialty game and comic-book stores, and the "weekend-only world" of conventions (Jenkins 1992). It is, however, increasingly visible today, and the practices that constitute these communities represent a form of serious leisure (Stebbins 1982) that articulates individual, isolated instances of audience activity into a meaningful whole. To wit, participants discursively constructed their consumption as creative, creator-oriented, and ultimately moral. Such practices are one way that consumption enriches everyday life and provides a basis for community-making while valuing consumption qua consumption.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## DISASTER SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: ES\_1b

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-109

Natural, technical, and intentional disasters are increasingly part of the social landscape, resulting in rising social and financial costs and in some cases, even leading to cascading disasters. Just in the last five years, there has been a significant rise in the number of disasters, including the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, the 2010 Hurricane Igor in Newfoundland, the 2011 Slave Lake Alberta Wild Fire, the 2013 Southern Alberta Flood, the 2013 Lac-Mégantic train explosion in Québec, and the recent climate-triggered refugee crisis in Europe. Given that disasters typically impact not only individuals, but also the larger communities in which these individuals are located, involving these wider communities in our understandings and research explorations of disasters is particularly relevant. Community engagement can help to provide greater insight into the key individual, familial, social, and structural characteristics that influence and affect the experiences of those impacted by disasters. It also recognizes the value of local knowledge and can help to advance the voices of those directly impacted by disaster.

Session Organizers: Eva A. Bogdan, University of Alberta; Timothy Haney, Mount Royal University; Caroline McDonald-Harker, Mount Royal University; Stephanie Sodero, Memorial University

Session Chair: Kathryn Wells, Mount Royal University

Presentations:

**1. Caroline McDonald-Harker, Mount Royal University; Timothy Haney, Mount Royal University**

*Parent-Child Relationships in the Aftermath of a Disaster: Family Challenges, Complexities, and Opportunities Resulting From the 2013 Alberta Flood*

On June 20, 2013 catastrophic and unprecedented flooding took place in Alberta, resulting in damages estimated as exceeding \$5 billion dollars, the costliest environmental disaster in Canadian history. The town of High River, a small rural community just South of Calgary, Alberta was the hardest hit by the floods. All 13,000 residents of High River were evacuated, and not allowed to return to their homes for several weeks. In a Canadian context, little is known about how the family unit is impacted socially by disasters, particularly family functioning, relationships, and interactions. Even less is known about parent-child relationships and the techniques that parents employ in order to care for, support, and assist children in coping, re-adjusting and establishing a new normal post-disaster. Using qualitative data collected through 8 focus group interviews with 46 individuals from 13 key community representatives and organizations in the Town of High River, the present study examines the impact of the 2013 flood on parent-child relationships, parenting perceptions, and parenting strategies employed post-flood. Findings reveal that experiencing the flood had negative short-term effect on parenting- parents lacked time to parent their children as they performed post-flood recovery responsibilities; felt guilty about their parenting, often focusing on what they lacked; and had tense and strained relationships with their children. However, the findings also reveal that the flood had a positive overall and long-term effect on parent-child relationships in the sense that parents felt more capable in their ability to parent their children, and experienced an increased closeness in their relationships with their children. These findings demonstrate that disasters create many challenges, but also opportunities for the strengthening of parent-child relationships. The relevance of the findings for programs, policies, and services that are offered to families post-disaster are discussed.

**2. Eva Bogdan, University of Alberta; Stephanie Sodero, Memorial University**

*We're Ready! Community Disaster Preparedness and Response Program Pilot Project*

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All levels of government, as well as organizations such as the Canadian Red Cross, encourage households to be equipped for the first 72 hours of an event. About 85 per cent of Canadians agree that preparing for disasters is important, yet only 40 per cent of households have prepared emergency kits and/or plans. In collaboration with the Town of High River, Alberta and community stakeholders we are designing engaging one-day workshops with the goal of supporting communities (e.g. geographic, linguistic) to design and implement their own disaster plans. This pilot project is intended to complement existing emergency preparedness programs, build on effective strategies and promote collaboration. The workshops will be held in late May 2016. During this session, we will share our learning experiences and related theoretical insights.

### **3. Eva A. Bogdan, University of Alberta; Amber Bennett; Lily Yumagulova**

*Short-term heroism or social action for sustainability?: Examining collective narratives and public engagements in "forward looking" recovery efforts following the 2013 floods in Alberta, Canada*

This research examines the role public engagement can play in supporting community recovery, the least understood component of disaster management. Community responses in the short- and long-term are shaped by how the recovery process is framed in collective narratives and by how public engagement is formatted for dialogue and relationship building. While some studies on collective narratives post-disaster have found that a focus on self-reliance strategy proved to be the faster and more effective approach to recovery, we found that narratives and engagements focusing on the individual discouraged a collective approach in forward-looking recovery to prevent or minimize future disasters. To illustrate this, we examine two communities most impacted by the floods, High River and Calgary, to explore participants' perceptions and experiences of public engagement through the recovery stage. In particular, we found that despite governments' objectives for transformative change and community resiliency, two elements hindered this outcome: 1) narratives narrowly focusing on individual short-term action rather than long-term collective action; and 2) community engagement processes that did not provide space for deeper exploration and connection to address root causes and systemic issues. As such, a critical opportunity was missed during the post-disaster window for social action to enhance long-term sustainability.

### **4. Timothy Haney, Mount Royal University**

*Trouble in Paradise: How do Social Capital and Place Attachment Emerge in a Post-Disaster Community?*

Sociological research on disaster-affected communities has too often viewed social capital or social networks as an independent variable, or a resource that helps us understand a variety of post-disaster outcomes. Rarely and only recently has this work looked at the ways the disaster experience generates new forms of social capital and reinvigorates place-based social networks and place attachment. Using survey data collected from 407 residents of Calgary, Alberta, all affected by the catastrophic 2013 Southern Alberta flood, the present study examines which residents expanded their social networks during the course of the disaster and, in turn, how those expanded networks contributed to residents' post-disaster place attachment. Findings reveal that those most affected by the flood (longer evacuations, houses that flooded) were the most likely to make new contacts during and immediately after the disaster. But, results also indicate that these new forms of social capital did not translate into greater attachment to one's neighborhood. In fact, evacuation, displacement, and inundation are predictive of less post-disaster place attachment, suggesting that disaster-affected communities require more concerted efforts to promote and encourage civic engagement. I conclude by discussing the relevance of findings for social theory and disaster scholarship.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### GETTING OUT ALIVE: SURVIVING GRAD SCHOOL AND THE ACADEMIC (OR NOT) JOB SEARCH

Session Code: SWS\_2

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2                      10:45am – 12:15pm

Location: Science B-105

Brought to you by your Student Concerns Subcommittee of the Canadian Sociological Association, this interactive session is a peer support space where a trained facilitator will lead the group in discussing the challenges of grad student life. The topics and areas covered will be decided by session participants, and current and former grad students will share their experiences and expertise with the group. This is a space to bring your questions and concerns, as well as your knowledge around building an academic career. Come and take part as we both contribute our own and benefit from others' insights. Hear advice from people at all stages of career building, including sociologists who have been successful in job searches (academic and otherwise). We ask that participants come prepared to take part in group activity, and ideally with questions or ideas they would like to contribute. The more students we have, the stronger this session will be; we hope to see you there!

Session Organizer and Facilitator: Laura Winters, University of New Brunswick

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## MEDIA/INTERNET AND SOCIETY: A CRITICAL PERSPECTIVE

Session Code: MS\_3

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-147

Many Canadians use the Internet every day. Although a clearer picture has emerged about who uses the Internet and how often, many questions about how the Internet affects society remain unanswered. How does the Internet affect social contact? How does the Internet affect family ties? How does the Internet affect community? Does inequality exist in the digital sphere? This session features papers that examine how the Internet has changed our everyday lives.

Session Organizer and Chair: Michael Haight, Western University

Presentations:

### **1. Erin Scott, University of Manitoba**

*'There's an app for that': The influence of mHealth apps on the discursive representation of health*

The majority of smartphones at some point in time will have an app downloaded onto it geared towards health. These apps typically involve an interface with social media, and are geared towards improving individual health and fitness. It is becoming increasingly easy to monitor one's health-related behaviour. As self-monitoring fitness apps offer the possibility of facilitating actual health behavioural or physical changes, it is prudent to offer a sociological analysis of this newly-emergent technology. The rising popularity of self-monitoring fitness apps has the potential to change the representation and understanding of health. However, these technologies may pose a risk of exacerbated inequities in population health status due to the manner in which their use is interceded by aspects of social location, such as socioeconomic status and age. This study scrutinizes self-monitoring fitness apps with the goal of addressing the reasons behind social health activity sharing. Specifically, it asks: how does the compiling, scrutinizing, and subsequent sharing of personal health/fitness information on social media influence personal and public perceptions on health and fitness? Further, to what end are 'health' and 'fitness' being created and promoted through self-monitoring fitness apps?

### **2. Brian Schram, University of Waterloo**

*Gaming and Privacy: Problems and Prescriptions*

As Canada vies for position in the global ecology of software and game development, developers have been keen to both adhere to, and innovate within, the growing market trend towards Free to Play software. Such software is dependent on the extraction and mobilization of consumer data to drive experiential engagement and generate capital through the sale of data to adjacent parties. In the current post-Snowden climate of information-security-related moral outrage, relatively little public scrutiny has been applied to those forms of surveillance that operate under the seemingly banal veneer of mobile gaming. As policymakers struggle to keep pace with the accelerating rate of technological innovation and the public remains uninformed regarding the scope and (in)security of their digital footprints, developers are provided with little incentive (or resources) to develop their own best practices. As such, we argue that a grassroots approach to translational research is necessary, not only to educate developers regarding Canadian privacy policy, but to economically incentivize their adherence to an ethical standard. Taking the example of BlackBerry's successful transformation of information security into an end-user commodity, we propose that, through the development of resources targeted at both developers and members of the public, information security in game development will come to be seen as not only an ethical imperative, but a valuable source of revenue.



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### 3. **Henry Chow, University of Regina**

#### *Problematic Internet Use: A Survey of University Students in a Canadian Prairie City*

The growth of Internet users in Canada has been phenomenal. According to Statistics Canada (2013), the recent Canadian Internet Use Survey revealed that 83% of Canadian households had access to the Internet at home in 2012, compared with 79% in 2010. Without doubt, The Internet has become an increasingly important feature of the learning environment for students. Excessive use of the Internet, however, can pose various serious risks for the users.

In fact, the negative consequences that can arise from excessive Internet usage have attracted increasing research attention. Studies have demonstrated that academic under-performance, failure to exercise and to engage in face-to-face social activities, negative affective states, sleep deprivation, decreased ability to concentrate, health problems, and family conflicts were the frequently reported consequences of excessive internet use (Chang & Hung, 2012; Gur et al., 2015; Snyder et al., 2015; Morahan-Martin & Schumacher, 2000; Weinstein & Lejoyeux, 2010).

Based on a questionnaire survey of 348 university students in a western Canadian city, this paper explores students' internet use. Multiple regression analysis will also be conducted to identify the major determinants of students' problematic internet use.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### RESEARCH ON AND WITH CHILDREN AND YOUTH II: METHODOLOGICAL DIRECTIONS AND INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

Session Code: CYRC\_2b

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-121

The second of two sessions on the challenges and opportunities associated with doing research on and with children and youth, this session highlights creative strategies to involve young people in producing and disseminating research, including photo-interviews, concept maps, visual methodology, and other innovative methods. The papers explore the complicated and delicate research relationships between researchers and participants.

Session Organizers: Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University; Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University; Rebecca Raby, Brock University

Session Chair: Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University

Presentations:

#### **1. Cathlene Hillier, University of Waterloo; Janice Aurini, University of Waterloo**

*What Role Does the 'Parent-Effect' Play in Child-Centered Research? A Photo-Interview Study of Home Reading Practices*

Drawing on a photo-interview study of home reading practices with 35 children (ages 5-8) this paper examines how the 'parent-effect' influences research with young children. Not surprisingly, we found that parental capital influences reading practices and access to literacy resources. However, it is also clear that children's reliance on parents affected data collection. Children who had more help from parents produced better photographs and a clearer narrative about home reading practices, but parents' use of impression management influenced the images that children produced and sometimes the photo-interview that followed. Rather than compromising children's agency or the purity of the data, we argue that the parent-effect can be used as an indicator of cultural norms about parenting; it can shed light into the dynamics of the parent-child relationships; and it can illuminate the degree to which children exert 'child capital' over home reading practices and the social construction of family life.

#### **2. Diane Farmer, University of Toronto OISE, CREFO**

*Enfances et mouvements : constructions entre jeunes à partir d'expériences singulières*

Cette réflexion est tirée d'une enquête réalisée en Ontario sur trois ans auprès d'enfants et d'adolescents (Farmer, CRSH). L'étude cherchait à saisir comment ces jeunes expliquent leurs parcours (migration, voyages d'études ou en famille, usage du virtuel) ainsi que l'école comme élément de continuité dans ces mouvements. L'analyse met à profit la sociologie et la géographie de l'enfance ainsi que l'anthropologie linguistique afin d'étudier comment les jeunes conçoivent leur vécu à travers la migration et les mouvements divers. L'enquête met à l'épreuve les représentations de sédentarité de l'enfance (Ní Laoire et al, 2010 ; Skelton, 2009 ; Wells, 2015).

Des récits biographiques ont été recueillis à partir d'outils visuels, soit le dessin sur silhouettes numérisées d'enfants, une technique inspirée par Busch (2010), ainsi que la photographie (Cappello, 2005; Jorgenson & Sullivan, 2009). C'est dans la production de matériaux racontant leur histoire singulière et dans la mise en commun de ces histoires que les jeunes ont exploré les enjeux sociaux qui affectent leur vie (Farmer et Prasad, 2014). Cette communication présentera certains des artéfacts afin d'illustrer en quoi les jeunes en arrivent à concevoir la notion de famille, de génération et d'inégalités à partir d'une inscription fluide dans le monde.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION: MODELS OF INTEGRATION, TRANSNATIONALISM AND IDENTITIES

Session Code: SMRC\_2b

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-106

Recent economic changes and immigration policy developments underscore the importance of sociological research on contemporary topics of migration such as entry statuses and vulnerabilities, border securitization, migration and racialization, immigrant integration broadly defined (social, economic and political), the impact of ethnic and other types of communities, labour recruitment, economic (in)equalities and/or precarities, trafficking, migration for marriage, refugee populations and past, present and emerging migration policies. The Sociology of Migration Cluster features papers on these topics as well as on other related issues that deal with migration and immigration.

Session Organizer: Monica Boyd, University of Toronto; Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto

Session Chair: Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto

Presentations:

### **1. Jing Zhao, University of British Columbia**

*Migration as dynamic process*

In the study of immigration and settlement, existing research typically focuses on current circumstances, yet a more mundane part has largely escaped sociological scrutiny: earlier mobility experiences. The adoption of a comparative framework helps us identify the exit context in which immigrants decide to immigrate, the entrance context in which they encounter different everyday environments, and the circumstances under which migration processes operate differently. In this paper, I question the artificial division between immigration and settlement. Through in-depth interviews following the ongoing migration journey: deciding, applying, landing, settling, and circling, this paper aims to examine how immigrants actively reconstruct their own versions of life as they define the past to make sense of embedded experiences and to deal with the current issues. I argue that migration must be viewed as a dynamic process and considered across social contexts. The varying embodied perceptions and experiences of immigration process act as micro mechanism behind the socioeconomic inequality that can transform migration outcomes.

### **2. Mabel Ho, University of British Columbia**

*Immigrant Integration and Engagement: Rooted, Multiple, Wavering, and Romantic Ties*

Many individuals engage in transnational practices that connect them to an ancestral homeland. However, there is a wide continuum of transnational participation. How does an individual make sense of their engagement in these practices and the connections that they create? Drawing from interviews (N=61) and participant observations (N=85.5 hours), I create a four-fold typology of transnational engagement based on where an individual locates their ancestral homeland and the type of tie they have to that place. The categories are: a) rooted (when their ancestral homeland is their focal reference point and they have strong ties to that homeland); b) multiple (when their ancestral homeland and Canada are their focal reference points and they have strong ties to that homeland); c) wavering (when their ancestral homeland and Canada are their focal reference points and they have weak ties to that homeland); and d) romantic (where Canada is their focal reference point and they have weak ties to their ancestral homeland). The rooted, multiple, wavering, and romantic categories gives a framework to understanding how an individual makes sense of their connections and how that relates to the number of transnational practices in which they participate. This helps us to make sense of how individuals maintain connections to an ancestral homeland while integrating into a new country of settlement.

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### **3. Heather Holroyd, University of British Columbia**

*Immigrants to Citizens: Pathways to Social Citizenship and Civic Engagement in Vancouver's Neighbourhood Houses*

The North American Settlement House movement emerged in response to the influx of European immigrants in the late 19th century and gave rise to a network of community-building agencies that are today known as Neighbourhood Houses. This presentation draws from two years of qualitative fieldwork (41 interviews and over 150 hours of participant-observation) in an employment and leadership skills program for 'immigrant women' at two Vancouver Neighbourhood Houses. I highlight how this program, in the context of Neighbourhood Houses, offered a unique and effective form of citizenship education as compared to traditional settlement initiatives that tend to focus strictly on economic outcomes. I describe how the program provided training related to the rights and responsibilities that encompass the "civil element" of community engagement at the same time as it promoted the "social element" of citizenship, that is, a sense of belonging and membership despite economic inequalities and cultural differences. Even as a pilot project with stretched resources, the program's place- and strengths-based approaches to addressing class inequalities, status hierarchies, and barriers to citizenship empowered participants to redefine both their self-understanding as 'immigrants' and what it means to be 'Canadian,' a category they had previously conceived of as white and native-born.

### **4. Oral Robinson, University of Saskatchewan**

*Determinants of Identity formation among Migrants*

Migration has become one of the defining social phenomenon of the twenty-first century. Canada, for example, attracts more than a quarter million new migrants on an annual basis. As migrants strive to integrate into their host countries, they often adopt/expand their identities to correspond with their social experiences. But what are the factors that influence attachments to new localities? This presentation discusses findings from a multi-methods project comprising a cross-national survey and in-depth interviews with Caribbean nationals to understand how migrants construct their identities, and what factors influence their attachment to host countries. It reveals that migrants entering new countries often construct new identities based on the quality/benefits of their experiences and the fulfilment of their expectations. These factors are also mediated by personal characteristics such as education levels. The findings suggests that host countries can aid the integration of migrants by implementing long-term inclusive strategies that create feeling of belongingness, appreciation and the ability to participate meaningfully in everyday life. This means creating opportunities for migrants express their unique personhood, including their opinions and cultures so that they are not only well integrated but also that they can successfully developed shared and inclusive identities.

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### THE (RE)DRAWING OF BELONGING: THE BARRIERS AND BORDERS OF SEXUAL CITIZENSHIP

Session Code: GS\_1b

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-124A

Sexual citizenship, a more recent scholarly interest, is concerned with the legal, regulatory, and exclusionary dynamics of sexuality, and how they structure belonging/exclusion in political communities. This session has two broad, primary concerns. First, the relationship of particular gendered and sexual communities, both historical and contemporary, to dominant notions of sexuality and citizenship. Citizenship in this respect is located as a legal status, a form of identity, and a highly unstable and contested social arena. This is accomplished through an examination of gay rights movements, the politics of polyamory, and a historical examination of eunuchs in South Asia under British rule. Second, the dynamics within sexual and gender minority communities themselves too are taken up in this session as an important scholarly concern. At the centre of such discussions are the internal dynamics of particular sexual citizen groups/communities, and how they may relate to wider notions of sexuality. An examination of gay-straight alliances (GSAs) of Ontario high schools and the discursive entanglements of queerness, masculinity and sexual citizenship in Northern BC are implicated here.

Session Organizers: Nicole MacInnis, University of Manitoba; Matthew Sanscartier, Carleton University

Session Chair: Matthew Sanscartier, Carleton University

Presentations:

#### **1. Lisa Poole, Simon Fraser University**

*Poly Politics: "Respectability Politics Game" or "Queering the Citizen"?*

Sexual citizenship confers national status and rights on individuals whose behaviours and identities conform to what is currently legally and culturally acceptable sexually (Cossman, 2007; Bell & Binnie, 2000; Richardson, 2000; Rubin, 1984). Currently in Canadian society, conceptions of sexuality, intimacy, family, and kinship are changing significantly; however, monogamy remains normatively privileged, while sexual lives structured outside of monogamy are simultaneously marginalized (Butler, 2002). Polyamory, or "poly," – defined as the practice of respectful, responsible, and consensual non-monogamy – is a group marked outside the norm of monogamy and excluded from full sexual citizenship.

To understand how "poly politics" might resist exclusion, I have employed the concept of citizenship within contemporary sexual politics, along with the associated emergence of the idea of the "respectable," "normal," "good" sexual citizen. It is within this framework of sexual citizenship and normalization that I explored poly politics in order to learn what poly people in Canada might want. As an excluded group, do poly people "want in" and to be considered "normal"? Do they desire the right to marriage? What kind of alliances have they built? Through this paper, I will explore whether poly people are engaged in the "respectability politics game" (Rebecca, 2015) that sexual citizenship seems to demand?

#### **2. Keelin Griffin, University of Manitoba**

*Sexuality and Gender Identity: Demedicalization as a Necessary Precursor to Rights Claims*

Homosexuality remains one of very few examples of complete demedicalization. In the last several decades, homosexuality has moved from being understood as a medical perversion, to an identity with which to secure the rights of citizenship. From the 'gay liberation' movement of the late 1960s which coalesced around the 1969 Stonewall protests, to the removal of the diagnosis of

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homosexuality from the DSM in 1973, our understanding of homosexuality has shifted. As a result of Bill C-38, Canada became the fourth country in the world to grant marriage rights to same sex couples. Could this have occurred in the absence of demedicalization? This paper proposes an expansion to Kees Waaldijk's 'Small Changes' framework for tracing the progression of rights legislation. Through analysis of the history of the medicalization and demedicalization, the history of gay rights in Canada, and the content of legislation that granted same sex couples the right to marry, this paper argues that the legal ratification of gay rights could not have proceeded in the absence of demedicalization. Further, it considers the application of the proposed expanded model in predicting the trajectory of transgender rights in Canada.

### **3. Adam Davies, OISE, University of Toronto; Cameron Greensmith, Brock University**

*The Exclusionary Politics of Inclusion: GSAs and the Homonormative Subject*

Within current educational practices and studies, gay straight alliances (GSAs) in Ontario high schools are lauded as ideal frameworks for addressing discrimination towards queer and trans identifying students. Despite GSAs inclusionary presentation, such groups can construct normative presentations of queer identities and further exclusionary politics within school systems. While many educators herald GSAs for the seemingly monumental impact they can have on school communities, such inclusionary models of 'queering' education can mobilize homonormative (Duggan, 2002; Sykes, 2011), or white, gay and westernized images of queer peoples. As such, this paper deconstructs how GSAs reinscribe and constitute exclusionary articulations of queerness and LGBTQ identities within schools. Through a critical intersectional approach that considers interlocking systems of oppression, this paper utilizes a critical discourse methodology (Fairclough, 1992) to understand how GSAs reinforce archetypical models of queer identities within Ontario high schools. We conclude by further problematizing GSAs and situating such groups within larger structures of racial and sexual inequities while challenging the exclusionary politics of certain efforts in schools to "include" and normalize queer identities.

### **4. Shane Gannon, Mount Royal University**

*Constructing Bodies without Rights: The Semiotic Reassignment of the Hijra and Khoja in British Nineteenth-Century Writings in South Asia*

Many scholars have studied the ways that the British colonised South Asia in the nineteenth century through imposing notion such as citizenship and nationalism. However, very few studies have been conducted that look at how sexuality and embodiment were used to control particular populations. My presentation examines how non-heteronormative bodies were constructed so that some would be excluded from citizenship rights. Specifically, I look at how two groups of eunuchs -- the hijra and the khoja -- were represented and how such a portrayal served to disadvantage one of these groups. In this presentation, I argue that, in very specific contexts, the British writers engaged in a semiotic reassignment such that one group of eunuchs were positively valued and the other became a signifier of all the negative traits. By setting up this binary, one group of eunuchs were constructed in such a way that they were denied citizenship rights, a marginalisation that continues to this day.

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### THEORIZING AND PRACTICING NATIONALISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY: PERSPECTIVES AND APPROACHES/LA THÉORISATION ET LA PRATIQUE DU NATIONALISME AU 21E SIÈCLE: PERSPECTIVES ET APPROCHES

Session Code: PSRC\_2

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-107

In a complex and interconnected world, where technologies have changed the meaning of boundaries, an important question can be asked: how is nationalism still relevant today? How can scholars approach nationalism? What can relevant case-studies teach us? This panel invites contributions that discuss/critique current developments in theories of nationalism. A special focus will be put on the relevance of theories of nationalism in the 21st century.

Session Organizer: Valérie Vézina, Champlain College-St-Lambert

Session Chair: Jim Conley, Trent University

Presentations:

#### 1. **Ruhtan Yalçiner, Hacettepe University**

*Phenomenology of Nationalism: The Metaphysics of Presence Revisited*

The major emphasis of this paper is to examine the reasons for the durability of nationalism; the factors implicitly or explicitly effectuate nationalism as a mirror of individual and collective identity and alterity, and the possibilities of generating an alternative reading of nationalism. This paper aims at providing an open room for the application of alternative methodological and theoretical implications to the theories of nationalism. With a specific emphasis on hermeneutic phenomenology and deconstruction; this paper interprets issues such as the imagination and the symbolism of national belonging, immanence and transcendence of nationhood, memory and ontology of nationality, the interrelatedness of ethno-cultural and civic identity/alterity; mimicry, metonymy and onto-mythopoiesis of diverse modes and modalities of nationalism. Drawing upon Jacques Derrida's early seminars entitled 'Nationality and Philosophical Nationalism' and Gianni Vattimo's interpretation of hermeneutics as 'ontology of actuality', this paper argues the existent durability of nationalism as a reflection of the endurance of an ontology of individuation effectuated by spatiotemporal resonances of the metaphysics of presence.

#### 2. **Justin Tetrault, University of Alberta**

*Sanitized Hate: Canada's New White Nationalism*

Hate speech has been criminalized in Canada since 1970 under sections 318-320.1 of the Criminal Code and section 13 of the Canadian Human Rights Act, the latter of which was repealed in 2013. Focusing on Canadian white nationalist movements, I posit that there is no evidence that censorship has addressed the problem of hatred and organized racism in Canada, but rather, these laws have only hidden the issue. Because of hate propaganda laws, we do not know how many hate groups exist in Canada, the extent of their membership, their ideologies and recruitment methods, nor are we able to identify the variables which may produce racist extremists. What is clear is that Canadians have a notable presence among the white nationalist online community. By looking at Canadian white supremacist websites and forums, I show how hate propaganda laws have led to the sanitization of white nationalist discourse, whereby these movements appeal to liberal identity politics and political correctness to make their messages more approachable for a wider audience. Organized hate needs to be made explicit so it can be understood and well-researched – something which is impossible without unconstrained freedom of speech. In closing, this paper suggests that legal recourse through criminalization or punishment should not be the primary means of examining and confronting organized hate in Canada.

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### 3. **Delia Dumitrica, Erasmus University**

#### *The Commodification of Banal Nationalism: Daily Visual Representations of Nationhood*

As an international scholar, moving from one location to another, I was struck by the differences and similarities in the daily and inconspicuous representation of the nation in various places. While I encountered different national values and features in different places, the vast majority of daily visuals of nationhood appear to universally espouse commercial goals. Under conditions of increased mobility of people and goods, the nation has become, first and foremost, a brand that sells.

Michael Billig (1995) has argued that the process of imagining a place as 'national' often takes the form of routinized and invisible practices. Such practices appear to reflect an a priori 'reality' of nations, rather than to actually (re)produce the nation as a shared category for understanding oneself and the social world. Billig's framework however is silent on the question of the relationship between nationalism and capitalism. What are the ideological consequences of adopting the routine 'flagging of the nation' as an advertising technique?

This presentation presents preliminary findings of an ongoing qualitative cross-country comparison of visual representations of nations in daily life. Data consists of over 400 photographs of flags and textual references to different nations taken by the researcher during an intentional stroll throughout the touristic areas of four different locations: Calgary (Canada), Bucharest (Romania), Madrid (Spain) and Rotterdam (the Netherlands). The locations were chosen for convenience reasons, as the researcher has lived there for longer periods of time; however, convenience entails a deeper familiarity with the discourses of nationalism within these locations, allowing for a more comprehensive analysis of the visual representations within their local cultural context. The comparison brings forth the role of the differences in terms of urban planning, official (i.e. state) nationalisms and national branding policies in the display and symbolism of these visual representations of the nation.



# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## WORK, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS: PROFESSIONAL WORK

Session Code: WRC\_2c

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-104

This session, organized by the Research Cluster in Work, Professions and Occupations, features papers on professions, professionalism, and the professoriate. Among the several issues explored in these papers are knowledge and meaning, regulatory bodies, precarity and class, employment and citizenship.

Session Organizers: Tracey Adams, Western University

Session Chair: Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta

Presentations:

### 1. **Terra Manca, University of Alberta**

*"I had to solve it for myself:" Accounts of the professionalism and vaccine ambivalence*

Vaccine risks and uncertainties are a means through which to observe broader issues of medical knowledge. Government guidelines aim to alleviate these uncertainties and raise vaccine rates without addressing these broader issues. For example, national and provincial guidelines assume that health professionals support immunization, are knowledgeable about vaccines, and intent to share that knowledge. Even so, lay knowledge melds with professional understandings at the boundaries of individual professionals' knowledge about vaccines. As such, health professionals whose specialities focus on areas outside of immunology may form diverse understandings of vaccination.

In my analysis of thirty-two semi-structured interviews with physicians (n=27) and nurses (n=7), I found professionals accounted for the boundaries of their knowledge in different ways. I argue that interviewees provided what social theorist Judith Butler called an account of oneself by attempting to provide "the other" (including myself) with a persuasive articulation of their selves and their professionalism. In these accounts, interviewees presented themselves in relation to others, whom they explained were less informed. Moreover, they presented their own ambivalence as thoughtfulness about broader issues in medicine. Through these presentations, interviewees reproduced the legitimacy of their profession as a whole while allowing for some unique discourses about vaccines.

### 2. **Sarah Stahlke, University of Alberta**

*Regulatory Practices In Nursing And Their Impact On Nursing's Contribution To Health Reform*

Since at least the 1970s in Canada, there have been calls for health system reforms that are based on innovative roles and expanded scopes of practice for health professionals, particularly nurses. Professional regulatory organizations, through legislation, define the standards and parameters of professional nursing practice. As their primary role is to ensure that the public receives safe, competent nursing care, nursing regulators emphasize public protection over the advancement of nursing; regulatory processes and decisions tend to be conservative and risk-averse. In order to explore the impact that regulatory processes have on innovation in nursing roles, interviews were conducted with nurses in a range of unique practice situations, including nurses in non-traditional roles and/or settings, those with cross-jurisdictional career histories, and those working in interdisciplinary practices and educational settings. Despite their different practice situations, they had remarkably similar issues with their regulator. Hassle and delay resulted from regulatory processes that did not accommodate the assessment and approval of non-traditional nursing practices. Nursing practice was viewed through a traditional clinical lens, which did not fit for most

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of these nurses. They felt mistreated and fearful of the power of the regulator and lamented the ways in which ambitious, creative, capable nurses were stymied in attempting new applications for nursing knowledge. Nursing appears to be constraining its own mandate through stringent licensing processes, perhaps because of its insecurity as a profession.

### **3. Tracey Adams, Western University; D.W. Livingstone, OISE / University of Toronto; Peter Sawchuk, OISE / University of Toronto**

*Engineers' and Nurses' Current Perceptions of Career Opportunities: Exploring General Professional Concerns and Potential Class Differences*

More Canadians are working in professional jobs (Livingstone and Scholtz 2016). Since professional work has long been highly skilled, high-paying and secure, this appears to be good news for Canadian workers. There are signs, however, that the nature of professional work has been changing. As part of a broader study exploring changes to professions and work in Canada, we conducted interviews with experienced nurses and engineers in Ontario. On the surface, these professions appear to provide excellent employment prospects. University graduates in engineering earn considerably more, post-graduation, than their counterparts in most other disciplines. Reports of a nursing shortage in Canada suggest the potential for expanded labour market opportunities. However, our interviews painted a more complex and potentially bleaker picture of current career opportunities, one characterized by precarity, short-term contracts, and distinctive challenges associated with establishing professional careers. In this paper we discuss the current challenges faced by professionals in nursing and engineering in general, and by those in different professional class positions. We also consider career implications for both professions regarding notions of the 'knowledge economy.'

### **4. Francois Lachapelle, University of British Columbia; Patrick Burnett, University of British Columbia**

*The Canadianization Movement Revisited: Canadian Professoriate, Envy-League, and the Social Sciences*

The Canadianization Movement is one of the constitute moments in the relatively recent history of Canadian social sciences that emerged in the late 1960s under the leadership of two Carleton University English professors, James Steele and Robin Matthews. This social movement later gained momentum in the mid-1970s when the young Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association adopted an aggressive Canadianizing policy and culminate in 1982 when the federal government adopted the Canadian First Policy. Afterwards, as the domestic narrative goes, the Canadianization Movement, which proposed to limit access of non-Canadians to academic jobs, may possibly have overturned the post-war Americanization of Canada's social scientific field. Therefore, using the largest database on Canadian professoriate (12, 333 cases), the author proposes a longitudinal study of U15's social sciences professor's educational trajectory between 1978 and 2015 to document the trajectory taken by the Canadianization Movement in terms of PhDs hiring. The author follows Burris (2004) in deploying a relational perspective to conceptualize doctoral credential as a social tie between universities. Although consistent with the Canadianization hypothesis, the study also found a number of important differential and stratified networks of PhDs association and exchange between U15 and Anglo-American global core schools.

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### SOCIOLOGY AND PUBLIC POLICY

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2                      12:30pm – 1:30pm

Location: Science A-104

Daniel Béland holds the Canada Research Chair in Public Policy (Tier 1) at the Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Saskatchewan. He is also an associate member of the Department of Sociology and the President of the Research Committee on Poverty, Social Welfare and Social Policy (RC19) of the International Sociological Association. A political sociologist working on fiscal and social policy, he has published 14 books and more than 100 articles in peer-reviewed journals.

Light refreshments will be served sponsored by the University of Calgary, Department of Sociology.

### CHILDREN, CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2                      12:30pm – 1:30pm

Location: Science A-121

We welcome new and returning folks to come talk about what is happening in the sociological study of children, childhood and youth in Canada, meet other scholars in this area, and brainstorm future initiatives for the research cluster.

### COMPARATIVE AND HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2                      12:30pm – 1:30pm

Location: Science A-129

The Comparative and Historical Sociology Research Cluster is a new and growing research cluster for scholars analyzing social processes through historical and comparative lenses. The cluster is sponsoring three sessions at this year's meetings. Our business meeting will focus on future activities, such as organising a mini-conference and starting a student paper prize. Anyone interested in historical, comparative, or comparative-historical sociology is encouraged to attend.

### GENDER AND SEXUALITY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2                      12:30pm – 1:30pm

Location: Science A-124A

This research cluster brings together scholars to promote research, teaching and other professional activities on the organized patterns of gendered social relations and sexuality. This year the cluster is sponsoring 2 sessions: 1) an invited session on "Methodological and Theoretical Innovations in Contextualizing the Work –Family Interface," and 2) a regular panel on "Empirical Approaches to the Study of Sexualities." For more information about our cluster, visit our website, or contact the cluster liaison, Melanie Heath (see participant index). All cluster members, and others interested in this research field, are welcome to attend the cluster meeting.

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### SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 12:30pm – 1:30pm

Location: Science A-119

The Sociology of Culture research cluster invites you to attend our annual meeting at Congress. In order for our cluster to continue to grow and innovate, we need your participation! This year, we would like to build on our efforts to grow our online presence, via the Cluster blog, the member listserv, and the Facebook page. We also welcome any and all ideas about fostering the growth of the cluster in other ways. So please do join us to discuss the present and future of our cluster, as well as meet and network with other Sociologists of Culture. You need not be a member of our cluster to attend; members and non-members alike are welcome.

In addition to attending the meeting, we invite you to join us for the Sociology of Culture Cluster reception at Kensington Pub (207 10A Street NW) at 6pm on June 2nd. It's a few stops away from U Calgary on the LRT. Please let us know in advance if you have any accessibility needs for either the annual meeting, or the reception, so that we can ensure accommodations will be available.

Learn more about our cluster: <http://www.csa-scs.ca/research-clusters>

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### ARENDRT'S SOCIAL THEORY: IMPLICATION FOR THE SOCIOLOGY OF INTELLECTUALS, POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND THE DISCIPLINE

Session Code: The\_7

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-106

Hannah Arendt is one of the major social theorists of the 20th century, and she offered a powerful critique of sociology, an original analysis of politics and totalitarianism and she represents a major model as a public intellectual/scholar. This panel includes open submissions of any topic relating to Arendt's social theory that connects to sociological debates, research agendas and disciplinary practices.

Session Organizer and Chair: Neil McLaughlin, McMaster university

Presentations:

#### 1. **Peter Baehr, Lingnan University**

*Arendt and the Intellectuals*

Hannah Arendt wrote extensively on intellectuals: Russian intellectuals, imperial intellectuals, avant-garde intellectuals, Nazi intellectuals, Jewish intellectuals, anti-colonial intellectuals – among others. Drawing on archival materials, this talk examines two aspects of this rich vein of reflection: Arendt's depiction of the fraught relationship between American and European intellectuals; and her analysis of intellectuals within the modern research university. Her ambivalent appraisal of the sixties student radicals is also considered. Arendt's view of intellectuals was unflattering; depending on her target, she accused them of irresponsibility, conformity and lack of courage. She further disliked the "debunking" temper of many modern thinkers, claiming it produced suspicion rather than real understanding. The talk identifies Arendt's alternative persona to "the intellectual," and her alternative, anti-debunking, theory of political criticism.

The Speaker: Peter Baehr is Professor of Social Theory at Lingnan University, Hong Kong. His works include the Portable Hannah Arendt (Penguin: 2003; editor), Hannah Arendt, Totalitarianism, and the Social Sciences (Stanford University Press: 2010; author), and The Anthem Companion to Hannah Arendt (Anthem Books; co-edited with Philip Walsh, 2016).

#### 2. **Philip Walsh, York University**

*Hannah Arendt, Karl Mannheim and the Politics of Conduct*

Central to Karl Mannheim's vision of the sociology of knowledge is the capacity to grasp political ideologies as forms of collective action. Politics is informed by theory, whether conscious or not, and, therefore, theories provide both 'points of access', and objectively structure the political process at any particular historical juncture. But politics, as an 'incompletely rationalized' sphere of conduct, is subject also to "those other more profound irrational elements that we call emotions" (Mannheim, [1929] 1936: 115). Emotions are particularly important in political conduct that incorporates in itself a challenge to the possible rationalization of politics. For Mannheim, the cardinal example of this phenomenon was fascism, which he understood as involving a rejection of the very idea that the present is an 'intelligible scheme'. Fascism, Mannheim, suggests – and unlike conservatism, liberalism and socialism – rejects the principle of the explicability of the present by the past, instead regarding history as always only fiction and myth-making.

Hannah Arendt confronted Mannheim's ideas in a context in which fascism appeared as a genuine political ideology, where the terms needed to understand contemporary politics were up for grabs, and in which Mannheim's conceptual vocabulary stood within, and contended with, a complex field of other terms aimed at understanding politics. Following her encounter with Mannheim's ideas as a

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student at Heidelberg University in the late 1920s, Arendt's first published work was a critical review of *Ideologie und Utopie* (published in *Die Gesellschaft*, Berlin, 1930). The centrality of politics to Mannheim's sociology of knowledge were clear to all who read him, but at the time, Arendt still considered herself a philosopher, untrained in 'politics' as a distinct field of study or interest. Yet she went on to become one of the most influential and insightful theorists of politics in the 20th century. How did Arendt's early encounter with Mannheim's conception of politics shape her own thinking? This paper traces the hidden influence of Mannheim on Arendt's development as a major political theorist, focusing in particular on their respective conceptions of political conduct (or 'action' for Arendt), the rationalization of politics and of fascism.

### 3. **Dean Ray, York University**

*Escaping the Origins of Totalitarianism: A Critical Appraisal of the Career and Theory of Hannah Arendt and Erich Fromm*

This article traces the similarities between the theories of totalitarianism developed by Hannah Arendt (1951) and Erich Fromm (1941). It argues that Arendt and Fromm's invocation of social theory are quite similar, relying upon the atomization thesis originally developed by Friedrich Tönnies, to explain the transition from *Gemeinschaft* to *Gesellschaft*, community to society. Ironically, though Arendt is the existentialist philosopher, it is Fromm, with his use of Kierkegaard, who puts to use existentialist philosophy toward a convincing analysis of totalitarian movements. This begs the question: why is Fromm forgotten and Arendt remembered? Particularly given the similarity in their careers, intellectual refugees fleeing Germany, trying to comprehend the horrors that transformed their home into a Fordist factory for the production of human corpses.

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## CANADA IN COMPARATIVE AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Session Code: CHRC\_2

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-129

To understand Canadian "society," it is helpful to consider internal diversity, transformations over time, and similarities and differences with other countries. That is, it's helpful to analyse Canada from a comparative and historical perspective. This session features papers that look at Canadian social relations from a comparative and historical perspective, either looking at variation within Canada, considering changes in Canada over time, or comparing Canada to other regions of the world.

Session Organizer and Chair: Matthew Lange, McGill University

Presentations:

### **1. Tracey Adams, Western University**

*Regulating Professions in Four Canadian Provinces: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Origins*

Regulated professions have been a core institution in Canadian society since before Confederation. Historically, Canadian provinces have delegated significant responsibilities to professional groups, granting them power to govern their own affairs, and at times their field of practice. Why have provincial governments delegated these powers to professionals? Sociological theories have offered various explanations. Neo-Weberian approaches focus on professional organization and collective mobility projects that win over state actors' support. In contrast, others (including those who adopt a Foucauldian approach) argue that professional regulation serves state interests by extending governance. Neither approach is fully able to capture variations across time, place, and profession. Patterns of professional regulation in Canada differ slightly from those typical in the USA and UK; further, patterns can vary across province and profession. This paper explores the nature of professional regulation in four Canadian provinces (British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia) in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and provides an overview of the rationales provided for regulation by state actors. In so doing, it identifies factors shaping professional regulatory outcomes historically, and challenges theoretical explanations commonly embraced by professions scholars.

### **2. Barry Eidlin, McGill University**

*Repression and Rebirth: Red Scares and the New Left, 1946-1972*

Why were post-World War II Red scares more deep and widespread in the U.S. compared to Canada, and how did this shape the emergence and development of the "New Left" in both countries? While prevailing accounts point to long-standing differences in political cultures, I show that it is actually a process of divergence caused by a pre-war shift in party-class relations in both countries. Prior to World War II, both Lefts retained close links with the organized working class and significant cross-generational leadership. But U.S. labor's absorption into the New Deal coalition in the 1930s undermined independent class politics. This left a Communist Party already alienated from its working class base by its wartime policies as the major representative of independent class politics. McCarthyism exacerbated this vulnerability, driving a wedge between labor and the left, decimating a generation of left leadership, and leading to the emergence of a 1960s New Left that lacked a working class base and a cross-generational leadership. In Canada, the CCF's (later the NDP's) persistence as a class-based political party maintained an infrastructural base for class politics through the difficult early years of the Cold War. It ensured that the link between labor and the left, while strained, was not severed. As the New Left emerged in the early 1960s, it did so in dialogue with the NDP, leading to a more class-inflected New Left.

### **3. Guillaume Durou, Université du Québec à Montréal**

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### *Comparing Classes Under Capitalism: Marriage and Life Reproduction Among The Working-Class and The Elite During The Late Nineteenth-Century Quebec City*

The nineteenth-century Canada is shown to be period of profound transformations. Among the centralized State power brought by the Confederation and the politics of populations supported by scientific-oriented apparatuses, the transition to capitalism stimulated the economy, created national wealth as well as it entailed more class inequalities. This transition lies at the heart of many questions that fill historical sociology regarding how capitalism transformed social relations in Canada. Plenty of these questions have been yet answered but few still remain into obscurity. This presentation aims to shed a light on the specific issue of social class and family. How did capitalism shaped family forms? What were the strategies adopted by working-class families in comparison to the elite bourgeois class in terms of social and biological reproduction? Far from favouring a deterministic point of view, we argue that practices relied more on conscious response to the economy's contradictions than a passive action combined to lack of free will. Based on data from the population of Quebec City, we wish to compare different social practices that occurred from 1870 to 1900 such as marriage, moving to a new place, choosing a job, etc. We will need first to give a complex account of capitalism as a social-property regime and then identify patterns of class reproduction through fertility, marriage, and other social practices. Comparing classes intend to help understand social changes and more specifically, how capitalism impacted greatly on families' decisions and social trajectories.

#### **4. Adam Belton, University of Alberta**

##### *Not-so-temporary migrant labour: A historical comparison of the U.S. Bracero program and Canadian Temporary Foreign Worker programs.*

As G.I. Johnny marched off to war in the early 1940s, the American military complex required an increase in domestic production to sustain the war effort despite having fewer men in the workforce. This paradox led to the creation of the Bracero program to temporarily import Mexican labour to maintain industrial and agricultural output. The emerging dependence of American agro-business on cheaper Mexican labour extended the program more than 20 years beyond the war. Despite recent changes curtailing the Canadian Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP), this paper explores the developing analogue between the historic U.S. example, and the current Canadian temporary worker programs, and implications for continual dependence on foreign workers in various industries.



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### CHALLENGES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOLIDARITY AMONG WOMEN: THE ROLE OF SOCIO-CULTURAL PRACTICES AND SYMBOLISM FOR WOMEN

Session Code: FSRC\_1

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science B - 105

Sociocultural practices and symbolism often limit women's access to activities which encourage the development of solidarity. Two of the papers in this session highlight the constraints experienced by women by an emphasis on male-defined definitions of women's beauty. In the third paper the author discusses her experiences as a feminist worker in trades and technology in Canada, who, despite struggle and backlash, is optimistic about potentialities for the development of equalitarian society.

Session Organizers: Ann Denis, University of Ottawa; Vanaja Dhruvarajan, Carleton university

Session Chair: Vanaja Dhruvarajan, Carleton university

Presentations:

#### **1. Kalyani Kalyani, Jawaharlal Nehru University**

*Representation of women's body within popular print media: The concept of beauty as injected through popular print magazines.*

Within the discourse of social science research, understanding the role of mass-media has gained a significant place. In particular, if one scrutinizes feminist media theory, it talks about the significance of mass-media in analyzing the symbolic world and the power relations that exist within such symbolic structures. My research aims to understand the role of 'print-media' in constructing a gender identity and whether such a construction essentializes the ways in which women get represented. As Butler says, gender is often materialized through constant performance; print-media becomes a powerful tool for concretizing such performativity, which I try to establish through my research. Such performance is often manifested through 'obsessiveness for slender and sexualized bodies' (Wykes and Gunter, 2005:65). Works like those of Faludi (1991), John (2000), McRobbie (2005) et al. have shown how, with the advent of globalization, glossy bodies with a sexual appeal have gained center stage. Beauty pageants and cosmetic culture have witnessed a tremendous rise. Special editions of magazines which cover life-histories of beauty pageant winners have become star attractions to woo customers. Not only do popular print magazines restrict the space within which choices for women are limited to themes like beauty problems, how to get a perfect match, dresses and cosmetics etc., but the topics that are prescribed for women through the media often disguise themselves as 'choice', without even looking into the repressive power dynamics which are silently communicated. My paper intends to look into the role of print media in instilling some of these ideas about fixating and limiting women's domain.

#### **2. Merin Oleschuk, University of Toronto; Helen Vallianatos, University of Alberta**

*Bodies, Beauty and the Construction of Moral Boundaries among Arab Canadian Women*

Women's bodies reside within networks of material and discursive power, and structural inequalities are observed and embodied daily on them. Women also turn to individual bodily regimes as ways of 'dealing' or 'coping' with structural inequalities. We consider the embodiment of inequalities within the beauty and bodily regimes of a group of Arab immigrant women living in Edmonton, Alberta. Interviews and focus groups with women suggest that within a context of alienation and isolation, the female body, and practices of feeding or exercising it, become sites where these frustrations are felt and expressed. In narrating their frustrations, Arab women contrasted their bodies with those of Canadian women whose perceived extreme sizes were framed as signals of 'moral failure'. Drawing from work on moral boundaries by Lamont (1992; 2000) and Espiritu (2001), we argue that such claims can represent resistance because they allow women to recoup some of the self-respect denied

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to them by racism, as a way to understand themselves as 'moderately weighted', 'care-giving', 'family-oriented' immigrants; however, they also reinforce patriarchal power by acting as sites of control and surveillance over women's bodies, fostering animosity rather than solidarity among women, and justifying Arabic women's role within the domestic sphere.

### **3. Marcia Braundy, Journeywomen Ventures, West Kootenay Women's Association, University of British Columbia**

*The Roots & Wings of Sexist Backlash to Women in Trades and Technology*

"The Roots & Wings of Sexist Backlash to Women in Trades & Technology" is an autoethnographic examination, from a feminist perspective, of the deeply painful, pervasive and complex relations between men and women who each want to use tools to build, repair and maintain the physical world we live in, and make a reasonable economic life in the process. This praxis, and the stories told, are based on over 40 years of engagement/intervention with many aspects of these challenges: as a pioneer, a member, an instructor & facilitator, a national and provincial board director, a PhD researcher, a playwright, an interested citizen and an independent scholar. Using both personal stories and publicly available information and resources, the spectrum of violence and conscious and unconscious denial and unwillingness to manifest real change is called to the fore. Exploring themes that emerged in the research, this scholar's visions for social change have not been dampened and the critique of patriarchal relations continues to create space for growth for both men and women. Interwoven is a call to men, to throw off the cloak that shields their lack of courage, and pro-actively engage their brothers and associates in making a truly egalitarian society.

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## CULTURE AND EVERYDAY LIFE II

Session Code: SCRC\_2b

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-119

Everyday life can seem banal but contains great significance. In everyday life, culture plays a role in how individuals think and feel, the beliefs they hold, the habits they form, their interactions, and their strategies for action. This session, organized on behalf of the Sociology of Culture Research Cluster, explores the ways in which culture both shapes everyday life and is also constructed by it.

Session Organizer: Allyson Stokes, University of Texas

Session Chair: Ryan Williams, University of Calgary

Presentations:

### **1. Holly Campeau, University of Toronto**

*"The Right Way, the Wrong Way, and the Blueville Way": Cultural Match and Resistance to Policing Standardization*

This article examines how actors within an organization - a police department - use the social order of their local setting to resist institutional efforts toward standardization. Using a case study which draws on the historical and sociopolitical features of a city in economic decline, this analysis shows how local conditions inform the cultural resources police officers deploy. It is argued that individuals connect these features with repertoires of uniqueness - what they call "the Blueville Way" - to justify, sustain and even perform a general resistance to political efforts to standardize the provision of policing services. Data for this study include 100 interviews and ethnographic field notes gathered over an 18 month period spent with a police department; in headquarters, patrol cars and the streets. This article contributes an account for the significance of "cultural match": practices are driven by the social context in which the organization is embedded, thereby impeding full compliance with industry standards that are deemed incompatible.

### **2. Nicky Hyndman, University of Prince Edward Island**

*Parent involvement and everyday life - a theoretical exploration using a neoliberal governmentality lens*

As part of Prince Edward Island's Health PEI 2013-16 Strategic Plan, the Children with Complex Needs Initiative was endorsed. In cooperation with Health PEI, researchers from University of Prince Edward Island, University of New Brunswick and Mount Allison University have teamed up to examine experiences of families in their navigation of multiple services.

Children with complex health conditions and their families comprise a cohort of high volume utilization of the health care system, as well as social and educational services. This requires a coordinated effort by the family, as well as the care team (Cohen, 2012; Kaufman & Pinzon, 2007). Caring for a child with complex health conditions places considerable stress on families, who often have to travel long distances to receive specialized care, particularly in a rural place like Prince Edward Island.

Interviews are currently being carried out with families, with analysis of the qualitative data to be carried out in March – April 2016. I intend to pull out data concerning *who* is doing the majority of the care work and navigation/coordination of services, as I suspect findings will show a gendered profile. If this does emerge from the data, I am interested in exploring the effects for women (mothers) in terms of employment and well-being.

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### **3. Oral Robinson, University of Saskatchewan; Kara Somerville, University of Saskatchewan** *Cultural Barriers to Friendship Formation at the University of Saskatchewan*

While Canada is known for its multicultural values, little research has been done with international students to understand their intercultural experiences, particularly their friendship networks. Research in other Western countries indicate that international students and host students often failed to develop deep and meaningful friendships with each other due to cultural differences. While theories such as social exchange theory, functional approach, social adjustment, homophily, individual factors and local contexts have been used to explain these relationships, these might not be fully address the unique circumstances of international students in Canada. Using an online survey and interviews with 30 international students at the University of Saskatchewan, we aimed to examine intercultural relations based on the persons they socialize with the most, and narratives of their experiences. We discovered that internationals students develop diverse friendships, although their closest friends were with co-nationals and other international students. Furthermore, we found that a system of closed homophilic friendships prevents cross-cultural interpenetration. We therefore submit Furnival's plural society model and Bandura's social learning theory to explain the persistence of cultural segregation, and suggest strategies for improving cultural understandings and social relations.

### **4. Ryan Williams, University of Calgary and University of Cambridge** *Everyday Muslim Experiences and Piety in English Maximum Security Prisons*

Despite the continuous growth in the numbers of prisoners identifying with Islam and the increased attention to provisions for Islamic practice in English prisons over the past decade, research rarely documents how Muslims experience their religious practice in a maximum-security environment on a day-to-day basis. Based a comparatvie sociological study of two English maximum security prisons, This article explores what Islamic piety means for a handful of Muslim prisoners and the consequences of their piety for adapting to imprisonment, for prison social life, and for relating to institutional power. The article identifies and describes the indigenous categories of 'becoming good', 'doing good', and hypocrisy as central to the experience of Islamic piety, and shows how these aspects of Islamic piety are a source of tension as they interact in complex and often unpredictable ways with the maximum security prison environment. This research seeks to challenge the dominant analytical categories of the 'Muslim gang' and 'radicalization' that are often imposed upon, and alien to, the subjective experience of Islamic piety, while showing the complex relationship between agency and structure in a maximum security prison.

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## EMPIRICAL APPROACHES TO THE SOCIOLOGY OF SEXUALITIES

Session Code: GSRC\_1

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-124A

This panel explores topics in the sociology of sexualities empirically. Topics include class and the quality of sexual experiences, older couples and sexual behaviour, and constraints on social science research of marginalized sexualities. This panel is sponsored by the Gender and Sexuality Research Cluster.

Session Organizer: Tina Fetner, McMaster University

Session Chair: Melanie Heath, McMaster University

Presentations:

### 1. **Aniruddha Das, McGill University**

*Ambivalent Dyads: A National Profile of Older U.S. Couples*

Empirical research on late-life sexual partnerships is based largely on reports from one partner, and conceives his/her experiences in terms of a continuum of "quality." Lost in this conception is the idea of the partnership or dyad as a configuration of each partner's simultaneous positive as well as negative appraisals and behaviors. Theoretical models that could offer purchase on such complexity remain absent. I use new nationally-representative dyadic data on older U.S. adults, and finite mixture modeling, to construct and test a novel theory of dyadic ambivalence, potentially applicable to a range of social ties. Following recent work in causal modeling, I address selection problems through inverse-probability-of-attrition weights. Findings suggests three distinct subpopulations of "ambivalent dyads," including an at-risk group comprising almost a fifth of older couples. Covariate analysis indicates that risk of such "unhappy and incompatible" partnerships may be linked not to men's greater power but to shared or asymmetric liabilities. However, in addition to its individual-level effects, stratification may impose secondary burdens on older women by worsening their relationship experiences more than men's. I conclude by suggesting longitudinal and ecological extensions of our configural approach, and implications for both life course analysis and for sociology in general.

### 2. **Xiaoyu Annie Gong, Western University**

*Do Rich Men and Women have More Sex and Better Sex?*

This article examines whether higher socioeconomic status is associated with older women and men being more sexual. We develop a model that links older adults' sexual behaviours with their education and income via gender and health status.

We use data from 3377 older adults in the 2010-2011 wave of the National Social Life Health and Aging Project, a national representative sample of older adults in the U.S.

Using the latent class analysis, we found four classes of sexual behaviours: not sexual but satisfied, sexual and satisfied; sexual and not satisfied; and not sexual and not satisfied. One interesting finding is that 40% of the older adults who describe themselves as not sexual (not interested sex and do not feel a great deal of sexual desire) also claim to be not satisfied sexually. This shows that although older adults' sexual desire and the subjective value they place upon sex decrease; they still reminisce about being sexual when they were young. Results from multinomial regression show that having a high education and a high income greatly increases women's sexual behaviour, but does not influence men's. For men, the most significant predictors of sexual behaviour are their mental and physical health conditions.

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### **3. Christopher Tatham, University of Toronto**

*Balancing Harm, Protection and Control: Research Ethics Boards & Accessing the Experiences of People Living with HIV under the Context of Criminalization*

This paper examines the ethical issues involved with undertaking research regarding the experiences of marginalized populations under a context of criminalization, using the example of a qualitative study of HIV positive women and men and their experiences with relationships, sexuality, prevention work and the criminalization of non-disclosure of HIV.

Within this study, the navigation of the Research Ethics Board (REB) approval process resulted in methodological changes which yielded disparate results. Although many of the considerations were beneficial for both the participants and researcher, a few produced unintended and counterproductive ramifications for participants. In these cases, steps taken to protect the anonymity of the participants resulted in increased anxiety and emotional duress.

This paper questions how we place value upon and rank different types of potential harm to our participants and how we balance this with the legal protection of the university. Further, this paper ponders the ramifications of REBs expanding their role of beyond the protection of participants (and university) to function as an arbiters of knowledge production and what this means for the study of sexualities.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## HOT TOPICS IN YOUTH STUDIES: MEDIA AND HOMELESSNESS

Session Code: CCY\_1

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-109

This session combines interests in the use of media by children and youth, and the state of youth exclusions in contemporary societies. Children and youth have increasingly complex relationships with various forms of media. This aspect of the session will explore research into (and/or theoretical perspectives on) youth-targeted/created media, and the youthful consumers/producers of such media and related topics. Papers include an examination of vlogging on YouTube and an exploration of Yaoi fandom. The other focus of the session is on youth who experience multiple forms of social exclusion, with a specific focus on youth homelessness. Papers here focus on identity narratives and decision-making among homeless youth and on youth perspectives on the systems ostensibly meant to address issues of youth homelessness. Questions about/negotiations of identity thread through all the papers. Overall, this session promises to explore a wide array of current configurations of youth experiences in contemporary society.

Session Organizers: Jacqueline Kennelly, Carleton University; Fiona Nelson, University of Calgary; Dale Spencer, Carleton University; Valerie Stam, Carleton University

Session Chairs: Jacqueline Kennelly, Carleton University; Fiona Nelson, University of Calgary

Presentations:

### **1. Tyler Frederick, University of Ontario Institute of Technology**

*"That's just not me": Identity Narratives and Subsistence Related Decision-Making among Homeless Young People*

Young people who find themselves on the streets are confronted with the challenge of how to meet even their most basic needs. Drawing on 39 in-depth interviews with homeless and street involved youth this paper explores the identity processes at the heart of how these young people make decisions about getting by on the street. The interviews find an active decision making process in which personal identity narratives play a central role. These findings make a contribution to what is known about the role of identity processes in street life by demonstrating that identity shapes subsistence patterns, including involvement in deviant and risky subsistence strategies. The findings also contribute to broader debates within social psychology and cultural sociology. Recent scholarship has emphasized the dual impact of internalized culturally informed dispositions and the situational deployment of cultural schemas in decision-making. It is argued that personal identity narratives are a key force in decision-making and social action in unsettled situations that incorporates and integrates dispositions and cultural schemas.

### **2. Justin Langille, Carleton University; Jacqueline Kennelly, Carleton University**

*"It doesn't matter who is providing": Perspectives on the system, the problems and the future from professionals with experience supporting housing-precarious youth in Ottawa, Ontario*

A movement to end youth homelessness is gaining momentum in cities across Canada. Housing First strategies which prioritize immediate access to housing have been proven to enhance individual and community well being and are rapidly being used to help youth become housed. The success of this work has been enhanced by perspectives emerging from communities and researchers that youth homelessness is unique to the developmental and social experience of youth, with causes distinct from adult homelessness. Ending youth homelessness therefore requires solutions, strategies and support defined specifically by youth and their allies in order to ensure short term and long term success in housing transitions. This paper will introduce new research emerging from an effort to end youth homelessness in the capital city of Ottawa, where homelessness and publicly visible

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poverty challenge aesthetics of wealth and prestige required by the political establishment and regional tourism industry.

The Alliance to End Homelessness Ottawa (ATEHO) reports almost 1000 homeless youth (age 16-25) access emergency shelter in Ottawa annually (ATEHO, 2014). The researchers will outline their initial findings from focus groups and interviews conducted to understand the needs, barriers and vital services to address in a sustainable plan to end youth homelessness in the city currently being developed by the ATEHO. Completed in two parts, the second phase will focus on the perspectives of youth, while the majority of data from the first phase presented here will detail the perspectives of professionals with experience supporting housing-precarious youth in Ottawa. Social workers, educators, family services workers, health care professionals were among participants who participated. Their compelling experiences illuminate problems and advantages of Ottawa's current systems of youth support and possibilities for solutions and, significantly, prevention that may be necessary to innovate new systems to end chronic homelessness in the nation's capital.

### 3. **Rebecca Raby, Brock University; Caroline Caron, Université du Québec en Outaouais; Claudia Mitchell, McGill University; Jessica Prioleta, OISE, University of Toronto; Sophie Thewissen-Leblanc, University of Ottawa**

*Vlogging on YouTube: the social change oriented voices of young Canadians*

Some researchers and commentators lament young people's seeming political apathy or civic disengagement (e.g. Bullock and Nesbitt-Larking, 2011; Henn et al., 2002). Others counter that young people are active social participants, but rather than favouring more established venues such as voting, political meetings or community-based organizations, they are more likely to participate online (Buckingham, 2000; Kellner and Kim, 2010; Cohen and Khane, 2012). Online actions for social change can range from 'liking' a Facebook page and sharing news to digital storytelling and launching internet-based organizations. We are interested in politically-oriented, youth-led video productions posted online, a notably active and creative form of participation that has largely escaped researchers' attention.

This paper reports on findings from an examination of young Canadian's social change-oriented video productions posted to YouTube, videos that illustrate how young Canadians' are investing themselves in a certain kind of participatory politics (Cohen and Khane, 2012). Through innovative search strategies, we isolated 19 video channels. We report on these channels, noting patterns, tactics and themes within them in order to provide a picture of what politically engaged Canadian young people are creating and addressing through this forum.

### 4. **Nazario Robles Bastida, University of Calgary**

*Yaoi Fandom: Media, Artistic Creation and Identity within an Insubordinate Community*

Born within the subcultural world of Japanese animation fans, the Yaoi fandom is a community of female fans that consume and create narratives centered around homoerotic relations among male characters. Including both original stories as well as reimaginations of popular Japanese media products, Yaoi has become a complex set of subcultural practices through which young women appropriate media and produce their own forms of artistic creation. This paper discusses the Yaoi community in Canada and Mexico, using ethnographic observations and interviews to illustrate some of its central practices as well as the way in which such practices relate to the gender identity of its participants. Through creative practices such as Fanfiction, fanart, cosplay and video editing, this paper argues, female fans of yaoi create a cultural space that allows them to explore their sexual and gender identities in ways not allowed within the spaces of everyday life. In this sense, their appropriation of Japanese media and homosexual narratives can be seen as an insubordination against traditional depictions of heteronormativity and the heteronormative romantic market within popular media.



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## MEDIA AND SOCIETY I

Session Code: MS\_1a

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-147

This session features research papers on various aspects of media and society, in particular papers that study media coverage and representations of women and minority groups.

Session Organizer: Eran Shor, McGill University

Session Chair: Tanya Titchkosky, OISE, University of Toronto

Presentations:

### **1. Max Chewinski, The University of British Columbia**

*The Globe & Mail's Framing of Idle No More: Challenging the Protest Paradigm*

In order to communicate their claims to the public, as well as to reach their opponents and conscience constituents, social movements rely on the media. However, the media often negatively portrays movement protests, utilizing the three frames (delegitimization, marginalization and demonization) associated with the protest paradigm (Boykoff 2006; McCurdy 2012). In perpetuating the protest paradigm, the media also tends to engage in episodic versus thematic news coverage, paying more attention to describing the protest event over highlighting the underlying structural conditions and injustices activists are challenging. This paper includes a content analysis of thirty-seven Globe and Mail newspaper articles covering a peak period of the Idle No More movement to determine (1) if the protest paradigm persists and (2) if coverage is largely episodic, thematic, or mixed. Interestingly, thematic news coverage appears more often than episodic news coverage, and the most dominant frames adopted are not those associated with the protest paradigm but instead are both sympathetic and mixed frames. This study adds to existing research (Wilkes and Corrigan-Brown 2012) that nuances scholarship on media framing of social movements.

### **2. Jennifer Silcox, Western University**

*Portrayals of Girls and Crime in Canadian Newspapers: A mixed-methods examination*

This conference paper explores possible driving factors that may influence journalistic accounts of criminalized girls in national Canadian newspapers between the years 1991 and 2014. Can the number of newspaper articles be attributed to crime or court trends or are they part of a greater moral panic surrounding girlhood criminality? The results showed little connection between the overall guilty court findings among girls and the numbers of newspaper stories reporting on female youth crime; however, a moderate correlation was found between violent court findings and the numbers of news stories that mention criminality among girls. Despite the connection between violent crimes in Canadian youth courts and news stories on girl crime, the portrayal of girls' usage of violence was highly exaggerated and contrary to the reality of most female offending. Evidence is found to support the existence of various moral panics that not only utilizes stereotypes based on sex, but also of race and class.

### **3. Jane McArthur, University of Windsor; Amy Peirone, University of Windsor**

*Media Representations of Breast Cancer: Are They Keeping Up With Current Research?*

Are we witnessing a paradigm shift in the mainstream media representations of breast cancer? With an incidence of one in nine, the representation of women's risk factors for breast cancer in the media and society more broadly, are significant for public health and can reveal important directions in the approach to this epidemic. Media representations of breast cancer as a women's issue have historically tended to report on the prevalence, detection, and treatment of breast cancer, with a

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general lack of environmental, occupational and prevention oriented stories. Whether or not this trend persists is the subject of this research. Through the application of a mixed methods approach, this research extends and builds upon the textual analysis of breast cancer coverage in the Toronto Star in 2012 which identified seven key themes. Critical Discourse Analysis and a quantitative analysis to assess trends over time are utilized over the subsequent three year period of coverage in the Toronto Star to determine whether media representation of women's risk factors for breast cancer have shifted, and furthermore, whether or not key moments or events related to breast cancer knowledge and advocacy have impacted the coverage in substantive ways over the time period being analyzed.

#### **4. Tanya Titchkosky, OISE of the University of Toronto**

*Breaking News -- Disability & Imagined Communities in News Media*

More than occasionally, the news media calls on communities to "Imagine disability... now imagine living life with such a problem." Working with examples of this call for a presumed non-disabled community to imagine disability, this paper reveals how disability is structured as lack of function and thus as the need to do things differently. This most ordinary Western way of representing disability, makes the call to "imagine disability" curious. My paper demonstrates how an alienated form of imagination, one thoroughly inhabited with bio-pathological version of common-sense, makes disability exactly what a community thought it was all along. This rote repetition, however, also enables the free play of imagination as it pertains to the "normal" citizenry's (mythical) image of itself. Imagine disability remains a common media trope that reproduces an alienated imagination that serves to demarcate the borders of belonging. Through a discursive analysis informed by an interpretive sociological version of disability studies, my paper aims to open up more imaginative relations between disability and non-disability that might rupture the clear borders between a protected human fold and its exclude-able others.

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## OMNIBUS: INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL POLICY

Session Code: Omni\_1d

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-107

This session features papers on inequality and social policy.

Session Organizer: Terry Wotherspoon, University of Saskatchewan

Session Chair: Stephen Harold Riggins, Memorial University

Presentations:

### **1. Michael Frascchetti, York University**

*From Parathas to Pancakes: Navigating Racial and Ethnic Barriers to Employment Opportunities in the Greater Toronto Area*

This paper examines the systemic forms of discrimination faced by members of the South Asian diaspora in the Canadian labour market. It explores the obstacles and challenges faced by these individuals as they seek employment and participate in the labour market, using data from their lived experiences. The study investigates how problems of accessibility to the workplace, the “(in)validity” of their credentials and qualifications in the job market, as well as their upward mobility in places of employment are grounded in multiple forms of systemic racism. The ways the Canadian government has over the years attempted to address these barriers through policies and legislative instruments such as Employment Equity Act, the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and the Multiculturalism Act will be carefully examined for their effectiveness. In many cases, these policies appear to be progressive, but the real issue lies in their implementation and, indeed, their efficacy in combatting systemic discrimination in the labour market.

### **2. Brigitte Benning, University of Victoria; Garry Gray, University of Victoria**

*The National Inquiry for Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women: A Sociological Approach*

Canada's previous Prime Minister denied calls for a national public inquiry into the issue of missing and murdered Indigenous women (MMIW), with the reasoning that this was 'not a sociological phenomenon'. In direct contrast to this, the current government has promised to launch a national public inquiry. While many praise the news of an inquiry, Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples still have pressing concerns about the manner in which it will be carried out. For instance, what will be the main focus of the inquiry? How will Indigenous peoples be involved in the process? What action will be taken in the meantime? In this presentation, we illustrate the importance of understanding this issue as sociological through examining the diverse perspectives towards a national inquiry as expressed by the Federal Government, Chiefs, Indigenous scholars, and Indigenous women. Our goal is to provide a more comprehensive understanding of what the foundation for an inquiry might look like in practice, as well as highlight necessary steps for the process to be carried out as effectively and respectfully as possible. A public inquiry into MMIW is an opportunity for sociologists to highlight systemic issues that currently limit reconciliation within Canada.

### **3. Stephen Harold Riggins, Memorial University**

*The Impact of Political Economy on Sociology at Memorial University*

The sociologists at Memorial University who identified with political economy in the latter third of the 20th century, although small in number, tended to be the best-known Newfoundland sociologists within the wider community of Canadian academics. They were also more active in the Atlantic Association of Sociologists and Anthropologists. The strength of political economy is sometimes seen

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as one of the uniquenesses of Atlantic-Canadian sociology. Prominent among the Memorial University sociologists influenced by political economy were Peter Sinclair, Marilyn Porter, James Overton, Barbara Neis, and to some extent the young Rick Johnstone. This paper, based on interviews with these scholars and their publication record, provides an overview of their work, especially as it relates to the history and contemporary socio-economic conditions of Newfoundland.

#### **4. Anthony Nairn, Carleton University**

*Untangling the Web: An Analysis of Norbert Elias's The Court Society and the Potentiality of Evolutionary Sociology as a Framework for Social Actor Networks*

Evolution by natural selection applied by sociologists has met great resistance dating back to Herbert Spencer; marked by dark notions of power and authority associated with an uncritical and enthusiastic application of natural selection throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. E.O. Wilson's Sociobiology (1975) attempted to reignite the possibilities of evolutionary discourses using modern genetics, but was stymied by the racialized legacy of natural selection and liberal notions of "genetic determinism". Here, the sociobiological framework of Jerome Barkow is modified by extending it from individual gene mechanisms and into social figurations of large scale actor networks. Using Norbert Elias's, *The Court Society* (1983), detailing Louis XVI's court and the interdependencies between all members, it will be suggested that networks of interdependence created by individual actors are facilitated and constrained by the processes of natural selection. In analyzing the entanglement of dependencies created by actors within a network, the "massing" points of actor relations help identify the form and function of a "social organism". The value gained in understanding the organic fluidity of social networks; how they are formed, shaped, evolve, and come into conflict with competing social figurations, can provide a new and unique interpretation of interdependent social actor networks.

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## SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: CASE STUDIES I

Session Code: PSRC\_1a

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-121

Social movements research has often developed through the close analysis of particular case studies. Case studies demonstrate how collective action fosters political, economic and cultural change. This session features papers that share results from new and emerging social movements research.

Session Organizer and Chair: Mark Stoddart, Memorial University

Presentations:

### **1. Hanning Wang, University of Victoria**

*Who Are the Protesters? A Multilevel Analysis of Individuals' Patterns of Social Movement Participation: The Case of 2003 Peace Protests against the Iraq War in Eight Countries*

The present study conducts a comparative cross-national investigation of individuals' patterns of social movement participation in the 2003 protests against the Iraq War. With data from the International Peace Protest Survey (IPPS) conducted in seven European countries and United States in 2003, protesters are first classified into eight categories based on their frequency of social movement participation, action repertoires and interested issue-scope. Latent profile analysis is used to determine the percentages of participants in each of the eight categories in the present classification system for the case of 2003 anti-war protests in those eight countries. Then, with additional data from the World Bank, the Database of Political Institutions and the Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Dataset, a series of multilevel models is applied to link individual-level motivations and structural-level political processes in a cross-national perspective and investigate their interaction effects on individuals' different patterns of protest participation. Finally, we compare the compositions of different kinds of protesters in these eight countries and discuss how the compositions of participants influence the outcomes of the anti-war protests in these countries. The present study provides a new method to classify social movement participants and stresses the importance of examining the impacts of macro structures on individual incentives which in turn would facilitate or impede involvement in social movements. Our analysis and empirical findings not only reveal the nature of the 2003 protests against the Iraq War, but also contribute to the analysis of between-country differences in social movement participation and their effects on protest outcomes.

### **2. Ella Rockar, University of Manitoba**

*Que Se Vayan Todos: The Rejection of Neoliberalism in Argentina*

On December 19, 2001, the Argentine government declared a state of siege, under which all gatherings were prohibited. The public announcements stimulated an immediate response and people took to the streets in defiance throughout the country. The chant, which came to encapsulate the fury of Argentina, arose during these demonstrations: "¡Que se vayan todos!" or "throw them all out!" – a call for the ousting of not just the corrupt politicians, but the entire economic system of neoliberal capitalism that had come to dominate Argentina. Set within a power resources theory framework, the article reviews neoliberalism in Latin America and Argentina. The case study begins with the election of Carlos Menem and ends with the Argentine crisis of the early 2000s. Of particular focus is the social movement instigated by the piqueteros, who reconceptualised picketing, as well as the role of the citizenry in mass demonstrations, lobbying, government, informal economics, and cooperatives. The article probes the extent to which the labour movement and the piqueteros moderated the Menem government's dismantling of the Argentine welfare state and worked to build political institutions that could resist the external capture exemplified in Menem's presidency and throughout the Argentine crisis.

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### **3. Elahe Nezhadhossein, Memorial University**

*Women's Participation in Social Movement and its Effect on Media Representation of Women, Case Study Iran's Green Movement 2009 and US and Canada Media*

There are many elements that affect social movements and vice versa. In the recent decade the media, Internet and social networks have had a huge impact on organizing movement, mobilizing force and consequently, on the success of movements. On the other hand, social movement participants can affect the mainstream media through social networks and cyberspace. Using the case of the Green Movement of 2009 in Iran, I critically examine the effects of social movement on media. My analysis is guided by the following question: how are Iranian women represented in western media and have there been any changes in this representation after the Green movement of 2009? I answer this question using qualitative content analysis of four of the most circulated and widespread newspapers in the United States. Based on my analysis, I argue that there have been positive changes, which oppose the stereotypes, on the representation of Iranian women in western media after the huge engagement and activity of women in the Green Movement of 2009.

### **4. Delia Dumitrica, Erasmus University; Maria Bakardjieva, University of Calgary**

*The anatomy of a grassroots civic mobilization: Connective logic or collective action?*

This paper maps the case of a Canadian grassroots civic mobilization. In the summer of 2014, amid a protracted conflict between the provincial government and the teachers' union, parents from British Columbia mobilized in an effort to pressure all parties involved to find a solution and commence the school year. Individual parents and teachers took to social media—but also to other forms of mediated and unmediated communication—to find allies, to organize rallies and protests, and to amplify their message in order to pressure the governmental decision-making machinery.

We draw from data from three ethnographic field observations, 15 in-depth interviews with participating citizens, the print coverage of the event, and a manifest content analysis of the website and social media profiles related to the initiatives. We borrow from and engage with the model of 'connective action' proposed by Bennett and Segerberg (2012, 2013), as well as Melucci's (1989, 1996) discussion of collective identity as a pre-requisite for collective action. The examination of the communication eco-system of this case of grassroots mobilization allows us to assess the claims put forth by the connective action model. Is the notion of a laboriously constructed collective identity/action indeed becoming irrelevant for understanding such events? Is the network logic sufficient to explain the mobilization? Is this case an example of atomized individuals, naturally brought together by connective logics? What is actually involved in the process of such a social-media facilitated spontaneous mobilization?

We propose a model of concerted action. It combines a continuing recognition of the significance of collective meaning-making with an intense attention to the communicative instrumentarium through which shared meanings are produced, disseminated and acted upon in the new social-media environment.

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### WORK, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS: FIRST AND SECOND GENERATION IMMIGRANTS IN THE WORKPLACE

Session Code: WRC\_2b

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-104

This session, organized by the Research Cluster in Work, Professions and Occupations, features papers on the challenges faced by first and second generation immigrants in the Canadian labour force. Papers focus on transitions into the labour force, experiences in the workplace, and students' career choices.

Session Organizer: Tracey Adams, Western University

Session Chair: Lisa Kaida, McMaster University

Presentations:

#### **1. Rukmini Borooah Pyatt, University of Guelph**

*Creating meaningful work and building inclusive communities through mobilizing women's knowledge: case study - Waterloo Region Connectors Program*

An increase in immigration has resulted in a significant growth in the Canadian population over the past two decades. A recent publication by Statistics Canada reveals that between 2001 and 2006, the total female labour force population in Canada increased by 9.5%, which was largely due to immigrant women entering the workforce. However, the employment rate of immigrant women continues to remain lower than Canadian-born women. Key literature points toward the downward occupational mobility and re-orientation away from professional life for immigrant women as a result of immigration. Given this context and understanding of the position of immigrant women in the Canadian labour market, the 2-year Improving Prosperity for Immigrant Women Project (2014-2015), funded by Status of Women Canada, using a gender based analysis, identified lack of professional connections as one of the highest need and barrier towards realizing the full employment and settlement potential of immigrant women in the Region of Waterloo. This presenter has worked extensively in this project as its outreach coordinator. As a direct outcome of this identified priority, the Waterloo Region Connector Program was launched in the Region in 2015. This program connects established professional women leaders in local businesses and organizations in the community, who serve as volunteer Connectors, with job-ready immigrant women, referred to as Connectees, who are trying to build their professional network and connect with career opportunities. There are no other women specific programs such as the Waterloo Region Connector Program in the Region that taps directly into the hidden job market through the opening up and sharing of professional connections and experiences between women.

#### **2. Awish Aslam, Western University**

*School-Work Transitions Among Second-Generation Immigrants*

Canadian data show that second-generation immigrants generally achieve higher levels of educational attainment when compared to the children of Canadian-born parents (Abada and Lin 2011). However, for members of racialized minorities, this education does not always translate into labour market success (Picot and Hou 2011). Second-generation racialized immigrants experience poorer labour market outcomes, such as higher rates of underemployment, lower rates of pay, and less access to jobs with opportunities for advancement (Yan, Lauer, and Chan 2012). This study uses in-depth interviews to explore the experiences of both racialized and non-racialized second-generation immigrants in the school-work transition. It focuses on identifying the challenges they face, the strategies they use, and what differences racialized and non-racialized groups experience when navigating this transition. Preliminary findings highlight the importance of social networks,

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experiential learning, and the complex role of race-ethnicity during the job search process. As the labour market share of young workers with an immigrant background increases, this research will help shed light on the experiences of this population, and shape policy and practice in the Canadian economy.

### **3. Eugena Kwon, Western University**

*Choosing a Specialty: Asian and White Female Medical Students in Ontario*

Almost forty years ago, Bourne and Wikler (1978) wrote about the challenges women faced in medical school, arguing that women's specialty choices were structurally conditioned by the subtle discrimination they faced, as well as the masculine nature of medical practice. Since then a substantial change has occurred in the medical profession –with more than 50% of applicants today being female. Many entrants to the medical profession are not only female, but also members of visible minorities. However, recent literature paid little attention to the intersection of gender and ethnicity. To explore the intersection of gender and ethnicity in shaping female medical students' experiences and their career specialty choices, qualitative interviews with 15 White and Asian female medical students and residents were conducted in Ontario. This paper explores whether visible minority women in medicine face different pressures than their white counterparts, leading them to make different decisions. Our findings show that discrimination from patients and nurses; lack of mentorship, social and cultural capital; and family life considerations shaped the specialty choices of the females in medicine. Ethnic variations were evident in their experiences as cultural expectations that accompany gender identities and roles may differ for visible minority women.

### **4. Guliz Akkaymak, Western University**

*Experiences of Immigrants inside Canadian Workplaces*

Drawing on qualitative interviews with immigrants from Turkey as a case study, this paper focuses on how immigrants with professional jobs perceive, experience and interpret their workplace experiences in Canada. At the theoretical level, this paper integrates Goffman's concept of impression management and Bourdieu's concepts of field, habitus and capital. The findings illustrate that employment in the host country's professional field required participants to actively engage in impression management, as they entered into a new social setting (field) with different written and unwritten rules. Participants' use of impression management, however, was shaped by their habitus and capital. To perform valued impression management they needed to accumulate local cultural capital and alter their behaviours and attitudes to comply with the norms and values of workplaces. This suggests that immigrants experience a slower form of assimilation in such workplaces, despite the increasing ethno-racial diversity in Canadian workplaces. The findings further show that the socio-historical context of immigrants' country of origin affects the ways in which they interpret their experiences in relation to their colleagues.



# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## ALBERTA SOCIETY: HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVES

Session Code: CAS\_2

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-129

In their classic 1982 article, *The Alberta Experience*, Howard and Tamara Palmer wrote, 'Today's Alberta is youthful, vital and energetic, a place which is generating not only new urban landscapes but also an upsurge of creative activity in the economic, social and cultural spheres. But it is also an unstable juxtaposition of historical, economic, political and social forces and neither the particular pattern of this convergence nor its outcome is easy to foresee. ' The Alberta of 2015 continues to be an unstable juxtaposition of forces -- a petro-state dependent upon capital-intensive bitumen extraction but governed by progressives like NDP Premier Rachel Notley, Calgary Mayor Naheed Nenshi and Edmonton Mayor Don Iverson. The objective of this session is to better understand the forces that have shaped Alberta, past and present.

Session Organizer and Chair: Tom Langford, University of Calgary

Presentations:

### **1. Nilima Sonpal-Valias, University of Calgary**

*Community Governance on Government's Terms: Paradoxes in Alberta's Persons with Developmental Disabilities Program*

The juxtaposition of contradictory forces in Alberta's historical and socio-political landscape have shaped the province's social programs in unique and sometimes unstable ways. This paper presents the history of the Persons with Developmental Disabilities (PDD) program of supports to adults with developmental disabilities. By applying an institutionalist framework, the paper analyses the confluence of forces and actors that resulted in the creation of PDD's progressive community governance structure during the height of the Klein government's neoliberal reforms (which are not typically associated with positive developments), the reasons for the tension-filled trajectory of its evolution, and the crisis of legitimacy that led to the eventual death of the program. The paper reveals both the constraining power of institutional contexts and the potential for counter-hegemonic entrepreneurship in seemingly hegemonic regimes. It concludes by contemplating the future of social policy in the province's new political landscape in a restricted economic environment.

### **2. Wyatt Anton, University of Calgary**

*The Stampede Ranch for Kids: A case study*

The Stampede Ranch for Kids, located in Southern Alberta, operated as a group home facility for at-risk youth under Child and Family Services. The program ran for a considerable length of time until it ended in 2013 after nearly 40 years. The personal experiences of the researcher as a staff member of the Stampede Ranch provided the initiative for this investigation into the structure and philosophy of the program. In-depth interviews, held with former members of the staff and administration, are used to provide descriptive accounts of the perspectives and attitudes of those involved in the overarching direction of the program as well as in the Ranch's day-to-day operations. The accounts provided in the interviews indicate a strong traditionalist atmosphere operating inside the program on account of both the organizational structure of the program as well as in the attitudes of staff members. These traditional elements reflect the common conservative perspectives present in the area that the program was operating, the stereotypical Albertan perspective, however, they are seemingly juxtaposed within a more progressive social cause resulting in a snapshot of the cultural dissonance operating more widely within the province.

### **3. Trevor Harrison, University of Lethbridge**

*Radical Rupture or Deja Vu? The NDP Election Victory in Historical Perspective*

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Many observers outside Alberta were surprised by the NDP victory in Alberta's 2015 election. But how out-of-step with Alberta's political history was the result? In an effort to answer this question, my paper examines the pattern of political elections and regime change since Alberta's inception and looks specifically at the forces underlying the NDP's victory.

#### 4. **Ron Laliberte, University of Saskatchewan**

*The "Grab-a-Hoe Indians": Aboriginal Labour in Southern Alberta's Sugar Beet Industry*

Between the early 1950s and 1980s the sugar beet industry in southern Alberta relied upon thousands of Aboriginal workers who migrated every growing season from reserves and communities in northern Saskatchewan and Alberta. During this period, Aboriginal labour was vital to the success of the sugar beet industry and to the well being of southern Alberta's economy. In the 1980s sugar beet growers turned to hiring Mexican Mennonites rather than Aboriginal workers. This paper discusses the recruitment of Aboriginal workers by the Canadian state and the reasons for their displacement as a labour force in the industry.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## CULTURE AND INEQUALITY

Session Code: SCRC\_1

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-119

This session invites papers that examine the role of inequality in shaping culture, and of culture in shaping inequality. Potential topics include: how does position within social or economic hierarchies shape individuals' cultural repertoires? When and how does culture affect social stratification? When and how do individuals use culture as a source of social mobility? How do we value or devalue cultural repertoires or strategies associated with particular groups?

Session Organizer and Chair: Diana Miller, University of Toronto

Presentations:

### **1. Matthew Sanscartier, Carleton University**

*Political culture, power resources: A multidimensional understanding of Canadian attitudes toward welfare state generosity*

Scholars of welfare state generosity and inequality tolerance in Canada historically fall into two camps. One camp, the cultural theorists (e.g. Louis Hartz, Seymour Martin Lipset), see political culture as central to explaining why different countries vary with respect to their redistributive efforts. Here, scholarly efforts are spent on understanding why and how particular values become dominant among citizenries and their state institutions, including the welfare state. The other camp, power resource theorists (e.g. Walter Korpi), afford more attention to the strength and interconnectedness of unions and labour/social democratic political parties to represent workers' interests in governments. More recently, welfare scholars (e.g. Gregg Olsen, David Brady) have commented on how culture and power are not competing, but rather complementary explanations for welfare state generosity; in reality, they are tightly interlocked. Using data from the Canadian Election Study (CES), this paper argues that in the Canadian context, both political culture and power resources should be taken into account when explaining attitudes towards social spending and taxation. Specifically, I show that while strengthening inclusive social policy (healthcare, education) is generally favoured by Canadians of all political stripes, power resources are significant when explaining attitudes toward strengthening/maintaining targeted redistributive policies (social assistance, minorities/immigration).

### **2. Adam Yang, University of British Columbia**

*The Social Stratification of Cultural Practices in Canada*

This paper investigates patterns of participation in different types of cultural activities in Canada. The debate about the social bases of cultural tastes and practices is longstanding and yet unresolved. My research contributes to this discussion by using Canadian data to test three competing theories of cultural consumption: homology, omnivorism-univorism, and individualization. Data originates from questions on frequency of attendance to eleven kinds of cultural activities asked in the General Social Survey, 2010, cycle 24 (Time-Stress and Well-Being).

A procedure known as latent class analysis is used to identify patterns of responses, clustering individuals into groups with distinct participation habits. Preliminary results reveal three discernible groups of consumers and a pattern that closely resembles the one posited by the omnivore-univore theory. Subsequently, regression models will be applied to investigate the extent to which membership in each of the identified latent classes has roots in the social stratification system.

### **3. Alissa Overend, MacEwan University**

*In the name of health: Canada's food guides and the politics of consumer dietary advice*

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Written against the backdrop of national food rationing of the 1930s, as well as mid WWII military efforts, early Canadian food rules were established in 1942 as a strategy to strengthen the nation (Mosby, 2014). Eating “right” in post WWII Canada was framed as a patriotic duty. This paper explores the historical and contemporary use of food guides for the ways they actively shape knowledge about food and nutrition, and to question in whose interests and ideologies these guides serve. Specifically, I will analyze the Canadian food rules of 1942, and the seven subsequent revisions of the guide through 2007, when it underwent its most recent modifications. I argue that discourses of nationalism, despite being nearly 75 years after the inauguration of early food rules, are still at work in Canada’s official nutritional policy. I analyze these nationalist discourses in relation to three broad themes: the neoliberal subject, consumption and consumerism, and ongoing colonial relations between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal groups in Canada.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## MEDIA AND SOCIETY II

Session Code: MS\_1b

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-147

This session features research papers on various aspects of media and society, in particular papers that study media coverage and representations of women and minority groups.

Session Organizer: Eran Shor, McGill University

Session Chair: Matteo Antonini, Université de Lausanne

Presentations:

**1. Brigitte Benning, University of Victoria; Garry Gray, University of Victoria**

*Social Media, Crowdsourcing, and Missing Person Cases*

The rapid growth of technology and social media has fostered crowdsourcing as a means for public participation in 'solving' crimes. Prominent examples include the public's role in exposing perpetrators in the Boston Bombing Marathon of 2013 and the Vancouver Stanley Cup Riots of 2011. In 2014, CBC's *the Fifth Estate* took an innovative quasi-sociological approach to their documentary of a missing Victoria BC woman by engaging their viewers and the University of Victoria through crowdsourcing. In this presentation, we discuss our experience working with the Fifth Estate, provide an analysis of the resulting episode, highlight the potential of crowdsourcing in missing persons cases, and note the risks of adopting an infotainment media approach towards missing women.

**2. Margaret Campbell, Concordia University**

*Examining Popular Portrayals of Disability and Sexuality*

Media portrayals of persons with disabilities are often cast in stereotypical and stigmatizing ways. Several cultural studies scholars note how characters with disabilities often serve as 'props' for the emotional awakening of non-disabled characters and when a character has a disability they are often shown using a wheelchair, as this remains an iconic symbol of disability (Harris 2002, Haller 2000, Mitchell & Snyder 2010). Furthermore, it is common for non-disabled persons to play the role of characters with disabilities, despite the existence of many skilled actors with disabilities. This paper presents an overview of a content analysis that examines a range of popular media representations that depict disability and sexuality and presents an analysis of how these images in popular culture work to construct, reflect, and sometimes challenge sociocultural assumptions and norms surrounding disability, gender, and sexuality.

**3. Emma Smith, Ryerson University**

*The Depiction of the Female Body: A Critical Analysis of Crime Documentaries*

This paper works to recognize and outline the lethality of female murderers within contemporary society through an examination of investigative media reporting. Jodi Arias (2008, United States), Michelle Burgess (2001, Australia) and co-conspirators Shelia Eddy and Rachel Shoaf (2012, United States) were all convicted of committing violent and reprehensible murders that received considerable attention from the public and television creators. Two separate crime documentaries, released in 2014, recount these infamous acts. Referencing the production elements of film angles, focus and framing employed within three successful reality television series, the depiction of the female body serves as the subject of this analysis. In addition to the reliance on gender stereotypes exhibited within both genres of television, themes of sex and love are commonly depicted within the representations of these female offenders. The arguments within the paper contribute to broader

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conversations about the portrayal of women within popular entertainment series and works to categorize crime documentaries as a sub-genre of reality television.

#### 4. **Caroline McDonald-Harker, Mount Royal University**

*The "Pornification" of Society and Popular Culture: Blurred Lines Between Entertainment and Pornography in Media and the Gendered Implications*

The recent proliferation of "raunch culture" in mainstream media, which combines and normalizes pornography with entertainment, contributes to the rising sexualization of women's bodies. Cloaked in discourses of pro-sex efforts, sexual freedom/expression, body positivity, and consumer demand, today's media in its "pornified" form has significant implications for the ways that gender is represented and understood in popular culture. The portrayal of women as sexual objects- constantly available to be consumed by men for pleasure and discarded afterwards; and men as sexual consumers- disposed towards and desiring control and domination over women's bodies, reflects and reproduces the respective social constructions of emphasized femininity and hegemonic masculinity (Connell, 2000). This paper provides a critical overview and analysis of the increasing infiltration of softcore to hardcore pornography in media, and the gendered bifurcation and reproduction of 1) men, masculinity, and sexual power, and 2) women, femininity, and sexual submissiveness in media depictions (magazines, billboards, television, film, and internet). This paper examines the complex social, cultural, and political processes of the normalization of pornography in media, within the framework of neoliberal economic policies, hyper-sexualized culture, and patriarchal systems. This paper discusses the implications of the gendered commodification of sex in media for efforts to address gendered social issues including slut shaming, rape culture, sex-trafficking, violence against women, and more generally, gender equality.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### METHODOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL INNOVATIONS IN CONTEXTUALIZING THE WORK-FAMILY INTERFACE

Session Code: GSRC\_2

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2                      3:30pm – 5:00pm

Location: Science A-124A

The majority of research and theories surrounding the work-family interface tend to focus on individual-level antecedents to the exclusion of broader social, economic, and cultural contexts. However, in recent years scholars have started to innovate—both methodologically and theoretically—within this area to account for a range of contextual variations in work-family experiences and consequences. This session highlights some of those innovations, including advancements in thinking about flexibility and technology in modern workplace contexts within and across occupations; the hierarchical contexts that interact to influence parents' employment trajectories and rewards; and, the importance of community context in generating a thorough understanding of experiences and consequences of work-family conflict.

This invited panel is sponsored by the Gender and Sexuality Research Cluster.

Session Organizer and Moderator: Melanie Heath, McMaster University,

#### Panelists:

- Jean Wallace, Professor of Sociology, University of Calgary  
*Work-Family Conflict Amongst Physicians: An Exploration of Spouses' Perceptions Using Qualitative and Quantitative Couples Data*
- Marisa Young, Assistant Professor of Sociology, McMaster University  
*Neighbourhood-Level Variations and Experiences of Work-Family Conflict*
- Pallavi Banerjee, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Calgary  
*Gendered Migrations and the Organization of Paid and Unpaid Labor in Indian Immigrant Families.*
- Sylvia Fuller, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of British Columbia  
*The organizational context of motherhood wage penalties: Using linked employee-employer data to explore how and why segregation across firms matters.*

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### COMMITTING SOCIOLOGY: METHODOLOGICAL AND EPISTEMOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS

Session Code: ReMe\_SC

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2                      3:30pm-5:00pm  
Location: Science A-106

*To commit; to entrust; to obligate or pledge oneself; dedicated.*  
(From the Miriam Webster Dictionary)

In April 2013, former Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper responded to questions about terrorism following the Boston marathon bombings and the arrest of two men accused of a planned terrorist attack on a VIA rail train. It was a rare moment when a Canadian political leader mentioned our discipline: "I think, though, this is not a time to commit sociology, if I can use an expression". One year later, in August 2014, Harper invoked this "expression" again when he argued that an inquiry into missing and murdered Indigenous women was not needed because it was not a "sociological phenomenon" but, rather, a series of individual crimes.

In both cases, sociologists were quick to respond to Harper's comments on "committing sociology" with Op Ed pieces (e.g. Howard Ramos, Robert Brym, Gillian Creese, Rashmee Singh). The CSA played an active role in facilitating these discussions through their blog, and on Facebook and Twitter; they also produced and sold a highly popular "Commit Sociology" T-Shirt.

This panel, organized by the CSA Research Advisory Committee, takes up the issue of "committing sociology" with a focus on the methodological and epistemological approaches that some Canadian sociologists have used to commit sociology that is aimed at facilitating social change. Each panelist will reflect upon how their research is an example of committing sociology – with specific reference to their methodological and epistemological approaches, as well as possible dilemmas, challenges, or breakthroughs.

*This session has been organized by the Canadian Sociological Association's Research Advisory Subcommittee.*

Session Organizers: Andrea Doucet, Brock University; Sylvia Fuller, University of British Columbia ; Janet Siltanen, Carleton University



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### COMMITTING SOCIOLOGY: METHODOLOGICAL AND EPISTEMOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS *continued*

#### **Panel Participants:**

Chair: Andrea Doucet, Brock University

Max Chewinski, University of British Columbia

Committing (Phenomenological) Sociology: Actor-Centered Approaches to Social Movement Research

Patricia McQuire, Carleton University

The Tensions, Contradictions and Uneasiness of Stories, Social Research and the Resurgence of Indigenous Societies in Reconciliatory Canada

Jasmin Histrof, McMaster University

Guerillas, Marxists, Terrorists or Trouble-Makers? Doing Sociology in High-Risk Violent Conflict Areas

Suzanne Lenon, University of Lethbridge

Inheritance: Socio-Legal Discursive Interventions and New Methodologies

Judith Taylor, University of Toronto

Sociology as a Love Story: Reflections of a Movement Scribe

Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University

Sociology as Dangerous or Farce? Understanding "Commit Sociology" and "Culture de L'excuse"

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS II

Session Code: SPRC\_2b

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2                      3:30pm-5:00pm  
Location: Science A-109

There are various forms of social inequality existing in Canada and around the world. Many scholars have been actively researching how to effectively reduce inequality and improve lives of the members of vulnerable social groups. This session intends to showcase such studies that concerning social inequality in spheres like income, healthcare, education, and housing; and experienced by different social groups including age, gender, class, ethnicity, immigrant status, and educational background.

Session Organizer and Chair: Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo/University of Toronto

Session Discussant: Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. **David Pettinicchio, University of Toronto; Matthew Parbst, University of Toronto**  
*Political Expressions of Cultures of Inequality: A Cross-National Analysis of Public Preferences about Inequality and Political Behaviour*

This paper expands on Crutchfield and Pettinicchio's (2009) cultures of inequality thesis which was offered as an alternative to the traditional culture of poverty argument. They claim that a number of social problems are produced by persistent poverty, which exists not because of perverted values among the poor, but rather because of values in the larger society that are accepting of social inequality. Cultures of inequality exist where the populace has a high "taste for inequality" which results in increased punitiveness towards these "others" as well as decline in social welfare spending (Crutchfield, Pettinicchio and Robbins 2012). This is also in part because welfare chauvinism and increasing punitiveness aimed at others also appears to require an acceptance of social and economic inequality. While this theory explains the way cultural and institutional factors interact to influence individual beliefs and behaviors, it does not outline the connection between tastes for inequality and political preferences which translate in votes and policy mandates. In this paper, we link individual attitudes and voter behavior to party manifestos (over 200 party manifestos) in order to establish the ways in which attitudes (of approximately 23 000 individuals) about immigrants, the welfare state and punitiveness (i.e., incarceration of "others") translate into electoral outcomes across 26 countries. Using hierarchical generalized linear modeling suggest that the link between voter attitudes about immigration policy, law and order, and welfare benefits do not easily translate into a left-right dichotomy. There is a connection between a demand for tighter immigration policies, restrictions on welfare benefits and a "get tough" approach to crime, and voting for parties that include such rhetoric in their platforms. However, parties on the left have begun to move closer (if not surpass) parties on the right when it comes to these issues. This is especially the case with welfare chauvinism - that is, the exclusion of immigrants, non-citizens, and increasingly non-European individuals from the welfare state. At the same time, some parties on the left have also emphasized tighter immigration control and a law-and-order platform.

2. **Laura Winters, University of New Brunswick**  
*Everything About Them, Without Them: Sex work policy and the harms of misrecognition*

Sex work is not an inherently harmful endeavour; it is the socio-political and legal context of this work that causes the greatest harms to those involved. Drawing from interviews with people who do sex work in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, the concept of recognition is proposed as the way forward to addressing social inequality. Recognition is the first step to creating policies which increase access to human rights and decrease harm for people who do sex work. This is

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discussed within the context of the current sex work legislation in Canada, and the misinformed discourses that informed it. Herein, Newfoundland sex workers talk back to stigma and articulate how inequality is reinforced by moral judgement around the sex industry. This paper calls for a shift from the focus of the individual and their actions as the source of harm, to the ideologies that drive the legal, political, and cultural landscapes of sex work as that which is truly harmful.

### **3. Jennifer Mackin, Carleton University**

*How Many Scientists does it Take to Remove a Well-funded Glass Ceiling? A Review of Gender Barriers in Academic Awards*

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the Hertzberg Gold Medal (Canada's highest science honour), it likely will also represent the 25th year a man has won the prize. This award is one of many where women are absent, or significantly underrepresented. Despite women's growing numbers in academia and in science, their presence among high-level prizes has failed to grow proportionately. This is due in part to systemic barriers in academic institutions and the peer-review process. Both act as gate keepers to awards, publishing, promotion, invitation to prestigious opportunities, and an applicant's overall perceived 'excellence'. Despite the monumental importance of awards in women's career progression, and employment equity, recent research in this area is sparse. The current paper aggregated research on women accumulated disadvantage including known barriers such as lower nomination, sexist award criteria, and inequitable productivity measures. It also expanded on these findings by situating them within current funding culture. This included exploring the impacts of globalization, funding scarcity, productivity expectations, and the commercialization of knowledge. Each of these themes were considered in relation to academic barriers, prize criteria and women's place among award holders.

### **4. Zuhra Abawi, University of Toronto, OISE**

*Decolonizing Indigenous Education*

This paper will address the three policy framework documents introduced by the Ontario Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Colleges, Universities and Training to confront the 'achievement gap' between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students in publicly funded education. The three stated policy documents were implemented as a mechanism to increase literacy and numeracy, retention of students in publicly funded schools, graduation rates and enrolment and acceptance to sites of postsecondary education (PSE) at the K-12 level. The funding and resources provided for such initiatives have been provided on colonial terms with invasive and rigorous conditionalities including: pervasive data collection concerning 'self identification' processes, performance measures and neo-liberal accountability and transparency mechanisms. Such conditions that are manifested within dichotomous power relations perpetuated by the white colonial government maintain and perpetuate colonial binaries of dominance and oppression. The paper will analyze and interrogate the means in which the discursive practices encapsulating the policy frameworks benefit a neo-liberal agenda of conformity, results-based demands, and market-oriented education, which seeks to maintain and promote Ontario and Canada as competitive players on domestic and international fronts. Furthermore, the paper will disrupt the government asserted altruistic approach to addressing Indigenous educational approaches through an anticolonial theoretical framework, which maintains the imperial relationship that privileges white settlers at the expense of Indigenous peoples.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: CASE STUDIES II

Session Code: PSRC\_1b

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-121

Social movements research has often developed through the close analysis of particular case studies. Case studies demonstrate how collective action fosters political, economic and cultural change. This session invites papers that share results from new and emerging social movements research.

Session Organizer: Mark Stoddart, Memorial University

Session Chair: Kathleen Rodgers, University of Ottawa

Presentations:

### **1. Robert Hlatky, University of Victoria**

*Urban Anarchism in the Pacific Northwest: A Case Study of Anarchist Projects*

This paper will provide a case study of the contemporary urban anarchist movement in the Pacific Northwest. Anarchist politics has been considerably influential in 21st century social movement praxis, particularly around emphasizing direct action, direct democracy, mutual aid and prefigurative politics. Nonetheless, there has been relatively little research regarding the ways anarchist politics are practiced in local contexts. This paper will specifically discuss anarchist spaces and projects in Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, and Victoria, including the diverse range of organizational structures, decision-making processes, and services offered to the community, as well as the ways these projects prefigure the political vision of its members. Anarchist projects include infoshops, bookfairs, social centers, solidarity networks, restaurants, and papers. These groups provide opportunities for community engagement in collective action and social change. This paper will also outline and compare the history of anarchist organizing in each city and the geographical variation of anarchist traditions across the Pacific Northwest. The information concerning various anarchist groups was mainly collected by conducting semi-structured interviews with a dozen anarchists in the Pacific Northwest. This paper will contribute to the literature on social movement practice and theory as well as movement-building efforts in constructing non-hierarchical social relationships and social organizations.

### **2. Anabel Paulos, University of Ottawa**

*Building trans-local spaces of political solidarity for environmental and social justice: the case of the World March of Women Peru*

The World March of Women (WMW) emerges in Québec with the 1995 Bread and Roses March against poverty organized by the Fédération des femmes du Québec (FFQ). The first international action of the March took place in 2000 with a "march" constituted by "[a] series of actions orchestrated by local and national scale committees around the world, unified by a shared platform" (Conway, 2008: 214). The vision of the March was "planetary" in scope but had the ambition to include the struggles and demands of women in every region of the world. Today the WMW is a transnational network that counts with more 60 National Coordinating Bodies spanning over five continents and has become a prominent actor on the transnational scene of environmental and socio-economic justice movements. The main objectives of the March were initially to end poverty and violence against women. Over the years, the political project of the March has evolved and, since 2010, it includes four main fields of action: common good and access to resources; peace and demilitarization; violence against women; and fight against poverty. Drawing on a methodological design combining three data collection methods: 35 qualitative semi-structured interviews, participant observation at 3 international gatherings; local, national and regional meetings and social movement activities that took place in 3 different regions of Peru, and documentary analysis of

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secondary sources collected between November 2014 and October 2015, I investigate how the transnational political agenda of the WMW has been appropriated in Peru and what are the main trans-local spaces of political solidarity that the WMW has opened up over the years. To do so, I focus on the struggles against extractivism and mining of the WMW in the Macro-Norte region in Peru.

### **3. Mylynn Felt, University of Calgary**

*Achieving a National Inquiry: A Case Study of the Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women Social Media Campaign*

After a decade of activists calling for attention to the high rate of violence against Indigenous women, the Trudeau government has announced a national inquiry. This has been the focus of a social media campaign which often quoted statistics from the 2014 RCMP report which confirmed that Aboriginal women are far more likely to be murdered or go missing than other Canadians.

What is the utility of social media in civic activism? What are the best practices and lessons learned from these efforts? This case study includes ethnographic analysis, textual analysis of online content and mass media reports, in-depth interviews of participants and organizers, as well as digital methods for conducting network analysis. My analysis centers on the constructivist approaches to collective action, which developed from the sociological approach to social movements (Melluci, 1989, 1996; Gamson, 1992, 2001; and della Porta & Diani, 2006) as well as resource mobilization theory (Jenkins, 1983; and McCarthy & Zald, 2001). This ongoing research provides an understanding of the tools, best practices, and repertoires available to civic actors utilizing social media in grass-roots collective activism, with the aim of fostering a community of democratic citizenship.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## WORK, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS: PRECARIOUS WORK

Session Code: WRC\_2d

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-104

This session, organized by the Research Cluster in Work, Professions and Occupations, features papers on workers in precarious jobs, with a focus on fast-food workers, rural home workers, and precarious academics.

Session Organizer and Chair: Tracey Adams, Western University

Presentations:

### **1. Julia Woodhall-Melnik, McMaster University**

*The McLifers and the Student Employees: Fast Food Workers' Perceptions of their Jobs*

Fast food work is traditionally considered low-skilled, alienating, standardized, and highly routinized (Reiter, 1991; Leidner, 1993). Gould (2010) argues that work at McDonald's is routinized; however, not all workers are bothered by this. Specifically, he finds that younger and less educated workers express greater levels of job satisfaction, and makes the argument that popular opinion of fast food work as unilaterally negative and dead-end is flawed. Drawing on data from interviews with 40 fast food workers, we also find that not all workers held negative views of their employment. However, the workers described their jobs as unimportant and they had plans to move on to different careers in the near future. Workers used derogatory language to describe long-term fast food employees and appeared to rely on their future goals as a way of dealing with "taint" or stigma traditionally associated with low-status or dirty jobs (Simpson, 2012). We argue that although not all workers are dissatisfied with their employment, they use tactics such as belittling long-term employees and envisioning future career paths as mechanisms for protecting themselves from dominant societal views of fast food work. These findings have implications for workplace relationships. We also argue that Gould's (2010) conclusion that McJobs are not viewed as dead-end work may be an overstatement. In light of the growing service economy in North America, our findings indicate a need to gain a better understanding of the motivations of fast food workers and their ability to obtain future goals.

### **2. Louise Birdsell Bauer, University of Toronto**

*Precarious Academic Labour in Canada: NTTF and TTF views of precarious work and faculty unionization*

In the past twenty years precarious academic labour at Canadian universities has increased, leading researchers to question the working conditions at the corporatized university, and to ask what impact the hiring of precarious academic workers have on higher education. In this paper, I focus on how non-tenure-track and tenure-track faculty view precarious work and faculty unionization for both groups. Drawing on 60 interviews with both NTTF and TTF as part of a broader case study of a Canadian research university, I explore how worker identity among both groups informs attitudes toward precarious work and faculty unionization. I also analyze how these views vary by gender, age and discipline. I conclude by discussing the implications for faculty unionization and university policy in Canada and abroad.

### **3. Kathleen Fitzpatrick, Memorial University; Lisa Kaida, McMaster University**

*Revisiting women's home-based work in rural Canada: The double day exposed?*

In the research on precarious employment, the rise of female home based-work in rural North America since the 1980s represents an intriguing case. It exemplifies the economic restructuring/decline of the region and is often portrayed as a promising pathway to economic

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development by the local governments and firms. Although a number of qualitative studies documented precarious nature of such employment in the 1990s, scholarly interest waned as this type of employment peaked by the 2000s. As a result, little is known about who are the female home-based workers in today's rural areas, as well as how their gender relations within households compare with their urban counterparts'. This paper aims to revisit this important topic by investigating the determinants and consequences of female home-based work in contemporary rural Canada. Our analysis of data from the 2006 Census finds home-based self-employed women in rural areas, in particular, tend to live in low income households and western Canada. Rural female home-based workers in general also spend a large amount time in unpaid housework, reflective of their gender inequality within households, in rural areas and the labor market. Nevertheless, these women spend similar hours on paid work to their counterparts in other types of work. The findings confirm the pronounced double day faced by female home-based workers in rural areas.

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### DEPARTMENT CHAIR AND CSA-SCS REP RECEPTION

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 5:15pm – 6:30pm

Location: To be communicated to invited guests

This event is by advanced invitation only

### POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 5:15pm – 6:15pm

Location: Science A-121

The Political Sociology and Social Movements (PSSM) cluster is a diverse and growing Research Cluster, bringing together a dynamic group of scholars interested in the study of power, politics, the state, and social mobilization. This year we are sponsoring or co-sponsoring a total of 9 sessions. At the business meeting we will discuss future plans for the cluster, including future session ideas. All scholars interested in political sociology and social movements are welcome to attend.

### SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE RESEARCH CLUSTER MIXER

Date and Time: Thursday, June 2 6:00pm – 8:30pm

Location: Kensington Pub, 207 10A Street NW, Calgary AB T2N 1W7 (located a short walk from the Sunnyside LRT station)

The Sociology of Culture Research Cluster invites scholars working in the areas of sociology of culture and cultural sociology for an informal social at a local pub.



# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## A SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF BULLYING I

Session Code: CAS\_3a

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-109

Whether occurring in schools, in workplaces or through online cyber-communications, the issue of bullying has become a hot topic in public discourse. Defined largely as repeated negative actions on the part of an individual or group where a power differential exists, bullying is known to have lasting consequences. Currently, policies and anti-bullying programs exist with the aim to reduce if not eliminate this problem, but more sociological research is needed to answer questions such as: what are some of the origins, reasons, and contributing factors that lead to such negative peer interactions; what are the 'best practices' are for addressing negative interactions and the underlying beliefs and attitudes that contribute to such behaviour; and also the question of whether or not bullying can ever really be eliminated?

Session Organizers: Jennifer Silcox, Western University; Elizabeth Torrens, The Western University

Session Chair: Jenifer Silcox, Western University

Presentations:

### **1. Robyn Pepin, Carleton University**

*Bullying, racism and education: The Ontario Education Act and its potential implications for Aboriginal students*

The level of bullying, racism and violence is problematic in Thunder Bay, Ontario. There are many Aboriginal students who move to attend high school that are plagued with these intersecting issues, and unfortunately, some students have died. A coroner inquest is ongoing in Thunder Bay into the deaths of seven Aboriginal students who attended Dennis Franklin Cromarty High School. In this review paper, I discuss bullying, racism and violence. Through an Aboriginal educational context, I problematize amendments to the Ontario Education Act made in 2012 with the passing of the Accepting Schools Act and Anti-Bullying Act in conjunction with its potential impact on Aboriginal students who attend high school off reserve. This paper is part of my larger dissertation project on bullying and racism under Ontario's new Education Act and its potential impact on Aboriginal students in Thunder Bay, ON.

### **2. Susan Machum, St. Thomas University**

*Rural School Closures: A Case Study in 'Rural Bullying'*

Despite efforts to eradicate or lessen bullying behavior it remains a very prevalent dimension of modern society. An examination of the bullying literature indicates that most bullying is identified and labeled according to the location within which the bullying behavior takes place. Hence studies have sought to understand the dynamics of school bullying, workplace bullying and cyber bullying. This paper explores the implicit and explicit bullying behavior experienced by rural communities as a consequence of the urbanormative frameworks that rule our governance structures. Using a case study of recent rural school closures in New Brunswick, Canada, the paper documents how rural populations are stymied and disenfranchised through urban-led policy reviews and processes. It argues that the unequal power dynamics and the processes through which urban agendas are legitimized over rural ones needs to be understood as 'rural bullying'. This is particularly notable in New Brunswick because approximately 50 per cent of the population remains rural, yet decisions to close schools overwhelmingly target rural communities. This paper explores the policy procedures that support and enable systemic 'rural bullying'.

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### 3. **Ryan Broll, University of Guelph**

*"I think cyberbullying is when...": Defining cyberbullying in an age of criminalization*

Whereas bullying was once considered a school-based problem, cyberbullying has come to be seen as a public issue that legislators ought to address. In recent years, state and federal governments have proposed or enacted laws to address cyberbullying, some of which criminalize related behaviours. However, many scholars have noted that cyberbullying is an ill-defined term, police officers have expressed concern with enforcing vaguely worded statutes that address an undefined problem, and, generally, the impact of criminal justice policy on crime trends is questionable. In this paper, I draw upon in-depth interviews with parents, teachers, and police officer to examine how they define cyberbullying, and I compare these definitions with definitions of cyberbullying contained in proposed or enacted legislation. The implications for law creation and enforcement, and the societal management of cyberbullying, are discussed.

### 4. **Chris Esselmont, University of Calgary**

*Are Bullies Distinct From Other Deviants? A Latent Class Analysis*

Bullying is a prevalent threat facing the youth of today with a number of negative lifelong consequences, and has therefore attracted a great deal of scholarly attention. However, the bullying literature tends to treat bullying as a unique phenomenon, which is surprising; as the criminological literature has highlighted that many of the same factors and characteristics that predict bullying involvement also apply to other forms of crime and deviance. This suggests that bullying is neither new nor distinct, but simply another manifestation of an underlying propensity towards deviant behavior. Using data from a nationally representative school-based sample of American adolescents, a latent class analysis of deviant behaviors (property crime, violent crime, other crime, substance abuse, and bullying) revealed four distinct classes of offenders, and bullies did not emerge as a separate class. This supports the argument that bullying is simply another manifestation of criminality. This research contributes to both the criminological and bullying literatures by demonstrating the similarities between bullying and other forms of crime and deviance.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## CONCEPTUALIZING AND APPLYING RELATIONAL SOCIOLOGY I

Session Code: RSRC\_1a

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-147

For the fifth year, we invite papers in the field of relational sociology. In one way all sociological thinking has always been relational, while in another sense relational sociology promises a revolution in sociological thought. Yet there is no consensus on what relations are, how to observe and measure them, or how they work. From a focus on relations as one type of social action or structure among others, to the use of relational concepts as a general epistemology for understanding all social practices, relational sociology means different things to different scholars. This session brings together papers oriented to relationality in diverse ways, to push forward the state of the art through dissensus and dialogue.

Session Organizers: François Dépelteau, Laurentian University; Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University

Session Chair: Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University

Presentations:

### **1. Mark Stoddart, Memorial University; Christine Knott, Memorial University**

*Accounting for Complex Connections among Tourism Performance, Landscape and History: Social-Ecological Narratives at Battle Harbour National Historic District*

This paper examines how the convergence of the natural environment, buildings, objects, and digital media produces a landscape where tourists and hosts co-perform a narrative of community resilience at the Battle Harbour National Historic District, in Labrador, Canada. The social-ecological historic narrative of social-ecological resilience in the harsh, remote environment of Battle Harbour has three phrases: the community legacy as the capital of the Labrador cod fishery; 2) community decline through government resettlement programs and the collapse of the fishery; and 3) community reconstruction through the project of heritage preservation and tourism development. From a tourism mobilities theoretical framework, we see how this narrative is embodied and enacted through the coming together of tourists and hosts, landscape and animals, buildings and objects, mobility networks, and digital media. Using Battle Harbour as case study, this chapter demonstrates the importance of embracing the "messiness" of multiple methods, including field observation, interviewing, and internet ethnography, to better understand the relationship between tourism performance, landscape, and history.

### **2. Rochelle Johnston, OISE, University of Toronto**

*Relational sociology, an "allied tool" for understanding how non-Indigenous people do nothing about colonial genocide*

Sometimes we begin our research with a theoretical framework and sometimes one finds us. This paper describes how considering Indigenous Worldviews and collaborating with Indigenous academics and activists led me to use relational theory in my research on non-Indigenous people standing by to processes of colonial genocide in Sudan and Canada. I discuss the potential of relational theory as, what Cree scholar Shawn Wilson (2008) terms, an "allied tool", and show how it resonates with how I designed my research (before I was aware of relational theory) and how I am applying it explicitly in the analysis my research data. This builds on Euro-Canadian sociologist Christopher Powell's (2007) insights into how relational theory can expose (and even interrupt) genocidal processes. I use my data to show how the absence of action and relations can be as important, or even more important, than the presence of actions and relationships in defining a relationally constructed figuration. Finally, I discuss how researching two contexts together (Sudan

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and Canada) has illuminated these absences and revealed the interdependent figurations of standing by, colonialism and genocide.

### 3. **Luo Jia, University of Toronto**

*Indigenous Social Structuration in Canada: A Critical Lesson from Tibetan History*

Despite the fact that social structure is a core concept in the field of sociology, and that Anthony Giddens has extended this concept to structuration theory, Canadian sociological research on indigenous social structuration is relatively rare. This paper aims to apply the structuration theory to indigenous society, particularly, to explore the sociological frameworks to support the First Nation's Federacy and macro social structuration. By conducting this, this paper attempts to bring Tibet's historical experience of how institutional rules have gradually been removed social fragmentation from society, and at the same time, employ several applicable notions of social and system integration from the structuration theory and a notion of spiritual integration from my recent dissertation, in order to contribute in removing the multiple social fragmentations from indigenous society in Canada.

### 4. **Monica Sanchez-Flores, Thompson Rivers University**

*Linguistic autopoiesis, discursive consciousness, and the phenomenological perspective: Towards a relational approach to complex interaction*

Humberto Maturana's biological theory of autopoiesis states that all living beings are engaged in an ongoing conscious organic "self-production," a kind of practical consciousness that keeps them alive. According to Maturana, humans as living organisms engage in practical autopoiesis, but distinctively also in a discursive kind of autopoiesis—the production of language and meaning sustained by our human biology. In his *Social Systems* (1995), Niklas Luhmann borrows from this biological theory the concept of autopoiesis and proposes a theory of systemic ongoing communication and the self-referentiality of language and meaning. To Luhmann, the consciousness of individuals (whom he calls "psychic systems") is irrelevant to the workings of functional social systems. He conceives of systemic ongoing communication that overcomes contingency and achieves functionality amid complexity. In spite of Luhmann's rejection of the humanist individual subjective consciousness, I argue that his theory depends on its phenomenological perspective. In this paper, I will explore the possibility of using this perspective as the point of departure from which to elaborate on Maturana's idea of discursive consciousness and use Luhmann's theory of systemic linguistic autopoiesis, to sketch a relational approach to complex interaction in globalized modernity.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## DIASPORA COMMUNITIES AND TRANSNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS I

Session Code: SMRC\_1a

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-129

The mass migration of people is transforming their societies of origin as well as the host societies. In recent years there has been increasing interest in the social, cultural, economic and political relations between migrants (including refugees) and 'their' sending states/societies. This session features papers which address various forms of transnational engagements of diasporic communities. These forms may include: entrepreneurship, political engagement, peace building, spiritual/religious activities, periodical visits, familial engagement, involvement in regional associations, citizenship (dual, single, limited, or no citizenship), circular and return migration.

Session Organizers: Rina Cohen, York university; Guida Man, York University

Session Chair: Guida Man, York University

Presentations:

### **1. Guida Man, York University; Elena Chou, York University**

*Gendered Experiences of Transnational Migration and Mobilities: Examining Chinese Immigrant Women Professionals from mainland China*

This paper examines the migration im/mobilitites of highly educated Chinese immigrant women professionals from mainland China. It is based on empirical data from a SSHRC funded research project[i]. In particular, the chapter examines a specific transnational migration arrangement and a form of hyper-mobility utilized by recent Chinese immigrant families, i.e., the "astronaut" phenomenon. In this particular transnational arrangement, the husband is predominantly the one who returns to China to continue his work or business practice, while the wife primarily stays in Canada with the children to accomplish the work of social reproduction. We argue that the mobilities of transmigrants is a gendered and classed process. Men and women experience and perform transnational migration and mobilities differently, and transnational mobility is paramount for the highly educated and skilled Chinese immigrant families to retain their class status as well as maintaining family. Mobilities and transmigration of individuals are also mediated by relations of power, such as the state and its institutionalized policies and practices as well as individual's agency.

[i] The data for this paper is derived from a project entitled "Transnational Migration Trajectories of Immigrant Women Professionals in Canada: Strategies of Work and Family" supported by SSHRC through a research grant to Guida Man as the PI, and Tania Das Gupta, Kiran Mirchandani, and Roxana Ng (deceased) as the CIs.

### **2. Jonathan Anim Amoyaw, Western University**

*Gender-specific determinants of remittance: Examining the linkage between gender, social networks, and remittance decisions*

This study moves beyond the economically functionalist remittance theories to explore the social dimensions of immigrants' remittance behaviour from the lens of gender and social networks. Using data from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, the main objective was to determine how the remittance behaviour of male and female immigrants is uniquely informed by a) their intentions to provide migration-based support to their relatives and friends abroad and b) their involvement in ethnic/immigrant and religious organizations. The findings suggest that male and female immigrants who have intentions of helping close relatives, consisting of spouses, children,

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(grand)parents, and siblings, relocate to Canada are more likely to remit than their counterparts who do not intend help anyone. However, if the intention is to help extended family members and/or friends, the likelihood of remitting increases for females alone. Among those who remitted, male immigrants who intend to help their siblings to migrate to Canada sent a greater share of their family income than their female counterparts who have similar intentions. Surprisingly, frequent involvement in religious activities increases the likelihood of remitting regardless of gender, but among those who remitted, male immigrants who were frequently involved in religious activities remitted less money than their counterparts who are not involved. These findings underscore the need to incorporate network effects and gender into the economic models guiding remittance scholarship.

### 3. **Jing Zhao, University of British Columbia**

#### *Feeling at home by settling abroad*

Much of migration literature has come to revolve around the vulnerabilities of immigration status. However, the challenges and difficulties immigrants encountered in the host country can not be the entire story. Yet positive migration experiences remain unrecognized by the sociology of migration. In fact, migrants not just passively accept structural constraints but actively try to make sense of the artifacts ascribed to them. Through direct encounter with social institutions involved in everyday life, people experience migration as uncertain processes of building up habitual relationships to their surrounding environments. They play an active role in reconstructing their own versions of life as they define the past to deal with the current issues. Drawing from qualitative interviews with Chinese migrants in different stages of making a move from China to Canada, I attempt to examine the polyvalence of life experiences before and after immigration. Discussion of positive immigration and settlement experiences reveals that immigrants make themselves feel at home by settling abroad.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY: CANADIAN POLITICS AND POLICIES

Session Code: PSRC\_3a

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-124A

Political sociology is a vibrant field with constantly redefined boundaries. The session features empirical papers in sociology that focus on the political realm broadly defined, to include power relations in diverse areas of social life and among a wide variety of actors: governmental and non-governmental institutions, organisations, and citizens. Diverse and intersecting bases of political engagement, including class, identity, and citizenship are of interest, as are investigations of the political process itself.

Session Organizer and Chair: Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto

Session Discussant: Carly Elizabeth Schall, Indiana University Purdue University - Indianapolis

Presentations:

### **1. Douglas Baer, University of Victoria**

*Public Opinion, Voting and the Politics of Inequality in Canada, 2004-2011*

As Myles (2015; Banting and Myles, 2013) has recently noted, Canada has, since the mid 1990s, experienced a surge in economic inequality driven by inequality in the labour marketplace along with a declining role for government redistributive measures, with changes pulling the economic "middle" further away from those who are well off. This change is precisely the sort of economic environment around which debates surrounding the political support for redistribution make their claims (Finsear, 2009; see also Curtis and Andersen, 2013 ; Dionne, 2006, Fiorina and Abras 2008; Fischer, 2009).

It is within this context that the present paper examines the relationship between public policy preferences on matters of social inequality and political party support, both in static terms and in dynamic modeling to examine changes over time, using four sets of Canadian election study data. Rather than treating voting at a single time point, the paper uses latent class models to establish major vote orientations (e.g. consistent Conservatives) and assesses similarities and differences in orientations towards inequality and redistribution across these voting pattern categories.

### **2. Marie-Philippe Lemoine, University of Ottawa**

*"What's the plan(t)? Different Perspectives on Cannabis Legalization"*

This paper looks at the diversity of discourses supporting cannabis legalisation in Canada. The objective is to study how different civil-society actors invested in this debate define and address the issue. Why legalize? Which model should Canada favour? Which priorities should orient a new system? We present the answers given by ten Canadian groups advocating for change, applying the tools of discourse and frame analysis to documents produced by these groups and to original interview material obtained in 2015-2016. All these actors agree on the inadequacy of the legal prohibition of cannabis and the criminalization of users. Nonetheless, there are important differences in how they define the problem with cannabis prohibition and in the way they imagine a suitable reform, from various standpoints. This paper illustrates how the debate around cannabis legalization is ordered and structured by the use of language and discourse; it also presents a number of perspectives that are rarely included in the mainstream political discourse about this topic.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## STRATIFICATION AND INEQUALITY: QUANTITATIVE PERSPECTIVES

Session Code: s

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-119

This session will host papers on social stratification and inequality based on quantitative research. We encourage a comparative focus, although papers focusing on Canada are also welcome. Stratification research that concerns public opinion, social policy, social mobility, immigrant social and economic integration, changes in the occupational structure, and trends in the association between social class and economic values are preferred, though other topics implementing quantitative methods will also be considered. In terms of politics, we are including papers with a focus on voting using survey of other forms of data, with questions related to public opinion on topics of political concern, with civic engagement in its many forms, and with new forms of political involvement in Western democracies or elsewhere.

Session Organizers and Chairs: Josh Curtis, Western University; Geoffrey Wodtke, University of Toronto

Presentations:

### 1. **Charles Plante, McGill University**

*The Sociologists Were Right All Along: Measuring the Qualitative Impact of Misfortune in SLID and PSID*

According to many economists, fortunes are not determined by luck, but by factors like education, experience and talent. Good luck and bad luck are supposed to cancel one another out. This way of thinking stands in stark contrast to much sociological thinking about mobility, and leading thinking about poverty and vulnerability. Good luck and bad luck do not cancel one another out because they are not the same. People take years to create themselves. Spells of misfortune threaten to wipe these efforts out, and, as a result, introduce downward bias in long-run achievements. Colloquially known as a "vicious cycle," the poor are particularly susceptible to this dynamic. I have developed an original approach to operationalizing and estimating it using longitudinal household microdata. Working with SLID and PSID, I have found that contrary to traditional approaches to poverty measurement, the threat of vicious cycles is greatest among the poorest, but persistent across the income distribution. Consistent with sociological thinking, my results also show the effect is qualitative, in that it is not the size of the loss, but the fact that a loss has occurred that undermines future prospects.

### 2. **Xavier St-Denis, McGill University**

*The Importance of Lifetime Jobs in a Liberal Market Economy: A Cohort-Based Approach Using British Data*

It is commonplace to assert that lifetime jobs used to be a predominant feature of careers. However, accurate estimates of the proportion of workers who have ever held a lifetime job are scarce. Estimates from longitudinal data are typically undermined by sampling and attrition issues, while cross-sectional data fail to capture previously completed job spells and the total duration of ongoing job spells.

This paper overcomes these limitations by developing a new, cohort-based estimation method using cross-sectional data from the British Labour Force Survey. Results show for the first time that just above 30% of all men from the cohorts reaching age 65 between 2007 and 2014 had a lifetime job, much more than what traditional cross-sectional estimates would suggest. Proportions are similar for never married women, but fall to less than 10% for married women.



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Then, using complete work-life history data from the British Household Panel Survey, this paper estimates the determinants of lifetime jobs. Results show a significant effect of birth cohort, suggesting both a negative time trend effect and cohort-specific life course effects. In addition, married women see their odds of having a lifetime job increase in more recent cohorts relatively to other women and to men.

### **3. David Zarifa, Nipissing University; Darcy Hango, Statistics Canada; Roger Pizarro Milian, McMaster University**

*Proximity, Prosperity and Participation: Examining Access to Postsecondary Education among Youth in Northern Canada*

Despite increased proportions of students entering some form of postsecondary education (PSE), some social groups continue to face significant barriers and encounter difficulties making the transition. Previous research suggests that proximity to postsecondary institutions may have a positive impact on PSE participation rates, even more so for lower and middle income families. Yet, we know comparatively less about how these processes operate for social groups in varied social and economic contexts. At the same time, many highly ranked, prestigious universities and colleges (with greater arrays of fields) tend to be clustered in large, urban centres, and in the southern most parts of Canadian provinces, but it is not clear whether or not these differences impact student outcomes. In this study, we draw on multiple waves of Statistics Canada's Youth in Transition Survey (YITS - Cohort A) to examine whether or not individuals from Northern Canada experience difficulties accessing various types of postsecondary education, and the extent to which certain socio-demographic groups within these regions are underrepresented in PSE.

### **4. David Walters, University of Guelph; David Zarifa, University of Nipissing; Brad Seward, University of Guelph; Brittany Etmanski, University of Guelph**

*Employment outcomes of recent PhD graduates in Canada: Analyses of the 2013 National Graduates Survey*

Increased rates of participation in doctoral programs and an uncertain academic job market have raised serious questions regarding the underemployment of recent graduates with PhD's. While the majority of doctoral students still aspire to become a full-time professor, more and more graduates may be ending up trapped in part-time (sessional) positions or non-academic positions. Recent media accounts suggest that the education system may be producing too many PhD graduates, yet little, if any, empirical research has assessed the oversupply of PhD graduates. Drawing on Statistics Canada's 2013 National Graduates Survey, we employ multinomial logistic regression to predict whether PhD graduates are employed in permanent full-time academic, temporary or part-time (sessional) academic, or in non-academic positions, three years after graduation. We also assess the impact of school related characteristics such as field of study, program funding (i.e., teaching assistantships, research assistantships, scholarships), student loans, and time to completion on the employment status of recent PhD graduates. Our findings have important implications for current and future PhD students, and will be valuable to policy makers and institutional officials responsible for overseeing the supply and demand of PhD graduates of various fields of study. The analysis for this study is situated within the human capital and credentialist theoretical frameworks.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### STUDENT 2 STUDENT: HOW TO PICK, TRACK AND WRITE YOUR METHODOLOGY FOR YOUR GRADUATE RESEARCH

Session Code: RM\_3

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 9:00am – 10:30am

Location: Science A-121

Whether pursuing an MA thesis or a PhD dissertation, developing and writing about your methods can pose a substantial hurdle for graduate students. Instead of focusing on the more technical aspects of analyzing and understanding research results, this panel engages with the realities and challenges faced when addressing the question of methodology in your thesis or dissertation project. The panel will discuss different approaches and techniques taken when addressing key stages of their research, share lessons learned from their experiences, and provide ideas for how to talk to your supervisor about these challenges.

Session Organizer(s): Kristen Chaisson, University of Calgary, University of Calgary Sociology Graduate Student Caucus

#### Panellists:

- Wyatt Anton, MA Student, Department of Sociology, University of Calgary
- Kendra Leavitt, MA Student, Department of Sociology, University of Calgary
- Valerie Salt, MA Student, Department of Sociology, University of Calgary
- Nazario Robles Bastida, PhD Student, Department of Sociology, University of Calgary
- Caroline Claussen, PhD Student, Department of Sociology, University of Calgary
- Kristen Chaisson, PhD Student, Department of Sociology, University of Calgary

Join us for a Graduate Student Reception, hosted by the Sociology Graduate Student Caucus this evening, June 3 from 5:30pm – 8:00pm at the Last Defence Lounge in MacEwan Hall.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## WORK, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS: GENDER AND LIFE COURSE ISSUES AT WORK

Session Code: WRC\_2e

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 9:00am-10:30am

Location: Science A-106

This session, organized by the Research Cluster in Work, Professions and Occupations, features papers touching on gender and work, some of which take a life course perspective. Papers address issues including gender segregation, tokenism, the impact of child-bearing on careers, and perceptions of gendered work performance.

Session Organizer: Tracey Adams, Western University

Session Chair: Marisa Young, McMaster University

Presentations:

### 1. **Glenda Babe, Western University**

*A Life Course Approach to Gender Segregation in Medicine*

The number of female students entering medical school is increasing significantly in Canada, reaching nearly fifty-percent of the total number of medical students. However, specialty choice among medical students is extremely sex-segregated (Canadian Federation of Medical Students). Male medical students specialize mostly in surgery and other highly prestigious medical positions, whereas females focus mostly on family medicine and lower prestige positions (Sobral 2006). This paper takes a life course approach to understand gender segregation among medical students. Thirteen female medical students from an Ontario university were interviewed about their specialty choice decisions. To understand their choices, I utilize concepts such as linked-lives, and the need for work-family balance over the life course, exploring their significance to the occupation trajectories of females in medicine. In addition, entrance into medical school and structural difficulties that female medical students face are discussed as self-reported turning points that change medical students' occupational trajectories.

### 2. **Ruth Repchuck, McMaster University**

*Relative Numbers and Workplace Well-Being: The Impact of Tokenism on Job Insecurity*

Job insecurity has been the subject of much current research in the area of work and occupations. Gender differences have been found to occur in the experience of job insecurity and its impact on various mental health and employment outcomes. However, previous literature has not adequately addressed the role of tokenism in the experience of job insecurity. My study builds on previous research by considering how tokenism - or being in an opposite gender dominated workplace - affects the experience of job insecurity and its impact on mental health and employment outcomes. Using a survey on work, health and stress from the U.S., this paper examines the association between workplace and occupational gender composition and job insecurity and considers tokenism as a moderator in the associations between job insecurity and four main outcome variables pertaining to mental health and employment. Results show that job insecurity is experienced differently for men and women tokens and non-tokens. Furthermore, the impact of job insecurity was found to be dependent on tokenism for the employment outcomes but not for the mental health outcomes. I discuss the implication of these findings in relation to the gender composition of occupations and the various demands and resources that may buffer or exacerbate the experience of job insecurity.

### 3. **Matteo Antonini, Université de Lausanne, Switzerland; Ashley Pullman, University of British Columbia; Lesley Andres, University of British Columbia; Sylvia Fuller, University of British Columbia**

*Before and after the stork: Comparing work-life sequences in Canada and Switzerland*

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The interaction between work and life domains is a central point of analysis within life-course theory. From this ecological perspective, researchers consider how events in a single domain influence the other. Applying this perspective, we revisit the classical question concerning the effects of childbearing on individuals' careers. Although prior research places emphasis on life-course events after the birth of a child, we include an examination of life-course sequences prior to having children, considering both how future expectations impact labour market engagement and how prior and subsequent experiences change with additional children. We address three questions: First, which patterns of life-course activity surrounding the birth of a child are most frequent? Second, how do patterns differ for specific demographic groups, specifically by gender, age, and education? Third, how does inter and intra-country context impact these trajectories? Through sequence, cluster, and regression analyses on Canadian and Swiss panel data, we cast a new light in this area of research in a process-based analysis where context plays a central role.

#### **4. Tom Buchanan, Mount Royal University; Travis Milnes, Mount Royal University**

##### *Implications of Referent Choice for Pre-Career Perceptions of Gendered Work Performance*

Women persistently earn about 75% the salary of men and this gap has remained fairly consistent for decades. One issue relating to women's perception of equity is choice of comparison other. Extant research, building on equity theory, suggests women using other women for comparison have higher levels of job satisfaction. Yet, little is known about the implications of male referents on male versus female work performance assessments. It is essential to know how referent choice among pre-career men and women impact performance evaluations and, in turn, potentially contributes to persistent gender inequality in the workplace. Using a survey of approximately 500 undergraduate students from the mid-southern United States and the perceptions of gendered work performance scale, preliminary findings suggest that men referring only to other men perceive women as inferior performers compared to females and other men with both male and female referents. Sex composition of women's referent has no impact on gendered work performance. Comment data suggest men claim more career specific reasons for choice of referent while women claim a mix of career and family characteristics. Authors suggest this is important evidence for focusing less on women's inadequacies and more on the mechanisms of gendered perceptions among men.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## A SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF BULLYING II

Session Code: CAS\_3b

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-109

Whether occurring in schools, in workplaces or through online cyber-communications, the issue of bullying has become a hot topic in public discourse. Defined largely as repeated negative actions on the part of an individual or group where a power differential exists, bullying is known to have lasting consequences. Currently, policies and anti-bullying programs exist with the aim to reduce if not eliminate this problem, but more sociological research is needed to answer questions such as: what are some of the origins, reasons, and contributing factors that lead to such negative peer interactions; what are the 'best practices' are for addressing negative interactions and the underlying beliefs and attitudes that contribute to such behaviour; and also the question of whether or not bullying can ever really be eliminated?

Session Organizers: Jennifer Silcox, Western University; Elizabeth Torrens, Western University

Session Chair: Jennifer Silcox, Western University

Presentations:

### **1. Fiona Nelson, University of Calgary**

*Toxic Culture and the Bullying of Young Women*

The phenomenon of young women being bullied, to the point of suicide, over their sexual behaviour (even when non-consensual), reflects a culture in which there are few, if any, healthy models of young female sexuality/sexual agency. A key to understanding this bullying lies not in examining the bullies (or bystanders) but in examining the toxic culture of which the bullies might be seen as overly-enthusiastic vectors. This is not to suggest that bullies lack agency but that they choose to exercise that agency in the service, and enforcement, of certain perceived cultural values and ideals. Further, rather than necessarily springing from pre-existing power differentials, bullying, I would argue, is one of the social mechanisms that creates power differentials in the first place (and then also reifies and maintains them). In the case of young women, I suggest that elements of popular culture are one of the bullying voices whispering "maybe you should just kill yourself." Popular culture artifacts I discuss include a genre of Young Adult fiction that I refer to as the "dead girl books," books written by actual young women who have later died, and coverage of instances of young women who have been bullied to suicide.

### **2. Elizabeth Torrens, The Western University**

*Gender and Sexuality Based Bullying: An Investigation of Resilient Students*

Bullying in schools has received some much needed attention in recent years, and more research continues to investigate the social issue of bullying in general, and also more specific forms of bullying. This study aims to explore one understudied population, those students who have displayed some resiliency in the face of gender and sexuality specific forms of bullying. Findings from a qualitative research study investigating the retrospective accounts of students who have faced gender and sexuality specific forms of bullying in school will be presented. The results suggest that the coping mechanisms that resilient students utilized were not always positive or healthy, bullying experiences were not always direct and targeted, and it was suggested by participants that interventions should be focused on earlier middle-school years in order to better address and prevent such bullying behaviour.

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### 3. **Caroline Claussen, University of Calgary**

*The Aggressive Boy, the Dramatic Girl: Teachers and the Use of Social Representations to Recognize and Respond to Incidences of Interpersonal Aggression and Violence Amongst Students*

Teachers play a significant role in identifying and managing incidences of interpersonal aggression and violence amongst students and addressing these incidents. While teachers are particularly well-placed to identify students who engage in aggressive or violence behavior, literature in this area suggests that teachers do not consistently intervene in abusive interactions amongst students. Research points to the ways in which teachers interpret and make sense of situations and the individuals involved, directly affecting and guiding their subsequent behaviours. Given how, as a social group, teachers come to interpret and respond to acts of interpersonal aggression and violence, social representation theory in particular seems appropriate to identifying and explaining the collective understanding shared and used by this group of professionals.

This pilot study collected in-depth interview data from three teachers (middle school, junior and senior high). Discourse analysis was used to analyze the data. This study's findings identified several representations used by teachers, particularly around gender and type of student. Findings also revealed the use of particular coping strategies used by teachers to overcome the tension created when social representations intersect. Results suggest social representation theory to be a useful concept in understanding teacher responses to interpersonal aggression and violence amongst students.

### 4. **Elizabeth Quinlan, University of Saskatchewan**

*A Realist Review of Interventions Directed to Addressing Workplace Harassment*

Workplace harassment is a pressing occupational health and safety problem for Canadian workers. No occupational group or industrial sector is immune from workplace harassment, defined as repeated, sustained aggressive behaviour by one toward another within an interpersonal relationship characterized by a power differential. Interventions to address workplace harassment, including workplace policies, employee training, and mediation, have yet to be rigorously evaluated for their effectiveness. The objective of this paper is to report on a review of workplace harassment interventions. The method of Realist Review is used for the evaluation. Developed by the British sociologist, Ray Pawson, realist reviews answer the question "what works, how, for whom, in what circumstances and to what extent?" The results cast doubt on the potential of top-down strategies (eg workplace policies, legislation) because they can easily be interpreted by workers as lacking in credibility and not reflective of genuine attempt to cultivate safety and dignity for workers. The paper concludes by advocating for participatory theatre as a 'bottom up' approach of intervening in workplace harassment. The paper will make explicit how participatory theatre empowers workers to become protagonists in their own lives by recognizing that social problems, such as workplace harassment, can be experienced individually but have structural antecedents.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## CONCEPTUALIZING AND APPLYING RELATIONAL SOCIOLOGY II

Session Code: RSRC\_1b

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-147

For the fifth year, we invite papers in the field of relational sociology. In one way all sociological thinking has always been relational, while in another sense relational sociology promises a revolution in sociological thought. Yet there is no consensus on what relations are, how to observe and measure them, or how they work. From a focus on relations as one type of social action or structure among others, to the use of relational concepts as a general epistemology for understanding all social practices, relational sociology means different things to different scholars. This session brings together papers oriented to relationality in diverse ways, to push forward the state of the art through dissensus and dialogue.

Session Organizers: François Dépelteau, Laurentian University; Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University

Session Chair: Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University

Presentations:

### **1. Peter Lenco, Laurentian University**

*The Other Social Science*

This paper explores the sub-current of social science that goes back at least to Vico but found perhaps its clearest expression in Tarde. But the latter's "loss" to Durkheim over the future of sociology pushed this flow underground, to be kept alive by philosophers such as Whitehead and Deleuze. Over the last decades these two streams of social science once more have encountered each other, with theorists using this "other social science" to challenge the fundamental (largely ontological) foundations of social science research that have dominated the last century, a research fixated on sui generis structures of various kinds but also (contrarily) on the unique role of individuals in their ability to intervene in the flow of events. We see the significance of this encounter in Actor Network Theory, the recent interest in Relational Sociology, and also in bold interventions deploying physical scientific approaches, such as Wendt's. There are different ways to describe this: immanence vs. transcendence, process vs. substance, infinite vs. the finite, emergence vs. stasis, monism vs. dualism. But whatever the case an examination of this other social science can illuminate and hopefully simplify (in terms of their formation, not necessarily in terms of answers) the most pressing fundamental questions surrounding social science today.

### **2. Peeter Selg, Tallinn University**

*Two "faces" or two "phases" of the "relational turn": from sociology to political science and governance (and back again)*

In my article "Two Faces of the 'Relational Turn'" (PS: Political Science & Politics 49 (1), January 2016, pp 27-31) I take issue with the Anglo-American bias in political science when it comes to "relational" understanding of power. The realization in the American political science that power is at its very core "relational" leads back to early 1960s, i. e. to a period before the powerful emergence of Elias, Bourdieu and Foucault who are usually embraced by sociologists when it comes to relational concept of power. However, "relational" designates more or less inter-actional ontology (in Dewey and Bentley's sense) in the parlance of Anglo-American political science. Trans-actional approaches usually related to "relationalism" in sociology are almost absent in the discussions of "relational" political science. In the current paper I ask: is it a phase in the development of political science and governance that leaves them lagging behind sociology? Or is it their true "face," making them incapable of grasping the "trans-actional" reality? I opt for the former and argue that there is even a

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topic where students of governance/politics could be at the forefront of bringing out the potential of trans-actional approaches – the topic of the so-called “wicked problems.”

### **3. Kevin Naimi, OISE, University of Toronto**

*Towards a Relational Conception of Creativity in the Social Sciences and Education.*

In this paper I argue in favor of a relational view of creativity in the social sciences and education. In general discourse, creativity is identified as a form of giftedness characteristic of individuals. This perspective has a significant impact on how we think about, and teach young people to think about, the creative possibilities latent in everyday life. In this paper, I challenge this individualized view of creativity arguing instead for a relational view which understands creativity as emerging not from within the individual, but from the encounter with the situated circumstances of everyday life.

Drawing on relational theorists such as Bourdieu (2005), American Pragmatism (Colapietro, 2009, Joas, 1996) and cultural theories of action (Glaveanu, 2012), I will outline a general framework for a situated and relational conception of creativity. This perspective on creativity has two major implications: First, viewing creativity as social and relational highlights the universal character of creativity and helps work against the longstanding elitism that has accompanied the concept since the romantic era. And second, by focusing on creativity in action and interaction, this relational view challenges the generally accepted fixation on creative products; a fixation which denigrates the value of everyday creative thought and perception.

### **4. François Dépelteau, Laurentian University**

*Towards a relational revision of E. Durkheim*

Relational sociology has been connected to several fundamental ontological debates in the last decades. One of them concerns the relevance and the meaning of the concept of social structure in sociology. Starting from the idea that the “object” of sociology is the study of fluid social processes rather than social substances, I propose a (deep) relational revision of E. Durkheim’s work where we replace the study “social things”, which fully or partially determine the individuals, for the study fluid social processes co-produced by interactants. By doing this revision, Durkheim's key ideas on modernity are preserved and many unnecessary problems are avoided.



# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## DIASPORA COMMUNITIES AND TRANSNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS II

Session Code: SMRC\_1b

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-129

The mass migration of people is transforming their societies of origin as well as the host societies. In recent years there has been increasing interest in the social, cultural, economic and political relations between migrants (including refugees) and 'their' sending states/societies. This session features papers which address various forms of transnational engagements of diasporic communities. These forms may include: entrepreneurship, political engagement, peace building, spiritual/religious activities, periodical visits, familial engagement, involvement in regional associations, citizenship (dual, single, limited, or no citizenship), circular and return migration.

Session Organizers: Rina Cohen, York university; Guida Man, York University

Session Chair: Rina Cohen, York University

Presentations:

### **1. Nadiya Ali, York University**

*The 'Who' Behind 'Practice': diaspora as a concept*

It has been well cited that the growth in the diaspora literature has stretched 'diaspora' as a concept to include anything from religious diasporas to linguistic diasporas to lifestyle diasporas (Brubaker 2005). To this Roger Brubaker offers what has come to be a highly cited intervention. In the hopes of salvaging the analytical potency of 'diaspora' as an analytical concept, Brubaker critically re-examines the question of 'who is diasporic?'. Rather than simply relying on ancestry, Brubaker pushes us to think of diaspora as a "category of practice" (Brubaker 2005). I present the empirical case of Rachel Dolezal, a publically discussed case of identification based on purely diasporic practice, to ask how effective is "category of practice" in capturing 'who' is diasporic? Does 'practice' actually fare better in delineating the question of 'who' in a manner that is in-tune with the social world? How well does 'practice' speak to the manner that the category of 'diaspora' is actually deployed in the social world by diasporic groups? I come to argue that a fuller understanding of the question of "who" has to move beyond individualized conceptions of identification and practice to an analytical lens that also seriously incorporates the collective understanding of group specific boundary dynamics – which arguably delineates the social meaning ascribed to individual identity claims and practice.

### **2. Shirin Khayambashi, McMaster University**

*Life in Diaspora and shattered identities in the middle*

Diaspora is a temporally and spatially fragmented concept, a bridge that connects social and national gaps caused by dislocation. Identity in diaspora is constructed in this state of "in-between-ness" (Bhabha 1994). This in-between state is not solely based on national and ethnic dislocation; different 'enclaves' construct different meaning for their diaspora, in a place which is one's permanent "temporary" home. One of the significant sources of disagreement can be seen among different waves of migration, which produce conflict and different definition of diaspora for each wave. The multiplicity of definition is consequential, as each migratory wave bears certain political, social and economic reason for their mass exodus. My paper will address how the fragmented nature of diaspora affects its development. Through exploring the history of recent waves of Iranian migration, I will demonstrate how each migratory wave, while coexisting with each other, are different in values and community attachment, which eventually leads to friction among its members, who are competing for common resources.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY: INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: PSRC\_3b

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-124A

Political sociology is a vibrant field with constantly redefined boundaries. The session invites empirical papers in sociology that focus on the political realm broadly defined, to include power relations in diverse areas of social life and among a wide variety of actors: governmental and non-governmental institutions, organisations, and citizens. Diverse and intersecting bases of political engagement, including class, identity, and citizenship are of interest, as are investigations of the political process itself.

Session Organizer and Chair: Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto

Session Discussant: Stephen Marmura, St. Francis Xavier University

Presentations:

#### **1. Ali Dadgar, University of Windsor; Roozbeh Hatami, University of Windsor**

*Introducing the 'Republic' Political Structure as an intermediary to the Oil Rentier State Theory: The Case of the Islamic Republic of Iran (1979-present)*

The oil rentier state theory assumes that oil revenues have an inhibitor effect on the consolidation of democracy. This effect is said to be accomplished through the concentration of power in the hand of a specific group such as a kingdom family or a dominant party. This paper aims to introduce the republic political structure as an intermediate mechanism that influences this process. Our focus will be on the Islamic Republic of Iran since the 1979 revolution. Iran is the only established republic state among the Middle Eastern oil rentier economies. We argue that a republic apparatus exerts a weakening effect on the link between rentier economy and autocracy. It tends to multiply sources of power which in turn encourages decentralization of power. We conclude that although oil revenues constitute a substantial portion of the income of the Iranian state, it does not simply serve as an anti-democracy force. In making our case, we aim to contribute to the theory of oil rentier state and democratization theory.

#### **3. Carly Schall, Indiana University Purdue University - Indianapolis**

*Three Histories of Patient-Centered Care*

American Medicine has arrived at a moment in the history of medical care where most medical professionals – be they physicians, nurses, patient advocates or social workers – agree on the fundamental soundness of pursuing “patient-centered care.” Such has not always been the case. Doctors, in particular, in the early days of their professionalization in the 19th century, took the position that the patient’s role in their own care was one purely of obedience. The patient was not the center of concern in documents such as the American Nursing Association’s first Code of Ethics, published in 1926. How, exactly, did the patient elbow her way into the center – conceptually, if not actually – of care?

This paper examines opinion convergence on patient-centered care in American medicine, starting from the mid-19th century with the formation of the American Medical Association. I argue in it that this opinion convergence comes from three concurrent and related sets of processes - medical, social movements and policy processes - driven by three sets of actors: medical professionals, patient advocates and lawmakers. This paper constructs, then related histories of patient-centered care: a medical history, where doctors and nurses reshape their own field, contributing to the “de-centering” of doctors; a movement history where patient advocates forcefully push patients (and their families) into the center of care, and, finally, a policy history where lawmakers, through instruments like the Patient Protection Act and Patient’s Bill of Rights assert patient-centeredness as a policy goal.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS I

Session Code: SPRC\_2a

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-119

There are various forms of social inequality existing in Canada and around the world. Many scholars have been actively researching how to effectively reduce inequality and improve lives of the members of vulnerable social groups. This session intends to showcase such studies that concerning social inequality in spheres like income, healthcare, education, and housing; and experienced by different social groups including age, gender, class, ethnicity, immigrant status, and educational background.

Session Organizer: Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo/University of Toronto

Session Chair: Josh Curtis, Western University

Session Discussant: Matthew Parbst, University of Toronto

Presentations:

### **1. Olivier Jacques, McGill University; Alain Noël, Université de Montréal**

*The case for welfare state universalism, or the lasting relevance of the paradox of redistribution.*

In 1998, Walter Korpi and Joakim Palme proposed a political and institutional explanation to account for the greater redistributive success of welfare states that relied more on universal than on targeted programs. Effective redistribution, they argued, resulted less from a Robin Hood logic-taking from the rich to give to the poor- than from a broad and egalitarian provision of services and transfers. Hence, the paradox: a country obtained more redistribution when it took from all to give to all than when it sought to soak the rich to help the poor. Recent studies, however, failed to confirm the existence of this paradox. This article suggests that Korpi and Palme's argument was theoretically sound but inadequately operationalized. Indeed, they measured universalism indirectly, not by the design or intentions of social programs, but rather by their outcomes, namely by their income effects. These outcomes, however, are influenced by exogenous factors. We thus introduce new indicators, to capture universalism not through its effects, but rather through the intentions written into social programs. Focusing on intentions rather than on outcomes captures more closely the universalist or targeted orientation of social programs, and leaves out exogenous factors influencing distribution. We resort to three indicators, which are combined and tested with a time-series cross-sectional design for 17 OECD countries between 2000 and 2010: 1) a new OECD measure of the percentage of social benefits that are means or income tested; 2) a relatively new OECD measure of the proportion of private spending in total social expenditures, and 3) the generosity index of the Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset. These indicators, we argue, bring us closer to policy intentions, in a way that is consistent with Korpi and Palme's original argument, and suggest there is still a paradox of redistribution in the twenty-first century welfare state.

### **2. Elaine Laberge, University of Alberta**

*The Reverberations of Childhood Poverty: Composing Lives in Higher Education*

Countries such as Australia, the United States, the UK, and to a lesser extent Canada, are widening access to higher education. This is reflected in some institutions seeking to develop equitable, diverse, and inclusive, socially just educational initiatives. However, the literature shows that researchers, for the most part, continue to ignore the very poor; research predominantly focuses on the experiences of students from working-class backgrounds. The limited research that does exist for students from poverty-class backgrounds assumes a uniform effect of poverty and uniform experiences in higher education. This lack of understanding the complex and unique biographies of

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students, whose lives have been shaped by poverty, has the effect of silencing their experiences and making them the object of discussion rather than part of the discussion (Adair, 2003). Further, the deficit in research perpetuates dominant narratives of what defines student 'success'. These grand narratives, when unchallenged, are normalized and do not bring us closer to socially just education. Through narratively understanding the reverberations of poverty for students who are composing lives in higher education, we can make visible the experiences that must influence equity, diversity, and inclusivity in higher educational policies and practices.

### **3. Rafael Masson Rocha, Laboratory of Research and International Studies and Border - Lepif; Letícia Núñez Almeida, Laboratory of Research and International Studies and Border - Lepif; Agnes Gonçalves, Laboratory of Research and International Studies and Border - Lepif.**

*Social policy in Brazil: an analysis of Lula's Government through the Weberian methodology of ideal types*

The presidential campaign and the election of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in 2002 brought new expectations with respect to the formulation of social policies to reduce inequalities in Brazil. The goal of this study is to analyze the guidelines that led to the implementation of public policies to promote social equality during the years of Lula's administration (2003-2010). For that reason, the research uses Max Weber's ideal type methodology as well as the development theories of Amartya Sen and Ignacy Sachs as the theoretical references to compose the analytical categories of the ideal type. The purpose is to note the differences and similarities between the policies implemented by Lulas' government and the ideal categories that present the characteristics of a public policy to promote social equality. As a result, the research identified that the social policy during Lula da Silva administration was very similar to the created categories. The highlight was the cash transfer program Bolsa Família that was the public policy that came the closest to the ideal types.

### **4. Zehan Pan, University of Lethbridge**

*Impacts of rural-urban migration on alleviating rural poverty in different landforms in inland China*

Rapid urbanization process in post-reform China has led to surplus agricultural labourers migrating from inland to coastal cities at an unprecedented scale. It is widely argued that this rural urban migration process is not only conducive to improving non-agriculture income of rural residents and thus alleviating the existing rural-urban income gap, but also can bring about significant changes to agricultural production due to the loss of able-bodied labour force. However, China still has the world's second largest number of people living under poverty line and most of the poor are living in the remote, mountainous rural areas. Existing researches about the impact of rural-urban migration on alleviating rural poverty dealt mainly with the remittance and its role in agricultural investment on the premise of taking rural China as a homogeneous setting. Although the physical landscape of China is of great diversity, few attention has been paid to differentiated impacts exerted by labour migration on rural income in different landforms with varying topography. To what extent has the labour migration improved the income of rural households in the mountainous regions? Could it alleviate poverty to the same degree as it does in the plain areas? This paper will provide some insights into these questions based on the data collected from a recent survey of intentions of rural labour transfer in several inland provinces of China. The results show that labour migration exercises much less negative influences on the agricultural income of rural households who reside in the plain area than that of those in the mountainous area. Therefore, the local wage in plain rural areas can be improved more easily by labour migration. The deep reason lies in the greater difficulties in applying modern agricultural technologies and consequently slower agricultural productivity growth in rural areas characterised by rough terrains.

### **5. Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo**

*Social Transition as Determinants of Health*

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This study explores rural Anhui residents' health risks affected by the macro social transition, which include the environmental change and migration. The question on how the rural social structure and individual families are coping with the transition will be examined, and the focus will be on the social determinants of health and wellbeing of the rural residents.

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## SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE AND SCIENCE I

Session Code: SSTRC\_1a

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-107

This is a general session for papers in the sociology of knowledge and science.

Session Organizer: John McLevey, University of Waterloo

Session Chair: Annalisa Saloni, Independent Scholar

Presentations:

**1. Valerie Berseth, University of British Columbia; Ralph Matthews, University of British Columbia**

*A Public Good or Selling Out? Scientists' Motivations for Sharing Research*

The relationship between scientists and society has changed significantly in recent years. University-industry partnerships are on the rise and scholars face increasing pressures to ensure that their findings benefit society. However, there is little consensus about whether academics are motivated by profit or public good. Drawing on interviews with scientists in two Canadian universities, we identify three broad objectives that motivate academics to share their research: glory (or professional accolades), gold (financial incentives), and grails (solving a puzzle or a social problem). We argue that academics engage in a negotiation process through which certain knowledge sharing activities (e.g. publications) are prioritized relative to others (e.g. patents or public engagement). Specifically, our analysis of these motivations points to the significance of professional, organizational, and economic constraints in academics' decisions about how and when to share their research, and with whom. We found little support for the hypothesis that profit is key a driver of academic activities. Instead, individuals were more likely to use commercialization as a vehicle for solving social issues, such as developing treatments for diseases. Moving beyond a public vs. profit dichotomy enables us to develop more complex models for understanding the relationship between academics and society.

**2. Sabine Sander, Ontario University of Coblenz-Landau (Germany); Cyril Levitt, McMaster University; Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University**

*Beyond field, network and fame: Intellectual "lone-wolfs" as challenge for the sociology of ideas*

This paper traces the intellectual biography of the American philosopher and anthropologist Lawrence Krader (1919–1998) as a novel contribution to the sociology of intellectuals. Whereas the new sociology of ideas focuses on institutions and networks, we trace Krader's career trajectory to his intellectual self-concept, to his scholarly and political worldviews, and to his financial independence. Krader entertained an intellectual self-concept that led him to reject the competition for attention as highlighted in the current literature, dominated as it is by an exclusive emphasis on field, habitus, and the accumulation and reproduction of power. His self-concept and his happier financial circumstance, kept him relatively aloof from key intellectual networks and narrow institutional constraints. His career success and opportunities at elite institutions was due to his intellectual prowess. Our paper combines historical material and theory, and argues for the necessity of reconciling the new sociology of ideas with its focus on institutions and networks with the traditional Wissenssoziologie that emphasizes the role of class, status background, ideas, worldviews and Zeitgeist, in order to explain the rise and fall of theories and thinkers.

**3. Michael Halpin, University of Wisconsin - Madison**

*"The Amygdala is Real": Brain states and mind states in neuropsychiatric research.*

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Neuroscientific perspectives, techniques and explanations increasingly influence mental health research. For instance, the American National Institutes of Mental Health recently announced the Research Domain and Criteria (RDoC) Initiative, which aims to reframe psychiatric conditions as the outcome of neurophysiological processes and places a moratorium on research using categories from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM). This presentation investigates how neuroscientific knowledge on psychiatric conditions is produced, or how researchers link neurophysiological states to psychiatric states. I draw on fourteen months of ethnographic observation of a prestigious neuropsychiatric laboratory. Observations attended to the neuroimaging of participants, the analysis of neuroimaging data, and laboratory presentations. Findings describe 1) how researchers produce an analyzable brain from a research subject, 2) how individual brains become aggregated and prepared for analysis, and 3) how brain states are linked to psychiatric states in laboratory analyses. I then detail the extensive resources required to produce neuroscientific research on psychiatric conditions, which has consequences for who can contribute to scientific discourse. I conclude by discussing the implications of neuroscientific frameworks in relation to social perspectives on mental health, biomedicalization, biological reduction and determinism.

#### **4. Rick Helmes-Hayes, University of Waterloo**

*John Walker MacMillan: "Christian" Public Sociology at Victoria University (Toronto), 1919-1932*

Rev. John Walker MacMillan is the first person appointed to a chair exclusively in sociology in a Canadian university. In 1919 he became Professor of Christian Sociology at Victoria University, Toronto. Social ethics – a precursor of sorts to sociology – had been taught at Victoria as early as 1906, but the person Macmillan replaced was Rev. S. Wesley Dean, who had been appointed as “Special Lecturer in Practical Sociology,” beginning 1915. My paper examines the history of sociology at Victoria in the early 20th century, highlighting the links between sociology and the social gospel by examining MacMillan's work as an early left-liberal public intellectual. MacMillan is one of many men who taught a 'scientific' form of sociology in English-language Canadian universities long before Carl Dawson established what is generally regarded as the first department of sociology in Canada in 1925 at McGill University.

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## SUBJECTIVITY IN RESEARCH I

Session Code: RM\_1a

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-121

Conventional approaches to academic research value neutrality and objectivity in scholarship. Feminist, antiracist, and Indigenous researchers have begun to challenge the privileged status of objectivity. These critics argue that objectivity privileges Eurocentric, racist, and heteropatriarchal position. They further contend that objectivity is unachievable and undesirable. Emerging paradigms explore modes of data collection and analysis that cannot be separated from the researcher, such as narrative and storytelling. In this session, presenters discuss how subjective experience shapes their research. Presenters discuss the theoretical and methodological implications of experience-based research and reflect on their experiences as embodied, enspirited, and situated beings who conduct academic research.

Session Organizer and Chair: Jason Chalmers, University of Alberta

Presentations:

### **1. Miad Ranjbar, McMaster University Department of Sociology**

*On the Relationship between Ignorance and Objectivist Assumptions in the Social Sciences*

This paper investigates the relationship between ignorance and the objectivist/subjectivist divide in the paradigmatic traditions that underpin methodological approaches in the social sciences. In this essay, philosophical discussions associated with the assumption of objectivity in social research are first delineated. Then, the extent to which social researchers are able to adhere to these paradigmatic arguments is examined through a sociology of ignorance framework. This analysis suggests that due to a perpetual ignorance of cultural, historical, and individual processes that influence both the 'discovered' knowledges in the social sciences and their legitimation, a forceful misrecognition is implemented in scientific communities, one that imposes the view of 'necessary relations' and 'explanation building' to exist within the objects of scientific knowledge, not outside of them. Further, it is argued that the strategic use of ignorance in such instances operates as a form of a commodity and is associated with power in academic communities.

### **2. Genevieve Lapointe, Université Laval**

*L'impact du positionnement sur la relation de recherche*

Dans cette communication, je propose d'explorer à quel point la prise en compte de mon positionnement (« positionnality ») a influencé le déroulement d'une recherche qualitative. Basée sur des entrevues semi-dirigées réalisées auprès de 24 immigrant(e)s péruvien(ne)s qui habitaient dans les villes de Québec et de Montréal, au Canada, l'étude en question visait à examiner l'expérience migratoire et identitaire de ces migrant(e)s. Je me suis demandée comment ma position sociale (en termes de classe, de race et de genre notamment) par rapport à celle des participant(e)s a contribué à entraver (ou à faciliter) la communication et les échanges lors des entrevues. En me référant, entre autres choses, aux concepts de connaissance située (« situated knowledge », Haraway, 1988) et de positionnement, j'ai réalisé que mes propres préconceptions et visions liées à ma location sociale, d'une part, ainsi que celles des participant(e)s, d'autre part, donnaient lieu à toutes sortes de relations de recherche complexes et uniques, parfois difficiles, parfois plus faciles, selon chacune des situations d'entrevue.

### **3. Mary Stratton, Mary Stratton Research Services,**

*True Objectivity in Research - Would Star Trek's Data be a Sociological Disaster?*



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If complete objectivity in research is actually desirable then Data, the lovable but totally unemotional and scientific Android from Star Trek Next Generation, would be the perfect researcher. I take the position, however, that not only is complete objectivity in research (quantitative or qualitative) a human impossibility, it isn't even desirable. Using my community-based applied project experience I will illustrate why I think recognized and well-managed subjectivity leads to better data and analysis. My examples based on my work with high school students, civil justice system participants and police officers, must surely be subjective. No matter how professional I am, or what methodological rigour was applied to research design and data analysis, these are my experiences, my story, from my perspective. How can it ever be otherwise? I will offer strategies for maximizing research participants' views and voices in data collection and managing researcher subjectivity. The concluding thought for debate by session participants is that too much objectivity will tend to poorer data and less insightful analysis and total objectivity would be a sociological disaster.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## WORK, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS: UNIONS, MOBILITY, AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS

Session Code: WRC\_2f

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 10:45am-12:15pm

Location: Science A-106

This session, organized by the Research Cluster in Work, Professions and Occupations, features papers exploring unions, union activity, and globalization.

Session Organizer: Tracey Adams, Western University

Session Chair: Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta

Presentations:

### 1. **Katherine Nastovski, McMaster University**

*Thinking about Transnational Union Action: Why anti-imperialism is a labour issue and why we lose by sweeping it under the rug.*

Within the broad debates about the declining power of unions in the Global North, there has been renewed interest in the possibilities of transnational labour coordination and action. This includes scholarship on global labour campaigns and movements, as well as on organizational transformations seen in the work on global union mergers, designs for mega global unions, and international framework agreements. Drawing on empirical research on the international strategies of unions in Canada and anti-racist Marxist feminist theory, I explore why we need to complicate the discussion of these options for internationalizing labour power. I argue that assessments of organizational possibilities for international labour coordination and solidarity have to tackle the dilemma of labour imperialism. Generally, the alignment of unions in the Global North with the interests of their employers internationally are dismissed as limited to the ideological climate of the Cold War and thereby no longer relevant. I argue that the various bases for these alignments remain serious obstacles for internationalizing labour power today.

### 2. **Susan Cake, University of Alberta**

*Are Unions Still Relevant? A Case Study of an Albertan Healthcare Union*

Situated in the overall decline of union density in Canada, one of the many questions asked of unions is whether they are still relevant. This research focuses on a healthcare union in Alberta, aiming to study what the union does and how they communicate their work and their relevance. The first stage in this research is a document analysis helping to establish the work that unions are currently doing, and how this work is framed in their public communications. For the analysis I combine a feminist political economy framework, traditionally used to examine healthcare unions in Canada, with a collective action frame approach, commonly used to study communications and media framing in various social movements. Building from Franzway and Fonow (2011) and Briskin (2011), I include in my analysis publicly available policy and convention papers, news bulletins, advocacy documents, and collective bargaining agreements. The preliminary findings of the document analysis and literature review suggest that although unions are quite active across a variety of fields there is relatively limited knowledge of how they communicate their work to their own members and the wider public, and how this influences perceptions of union relevance.

### 3. **Adam Belton, University of Alberta**

*The mobilization of knowledge and the globalization of workers*

Increasingly new mobile technologies connect to technical assistance and reference modules remotely. However, "knowledge moves with people and is linked to their mobilities" (Creswell 2006).

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Efficiency can require bringing specialists – rather than only their disembodied knowledge – to a worksite; especially when deploying specially assembled modular teams that are mobilized for specific situations. While literature on remote resource “fly-in, fly-out” communities focuses on trades workers, a further extension of flexibilized labour would examine the mobility of all knowledge/experiences/work. This paper explores how does the extended movement of workers (and experienced individuals) also extend and mobilize knowledge, and vice versa?

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### RELATIONAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 12:30pm – 1:30pm  
Location: Science A-147

For all of those interested by relational sociology, you are invited to participate to our annual meeting in Calgary. This research cluster is a group of more or less 70 specialists from all over the world. Many concrete projects have come out of this networking since its creation, such as: the new Palgrave Handbook of Relational Sociology (will be published in 2017), group discussions on relational sociology (published in 2016), the new Palgrave Series of Relational Sociology (book series), and possibly the coming creation of a new journal of relational sociology. Please see the site for more information.

(<http://www.csa-scs.ca/files/webapps/csapress/relational/>).

### SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL EQUALITY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 12:30pm – 1:30pm  
Location: Science A-119

Our Social Policy and Social Equality Research Cluster's general meeting will further scholars' network and exchange research ideas, as well as to discuss various topics concerning participants at the meeting. Both members and non-members are welcome.

Meanwhile, we encourage those who are interested in Social Policy and Social Equality studies to join our group.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### DO SOCIAL STRUCTURES ACT? A DEBATE

Session Code: RSRC\_2

Date and Time: Friday, June 2 1:45pm – 3:15pm

Location: Science A-106

Do social structures have causal powers? This simple question has been a central one in sociology from E. Durkheim to the theories of P. Bourdieu, A. Giddens, critical realism and relational sociology. Some sociologists argue that it is necessary to recognize the causal powers of social structures: i) if we want to avoid subjectivism and voluntarism, ii) if sociology is a real science offering objective explanations, iii) since agency needs something to resist to or to change, iv) if we take into account pre-existing social inequalities and institutions individuals cannot change at will, and v) if we want to be “realist”. On the other side, others counter-argue that: i) social phenomena are fluid, dynamic social processes and not solid social structures, ii) the idea of fully or partially determining social structures leads to the reification of social phenomena, iii) it is perfectly possible to take into account the reality of social contexts (including inequalities) without the idea of social structures, iv) fulfilling the promises of sociological imagination is possible only if we move beyond the classical dualism structure/agency. Two presentations by the session organizers on these issues will be followed by a discussion with the members of the audience.

Session Organizers: François Dépelteau, Laurentian University; Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University

Presentations:

1. **F. Dépelteau, Laurentian University**

*The Unnecessary Social Structures and their Causal Powers: Several Illustrations Coming From Slave Revolts in the Americas*

2. **Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University**

*Emerging properties versus symmetry-breaking, or social structures without causal powers*

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES AND THE BOUNDARIES OF MEMBERSHIP: CANADIAN PERSPECTIVES ON CONDITIONAL SETTLEMENT IN CANADA

Session Code: Mig\_2

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-129

This session examines the role of immigration borders and conditional settlement in producing and/or mitigating social exclusion among immigrant communities in Canada. Although precarity has always been a feature of Canada's immigration laws, the Canadian immigration landscape has undergone a major transformation away from more permanent and humanitarian pathways to citizenship, toward increased emphasis on temporary economic migration, securitization of borders, and conditional access to permanent residency. We feature papers that take-up the question of how immigrant communities in Canada are being impacted by and/or are resisting restrictions on access to membership in light of recent changes.

Session Organizers: Salina Abji, University of Toronto; Rupaleem Bhuyan, University of Toronto; Bronwyn Bragg, University of British Columbia

Session Chair:

Presentations:

1. **Josh Curtis, Western University; Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo; Matthew Parbst, University of Toronto**

*Determinants of Government Pension Access in Canada, 1996-2011: Ethnicity, Language, and Length of Residency*

The purpose of Canada's old age security (OAS) policy is to provide a safety net for Canadian seniors. This study examines whether all Canadians, particularly immigrants and ethnic minorities, experience equal access to this 'pseudo-universal' policy. Using four waves of Canadian Census data from 1996 to 2011, this paper explores the accessibility of Canada's Old Age Security (OAS) public pension system between native-born and immigrant Canadians. Although Canada is a nation that embraces multiculturalism and ethnic diversity, our data show that Canadian immigrants and ethnic minorities have limited access to Old Age benefits, even when they meet the seemingly simple eligibility criteria. Previous Canadian studies point out that length of residency is a barrier to receiving OAS benefits, because official policy restricts access to people who have lived in Canada for less than 10 years. Our paper contributes new insight by showing that even immigrants with more than 10 years of residency experience restrictions. We also find that access to OAS is also limited by ethnic background and knowledge of Canada's official languages, two previously unidentified factors. Knowing that Canada's immigration rates are unlikely to slowdown, we predict that the disparity in OAS policy access will continue to widen and poverty among older Canadian immigrants, especially members of ethnic minorities, will almost certainly rise. We argue that since Canada legally recognizes naturalized immigrants as citizens, no social policy should deny them the rights that all other Canadians freely enjoy. Therefore, Canada should abolish OAS policy eligibility restrictions that are particularly biased against vulnerable groups of the population; instead, providing its citizens with equal access to old age social benefits.

2. **Salina Abji, University of Toronto**

*Cumulative Impacts: on the intersections between gendered violence and precarious immigration status in Canada*

This research investigates the impacts of recent changes to Canada's refugee and immigration system on women survivors of gender-based violence. I focus on the role of advocates in negotiating and responding to major regulatory changes affecting migrants from 2010-2015. Based on 30 qualitative

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interviews with advocates working across state-funded and community-based organizations, I show the cumulative impact of regulatory changes at multiple levels. At the level of service provision, I trace the structural violence of restrictive policies on women's access to safety, shelter, and status. By focusing on the perspectives of advocates, however, I also examine the structuring force of state policies on advocates' own sense of political efficacy and participation as citizens. In so doing, the study offers a relational account of gendered violence that takes seriously the role of structural violence in shaping access to rights across the citizenship divide.

### **3. Martha Fanjoy, Bronwyn Bragg, University of British Columbia**

*Conditional Permanent Residence and the gendered effects of crimmigration*

In October 2012, the Canadian government created a new category called 'conditional permanent residence.' Conditional PR applies to immigrants who have been married or have been in a "conjugal relationship" for two years or less with their sponsor at the time of submitting the sponsorship application. Since the policy was implemented, an average of 25% of all sponsored spouses and conjugal partners have been granted conditional PR, which requires that they maintain a "conjugal" relationship with their sponsor for a two-year period after receiving the conditional PR status (Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2012)

Since 2013, the Migrant Mothers Project has been exploring the gendered impacts of conditional PR in two provinces: Alberta and Ontario. This participatory research project explores how women with precarious immigration status in Canada seek safety and support from abuse for themselves and their children.

This paper will present some preliminary findings from the Migrant Mothers Project. Specifically, it will draw on interviews with service providers, lawyers and community advocates who work with women living with precarious status living in Alberta and Ontario. The paper will explore the ways in which conditional PR exacerbates vulnerabilities facing migrant women and their families and limits their ability to make substantive claims as citizens in Canada.

### **4. Cavita Meetun, Western University Canada**

*Immigrant Financial Security: An Analysis of Differential Saving Patterns*

Most literature discussing immigrant financial behavior focuses largely on immigrant earnings and their employment outcomes. Currently there is little research detailing the financial behavior of immigrants with respect to their attitudes towards saving and investing money. This paper utilizes data from the 2012 Survey of Financial Security to understand immigrant saving and investment behavior in more detail. The following questions are addressed in this paper, what differences exist between immigrants and the native-born Canadian's use of formal savings vehicles? Do these differences vary according to country of origin? Are individuals from countries with high use of formal savings vehicles more likely to use formal savings vehicles than individuals from countries with low use of formal savings vehicles? Do differences in saving behavior disappear as length of time in Canada increases?

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## OMNIBUS: MORALITY, EMOTIONS AND PERSONS

Session Code: Omni\_1c

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-147

This session features papers on morality, emotions, and persons.

Session Organizer: Terry Wotherspoon, University of Saskatchewan

Session Chair: Heidi Bickis, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

### **1. Heidi Bickis, University of British Columbia**

*The Sociality of Tiredness: On Public Feelings and Collective Energies*

Although there is a growing area of research in the sociology of sleep (e.g. Hislop and Arber, 2003; Meadows, 2005; Williams, 2005, 2011), the related question of tiredness (often associated with a lack of sleep) remains underexplored. Tiredness, however, and its correlate, energy, feature strongly in our daily navigations through work, rest, and leisure. Indeed, feelings of tiredness and energy are, arguably, central to many facets of social life. Moreover, both are deeply social. In this paper, I offer a preliminary set of reflections on the sociality of tiredness. My goal is to examine how tiredness and energy are produced in and through social relations and, are strongly connected to wider social, historical and political contexts. This work is informed by interdisciplinary research around the notion of "Public Feelings" (see Cvetkovich, 2012), that aims to variously examine the connection between personal feelings (e.g. depression) and the many upheavals and conflicts occurring within the wider public realm. Similarly, I contend that energy and tiredness are neither solely biological, psychological, or individual. Rather, both need to be theorized in collective terms, as feelings produced through various social encounters and, moreover, in relation to the many conflicts and changes happening at the global level.

### **2. Janet Burns, University of New Brunswick**

*Cross-Over: Meditation Practice among Basketball Players*

As social life speeds up and becomes more challenging, many people are searching for new ways to cope with increasing complexity. A popular coping strategy is participating in a 'serious leisure' pursuit. One such is the adopting of a regular practice of meditation. The positive psychological effects of meditation are fairly well documented but its sociology is little understood. The current research attempts to address that gap. This is an exploratory case study concerned with the self-perceived preconditions of and outcomes on athletic performance of practicing meditation among a small group of amateur and semi-professional basketball players (N=12). The methodological framework is grounded theorizing. The data are anecdotal and collected through interviews and participant observation. The preliminary findings suggest that for these athletes, meditation is generally believed to encourage positive dispositions, such as better interpersonal communication skills, heightened self-awareness, and enhanced appreciation of others that foster psycho-emotional, athletic and social well-being. These outcomes are discussed with reference to the concept of 'psychosocial integration'.

### **3. Carmen Grillo, York University**

*Life Experience and the "Emotional Matrix" of Moral Cognition: A Social Psychological Framework*

In the past decade, there has been a growing sociological and interdisciplinary interest in morality. In the field of microsociology, a number of divergent trends have developed in the study of moral thinking. While scholars in the Culture and Cognition tradition have offered the most thorough



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account of moral reflexivity, they have yet to link individual moral cognition with the historical, longitudinal and structural aspects of morality, like moral conflict and change. Drawing on Erich Fromm's analytic social psychology, the author develops a theoretical framework for connecting individual moral identities and ideas with their social context. Although individuals make expedient use of cultural models, a full understanding of moral frameworks must take into account the "residue" of life experience, which is often only unconsciously taken into account by social actors themselves. Based on these assumptions, the author argues that Fromm's concept of "emotional matrix" can be useful for understanding how moral frameworks are embedded in individual biographies. In turn, the framework will also help sociologists better understand the psychological forces underpinning the rise and fall of particular moral issues and frameworks.

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## POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY: STATE AND CITIZENSHIP

Session Code: PSRC\_3c

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-124A

Political sociology is a vibrant field with constantly redefined boundaries. The session invites empirical papers in sociology that focus on the political realm broadly defined, to include power relations in diverse areas of social life and among a wide variety of actors: governmental and non-governmental institutions, organisations, and citizens. Diverse and intersecting bases of political engagement, including class, identity, and citizenship are of interest, as are investigations of the political process itself.

Session Organizer and Discussant: Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto

Session Chair: TBC

Presentations:

### 1. **Anya Litviniuc, University of Calgary**

*Centre right and Far right: Competition or Alliance?*

The study addresses the global rise of the far right and the electoral success of the centre right, examining the case of Western Europe. Taking into account the criticism that the two political players are often researched separately, the study focuses on the interaction of their discourses, contextualising each instance in the situational as well as the larger political, economic and social perspective, to reveal how the interdiscursive convergence and divergence shapes the dominant political narrative on identity and belonging. The study focuses on France, Germany and Great Britain at the time when they had centre-right parties in power and investigates the political discourse of the French President, German Chancellor and British Prime Minister as well as political programmes by FN in France, NPD in Germany and the UKIP and BNP in Great Britain. The study is situated within the critical theory framework, which considers that domination and exploitation are established and maintained culturally and ideologically, and uses a social construction approach, which sees discourse as a constitutive part of action that both reflects and constructs reality. The study's main method is critical discourse analysis, textual interpretation that relies on linguistics as well as sociology.

### 2. **Andrew Patterson, University of Lethbridge**

*Electoral Systems and Population Health*

Much research affirms a positive correspondence between political democracy and population health. However, just what explains this correspondence has been less clear. Using time-series data for 165 nations from 1975 through 2012, political regime is operationalized as a four-part categorical variable that distinguishes 'strict autocracies' from 'competitive autocracies' with recognizable electoral structures that strongly favour the incumbent, democracies with 'first-past-the-post' electoral systems, and democracies with 'proportional' systems of representation whose outcomes approximate the distribution of party affiliation in the electorate. Compared to strict autocracies, proportional democracies have the largest advantage in life expectancy (+6.33 years), followed by 'first-past-the-post' democracies (+4.36 years) and competitive autocracies (+2.20 years). Similarly, proportional democracies cut infant mortality rates by 63.7%, followed by first-past-the-post democracies (37.9%) and then competitive autocracies (25.6%). Additional models suggest that GDP and food availability fully mediate the correspondence of political regime with life expectancy and most of its correspondence with infant mortality, while public health expenditures wholly mediate the influence of GDP on infant mortality. Theory and evidence is discussed as to the influence of

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electoral systems on population health and the potential of both economic growth and health care services to explain the democratic advantage in health.

### **3. Margaret Bancarz, Ryerson University**

*Food Policy-Making in Canada: The Return of the State?*

Over the last several decades, political sociology has continued to debate the idea of the “state”. Scholars have disagreed on the extent of its powers and its enduring significance as a policy creator and autonomous governor. Neoliberal globalization has shaped the state in different ways and allowed for the development of private governance, or the creation of policy and standards by non-governmental actors. Thus, states are no longer considered the sole authoritative policy and political actors, as they once were. Many have identified this shift as one from “government to governance”. However, the development of a comprehensive food policy in Canada may suggest a different tale. As a policy that jurisdictionally traverses all three levels of government and continues to be inexistent in Canada, it has proven to be very complex and confusing for both governmental and non-governmental actors in the agri-food sector. Drawing on semi-structured elite interviews and literature reviews of state theories, this paper will set out to answer the following questions: What role does the state hold in the development of food policy in Canada? Where are non-governmental actors looking for direction in terms of policy creation in the agri-food sector?

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## SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE AND SCIENCE II

Session Code: SSTRC\_1b

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-107

This is a general session for papers in the sociology of knowledge and science. Preference will be given to empirical papers that make a contribution to theory, but methodological papers and theory papers that do not analyze data will also be included.

Session Organizer: John McLevey, University of Waterloo

Session Chair: Rick Helmes-Hayes, University of Waterloo

Presentations:

### **1. Annalisa Saloni, formerly University of Pennsylvania**

*Competition for Grants and the Industrialization of Academic Labs in the Biomedical Sciences since the 1970s*

Despite the debate about how academic life sciences in Canada and the U.S. have been changing since the 1970s due to increasing commercialization of academic research and enhanced university-industry ties, there is an assumption in science and technology studies that the organization of academic labs has changed little. The point of departure for this study is an episode that challenges that assumption: the emergence of larger academic lab groups in this field over the last few decades. The paper explores how, in the case of the biomedical sciences in Canada, changes in federal funding arrangements during the 1980s have also led professors to adopt new practices transforming their work and the conduct of research in academic labs in this field. Based on data from work history interviews with older and retired professors done during an ethnographic study of work in academic labs, the main argument is that a shift in nature of competition for federal grants in the biomedical sciences in the 1980s led to a transformation of the social organization of work in this field, including institutionalizing a new role for the professor and giving rise to larger hierarchically organized academic labs.

### **2. Mickey Vallee, University of Lethbridge**

*Vibrational Communities Project: Preliminary Remarks*

This presentation looks at the relationship between anxieties around environmental uncertainty, citizen science, and big data within the context of bioacoustics research. Bioacoustics has traditionally been a branch of science that isolates, records, and monitors sounds emitted from living organisms that are usually imperceptible to normal human hearing. From within the scientific community, bioacoustics has been a cost-effective means to monitor longterm changes in biodiversity. Currently, the increasing availability of new media recording technologies is expanding the work of bioacoustics data collection, incorporating hobbyist sound collectors who record sounds for scientific databases, as well as for more expanded purposes of online social networking, culture and the arts. This expanding network of data collectors marks an important shift for the future of the earth, since vast, limitless, and global research teams will be needed to accrue data that appropriately represents the massive forces of ecological change. This new 'crowdsourcing methodology' for data collection persists especially in online sonic preservation archives that rely greatly on the new 'citizen scientists' to gather data for analysis. In the presentation, I propose that this move towards objectively captured subjective experience connects deeply with the current assemblages of human, non-human, more-than-human, and post-human actors that characterize the anxieties around environmental uncertainty.

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### 3. **Kevin Willison, Lakehead University**

#### *Expounding and Measuring Max Weber's Construct of Life Chances*

As a relatively young academic discipline, the on-going development and/or expansion of sociological theory remains an imperative. This necessitates a mindset that actively deploys C.W. Mills' advice to use one's "sociological imagination." Moreover, there appears to be benefit for sociology and other disciplines to collaborate via the integration of different theoretical constructs so as to enable a multidisciplinary approach to help us all better understand the world around us. To this end, this talk merges Max Weber's notion of "life chances" to that of Ronald Andersen's constructs of "predisposing", "enabling" and "need" characteristics – as factors that could/should be considered to better understand such complex topics as socioeconomic status and social determinants of health. Here, based on a scoping review of the literature, there appears to be support to the idea that the Andersen Model has good potential to help empirically measure an individual's and/or group's life chances. This example integration of knowledge constructs is the type of theorizing needed today to help disciplines like sociology to not only remain theoretically dynamic but also practical, within our ever-evolving competitive world.

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### SUBJECTIVITY IN RESEARCH II

Session Code: RM\_1b

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-121

Conventional approaches to academic research value neutrality and objectivity in scholarship. Feminist, antiracist, and Indigenous researchers have begun to challenge the privileged status of objectivity. These critics argue that objectivity privileges Eurocentric, racist, and heteropatriarchal position. They further contend that objectivity is unachievable and undesirable. Emerging paradigms explore modes of data collection and analysis that cannot be separated from the researcher, such as narrative and storytelling. In this session, presenters discuss how subjective experience shapes their research. Presenters discuss the theoretical and methodological implications of experience-based research and reflect on their experiences as embodied, enspirited, and situated beings who conduct academic research.

Session Organize and Chair: Jason Chalmers, University of Alberta

Presentations:

1. **Maureen Kihika, Simon Fraser University**

*New Racism: On Personal Situated-ness and Standpoint*

This paper posits that there are contradictory tensions between mainstream liberal discourses of universality and pluralism, and the marginalizing realities of racialized Black African immigrants in Canada. Inspired by anti-racist and feminist intersectional theoretical frameworks, this paper analyzes how individual Black immigrant caregivers such as domestic service workers, and nurses (assistants or care-aides) in Vancouver, BC make sense and construct meaning of how their subjective social categories and sites of (dis)empowerment such as race, class, gender, nationality – as intersecting networks – produce and perpetuate social-political inequalities in everyday contexts, within a multiculturalist policy environment. In essence, how do racialized Black care-givers in a geographical area where Blackness is largely suppressed, frame marginalizing experiences? How do the subjective experiences of Black care-givers shape their individual identities and similarly, their interactions with overarching institutional frameworks within the context of universalistic multiculturalist discourse in Canada? Utilizing Sandra Harding's (2004) standpoint theory which suggests that the perspectives of marginalized individuals can inspire organic epistemology, Philosophy and social theory, the paper privileges the social location of racialized Black care-givers as a source for illuminating knowledge about themselves, as historically oppressed people and therefore, knowledge also about the workings of their oppressors operating within dominant social relations.

2. **Elaine Laberge, University of Alberta; Dallas Hauck, University of Alberta**

*Move Along: Outsiders telling the stories of 'Others'*

The filmmakers of *Move Along* sought to create a short documentary about how people rig and use shopping carts as primary tools for collecting bottles and other refundable items. It was to be a documentary that captured the stories and experiences of these people as they use ingenuity to forge tools to sustain themselves. The final film, however, exists in direct tension to the filmmakers' vision. The final product is a compilation of abandonment and invisible lives; it is at the same time a reflexive composition of the experiences of being researchers intruding upon vulnerable populations. Following the showing of this short documentary, a presentation will address the experiences of being dangerous and threatening outsiders to those who are Othered on urban landscapes. The presenters will discuss the reality of doing this type of fieldwork, the strategies they employed in attempting to share the experiences of this vulnerable population's lives—and, what it is like to be researchers who perhaps are the ones who need to move along.

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### 3. **Gregory Brown, Carleton University**

#### *Subjectivity and the Experiences of a Policing Research 'Pracademic'*

This paper presents the author's experiences in conducting empirical research studies with various policing populations – ranging from front-line officers to chiefs of police – from the researcher positionality of the 'pracademic' (a researcher who is both police practitioner and academic). For those who subscribe to the outsider (objectivity) doctrine, as situated in dichotomous contrast to that of the insider (subjectivity) doctrine, the author's work would be viewed with considerable skepticism. In this paper, the author argues that while his being situated within the research population presents fodder for skeptics to pose challenges related to objectivity, neutrality, and validity, it has also, much more significantly, presented unique opportunities to enter into challenging, distrusting, and secretive subcultural milieus and to access honest and uncensored data that is not normally available to those who research the police. Some 'traditional' policing scholars have come to recognize their limitations in gaining the unreserved trust of police research participants and the impact that obstacle has on their acquisition of truthful, comprehensive, and reliable data. In this paper, the author shares his experiences with subjectivity in the research process and the candid thoughts of research participants, from a variety of policing studies, in relation to the influence of researcher positionality on the acquisition of trust and the implications thereof for data integrity and validity.

### 4. **Katie Boudreau, Carleton University; Sara Anderson, Carleton University**

#### *Data as Gift: Engaging Indigenous Research through Storytelling*

As Métis women committed to the ongoing work of decolonization in the space of the academy, we have attempted to incorporate Indigenous methodologies, particularly storytelling, in our own research practices (Corntassel et al 2009, Simpson et al 2013, Sium & Ritskes 2013). We begin with the position that "[b]eing an anti-oppressive researcher means... committing to social change and to taking an active role in that change" (Potts & Brown 2005: 255). Drawing from our own experiences conducting research with Indigenous communities, we propose and discuss a partial framework for research with Indigenous peoples. The framework includes replacing an additive approach to conventional methodologies with an engaged relationality (Wilson 2008), 'location-telling' (as a form of self-reflexivity within the research process), and the use of anti-colonial and feminist perspectives. We also highlight challenges that we have faced in attempting to incorporate this partial framework in our own research experiences. We conclude that when engaging in research with people, especially with Indigenous peoples, it is important to challenge the researcher-researched hierarchy by regarding data as a gift (Potts & Brown 2005), and participants as being gift-givers in the research relationship.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## YOUTH CRIME IN CANADA

Session Code: Crim\_1

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 1:45pm-3:15pm

Location: Science A-109

Young people's involvement with crime and delinquency is a complex societal concern that cannot be easily understood. The complexity of youth crime in Canada is exacerbated by the ongoing scholarly debates regarding the frequency of youth offending, the causes and solutions to crime, the effectiveness of legislation, the reality of social inequality and discrimination, and the perceptions held by the public and media regarding the seriousness of youth crime. This session features papers that focus on youth crime in Canada that empirically or theoretically investigate young people's involvement in crime, societal perceptions of offences perpetrated by youth, or analyses of youth criminal justice legislation throughout history.

Session Organizers: Jennifer Silcox, Western University; Elizabeth Torrens, Western University

Session Chair: Elizabeth Torrens, Western University

Presentations:

### **1. Timothy Kang, University of Toronto; Julian Tanner, University of Toronto**

*Gender, Leisure Activities, and Adolescent Delinquency*

Males are generally involved in more delinquency than females; a pattern well established in the criminological literature. To explain this disparity, researchers have tested the generalizability of middle-range criminological theories that were, as feminist scholars point out, largely developed to explain male delinquency. Osgood and colleagues (1996) have extended the generalizability of routine activity theory and have found that controlling for gender differences in unstructured activities with peers can largely explain the gender disparity in adolescent delinquency. Evidence of this mediating relationship is, however, equivocal. Moreover, important moderating effects of gender on the relationship between routine activities and deviance have been found, although evidence of this pattern is similarly mixed (e.g. Novak & Crawford 2010). Clarifying the relationship between gender, routine activities, and delinquency is critical for assessing routine activity theory's ability to explain the gender gap in delinquency. Using a sample of youths from Toronto, we examine whether routine leisure activities have different effects on the delinquency of males and females. We also assess whether these relationships can be explained by gender differences in the location of leisure activities, attitudes about crime, or the type of delinquent behaviour. The implications of these findings for routine activity theory are discussed.

### **2. Jennifer Silcox, Western University**

*Are teenagers more violent than before? News Media Distortions and Representations of Youth Crime in Canada*

This study explores trends and representations of youth crime in Canada. More specifically, it compares statistical trends in juvenile offending (by gender and time period) with news media portrayals of these trends. Special attention is given to media depictions of gender, class, and race differences in crime. Results suggest that news media provides an exaggerated picture of the violence of teenagers that is not supported by empirical trends. They also suggest that media portrayals of juvenile crime are affected by legislative changes and structural factors. Uncovering and subverting problematic narratives of youth crime in Canada has the potential to expose the injustices inherent in the interpretations of young offenders.



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### 3. **Voula Marinou, Brock University; Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto; Christine Goodwin, Ryerson University**

*Giving Voice: Prioritizing Youth Agency in Criminal Justice Diversion*

Youth diverted from the justice system make up an important segment of justice-involved youth. A review of trends in the use of courts and custody, as well as police charging rates for youth in conflict with the law, demonstrate that the implementation of the YCJA reduced significantly the use of courts, custody, and formal charges by the police while simultaneously increasing diversion rates. Despite this, little is known about the experiences of youth in diversion. This paper highlights the gaps in our understanding about youth experiences and youth agency in the criminal justice system. Situated within the literature on youth voice and agency, this paper reinforces the importance of understanding how youth interpret and negotiate diversionary measures as a way to identify the impact and utility of measures for youth. We explore the voices of youth as they experience a mental health court, an Aboriginal youth court, and extrajudicial sanctions programs in Ontario. We argue that from their perspectives there are both promising experiences and critical questions to reflect upon.

### 4. **Adrienne Peters, Memorial University; Rose Ricciardelli, Memorial University**

*Youth offending in a rural Canadian context: Are public perceptions reflected in police crime statistics?*

Many western countries have reevaluated their youth criminal justice responses and modified formerly punitive measures to include increasingly rehabilitation-oriented approaches. Despite the downward trend of youth crime rates across the country, Canada more recently experienced a legislative shift providing the youth justice system with increased latitude to rely on stricter responses for a broader group of young people now classified as “violent” offenders. Since much of this change has arguably been fostered by calls from the public to enhance youth accountability and protect the larger society, the present research examines youth crime rates in a rural Atlantic Canada region to determine whether the public’s concerns are reflected in police collected crime statistics. Analyses examine the most common types of offences committed by young persons and reported to the police, the formal outcomes of these cases, and the implications of the findings for police practices specifically, and youth justice practices more generally.

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### CANADIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THEORETICAL CRIMINOLOGY

Session Code: Crim\_2

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-109

Criminology is a multi-faceted field that uses 'crime' as its subject matter but has no single methodological commitment or paradigmatic theoretical framework. For instance, criminologists often study the underlying causes and correlates of criminal behaviour using control, life-course, strain, routine activity, and collective efficacy perspectives, among many others, from a variety of methodological traditions. Other criminologists study power differentials, hierarchies, and inequalities in crime and punishment using theories of governance, risk, and critical criminology. Research in these areas, however, is often dominated by work from the US, Britain, and the Scandinavian countries that differ from the Canadian context in significant socio-political respects. The main objective of this session is to connect and discuss research that advances our understanding of crime and criminal behaviour in Canada as well as criminological theory more broadly.

Session Organizers and Chairs: Timothy Kang, University of Toronto; Daniel Kudla, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. **Greg Cullen, University of Guelph**

*Family Structure, Self-Control, and Childhood Delinquency*

This study investigates how certain family transitions affect children differently with regards to delinquency. Prior research has established that there is a positive association between family structure and delinquency. However, prior research has failed to explain why this relationship exists. Hence, one of the goals of this study is to investigate if variables representing self-control can help to explain the association between family structure and offending. Another goal of this study is to extend prior research by using a multidimensional measure of family structure, self-reported delinquency data and a sample of children between the ages of 10 to 11. This study uses wave one of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth to update our knowledge of the impact that broken homes can have on children's engagement in delinquent activities. Results indicate that family structure is a significant predictor of delinquency when controlling for parental characteristics, however, when the variables representing self-control, parental attachment and peer deviance are entered into the regression equation, the magnitude of the relationship between family structure and delinquency are rendered non-significant. Avenues for future research are discussed, including ways to investigate the effects of family disruption at different developmental periods.

2. **Andreas Tomaszewski, Mount Royal University; Tracy Powell, Mount Royal University**

*Responding to White Collar Crime in a Medical Profession in Canada: Theoretical Perspectives on Misconduct by Registered Nurses and Associated Disciplinary Actions by the Regulator.*

Misconduct in the medical profession, just like much white collar crime, is not dealt with by the criminal justice system but by provincial regulatory agencies instead. Regulatory agencies like the College of Nurses of Ontario, from which our data originate, rely on a combination of shaming strategies and punitive measures, which range from writing 'mea culpa essays' and reprimands to license suspensions and revocations, with the most serious sanctions being quite rare. This paper examines the theoretical perspectives disciplinary measures against deviant nurses are based on and evaluates their effectiveness with the goal of moving towards approaches that reduce, if not eliminate, professional misconduct by registered nurses in Canada.

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### 3. **Voula Marinos, Brock University**

#### *Negotiated Justice: Reflections from Defence Counsel in Ontario*

Plea resolution discussions and 'plea bargains' are highly prevalent within the Canadian criminal justice system. Most literature on plea bargaining is dominated by work from the U.S. Yet there has been relatively little empirical attention to plea resolution practices in Canada. The following paper presents findings from in-depth interviews with defence counsel in Ontario and offers critical insight into the nuanced processes, interests, and goals of negotiated justice. The current study is situated within literature on theories of justice and the legal process. The interviews highlight the importance of modernizing our notions of the right to trial and the administration of justice in Canada as they are influenced by the practical realities of credit for time served, credit for pleading guilty, and "the trial penalty".

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

### ENERGIZING QUALITATIVE RESEARCH: (RE)EVALUATING DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Session Code: RM\_2

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-121

There are several criticisms of qualitative research, including concerns about a lack of standardization, inadequate evaluative criteria, and persistent researcher bias. Cumulatively, these critiques challenge the credibility of qualitative research, which is sometimes seen as lacking rigour compared to quantitative studies. Scholars are developing new techniques and strategies to get around these problems of confirmability, dependability, transferability. There are several important questions being raised: How do we talk about the quality of our work? Is quantitative terminology appropriate or necessary? How can we be systematic about data analysis? What are the challenges with existing tools and techniques for ensuring credibility of our findings? Join us while we discuss what practical strategies we can use when analyzing qualitative data.

Session Organizers: Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia; Valerie Berseth, University of British Columbia; Mabel Ho, University of British Columbia

Session Chair: Valerie Berseth, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

#### **1. Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia**

*Enhancing the Quality of Qualitative Research*

Some scholars and grant-providing agencies have found it difficult to effectively assess qualitative work, which has led to the evolution of a more systematic approach (Denzin, 2009; Ryan et. al, 2007). Since qualitative research involves different approaches to collecting data, it must be evaluated using measures and terms distinct from quantitative studies. The method of evaluating the worth of qualitative research consists of demonstrating the project's credibility, transferability, dependability, confirmability, and application (Lincoln and Guba, 1985; Miles and Huberman, 1994). The goal of this paper is to illustrate how the evaluative criteria of qualitative research are determined and to highlight the procedures used to improve the trustworthiness. I present techniques while drawing from a study involving interviews with 21 respondents.

#### **2. Will Keats-Osborn, University of British Columbia**

*Conversational technologies in journalistic and social scientific interviews*

Interviews are a dominant form of data collection in sociology across methods and theoretical approaches. Sociologists often contrast interviews with free-ranging, everyday conversations by formulating them as "instruments" intended to gather data in a standardized and transparent way, with the implication being that information gathered in a standardized, transparent way - as opposed to a free-ranging one - will tend to document a "real" state of affairs. In considering interviews as instruments, one easily forgets that interviews are, in the first instance, conversations, albeit conversations in which the normal practice of free-ranging talk is manipulated in conventional ways to increase the likelihood of the participant producing the kinds of information desired, or required, by the method. To reintroduce the idea of interviews as conversations, this paper examines interview practices of magazine journalists to illustrate how conversations can be "technologized" so as to reliably produce a certain type of data, and it suggests that mastery of this technology is a greater sign of social scientific ingenuity than the ability to actually observe social phenomena. The aim of comparing journalistic and social scientific interviews is to clarify that the move toward standardization might jeopardize a conversation's basic utility as a free exchange of ideas.

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### 3. **Mabel Ho, University of British Columbia**

*Using NVivo: Strategies during the Data Analysis Stage*

In the past ten years, the number of articles utilizing computer aided qualitative data analysis software (CAQDAS) such as ATLAS.ti and NVivo has steadily increased (Woods et al, 2015). What is less clear is how researchers are using CAQDAS. I discuss my data analysis process drawing from my current research project that consists of interviews (N=61) and participant observations (N=85.5 hours). In this paper, I provide accounts of my interpretation stage while reflecting on the strengths and challenges using NVivo. Specifically, I present three strategies that emerge as best practices: a) having a codebook but also being flexible to add, delete, or merge codes; b) using data displays to test hypothesis and highlight key findings; and c) applying matrix coding queries to compare different themes. While CAQDAS is a useful data management tool, it is ultimately the individual that systematically codes, analyzes, and interprets the data. Discussions around how this is done have implications to how qualitative work is presented and received.

### 4. **Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia**

*How to make meanings count: Creating a conceptually sound content analysis*

In sociology, content analysis is typically viewed as a “soft” form of quantitative analysis: the numerical rigour of counting ensures against researcher subjectivities, while the fluidity of thematic coding cushions against the rigidity of potentially constraining variables. A common practice for qualitative sociologists looking to add “rigour” to methods like discourse analysis has been to “throw in” some content analysis (whether it be tallying the characteristics of texts, like years of publication, pages, and author characteristics, or the frequency of certain key terms). The problem with this method is its validity for answering the research question at hand: is a study about “how” a phenomenon works really bolstered by attention to the frequency of certain terms? Or does the practice of “throwing in some stats” become more background work for “legitimizing” a qualitative study that ultimately remains equally “ambiguous” in its core methods? Drawing on a recent mixed-methods (content and discourse analysis) study of the representation of genocide and conflict in Canadian high school texts, I argue for the importance of expanding our conception of “content analysis” to include aspects of representation not typically counted: conceptually important elements of perspectives, quotes and visuals. Creating a content analysis around the conceptual elements of a study ensures that any numerical scaffolding bolsters the central argument and findings of the study, rather than fulfilling sideline roles of contextual and methodological justification.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## OMNIBUS: MEDIA, REPRESENTATION AND GENDER

Session Code: Omni\_1b

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-147

This session features papers on media, representation and gender.

Session Organizer: Terry Wotherspoon, University of Saskatchewan

Session Chair: Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University

Presentations:

### **1. Kristen Chaisson, University of Calgary**

*Blaming the Individual: the World Health Organization's response to noncommunicable diseases*

The World Health Organization (WHO) responded to rising mortality rate of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) by publishing a 2013-2020 Global action plan for the prevention and control of NCDs. The WHO strategy is based upon the premise that NCDs are attributable to behaviours considered modifiable, such as obesity and tobacco use, even though scholars have argued that this focus in public health policies in the Global North have been ineffective in decreasing NCDs. Previous research surrounding the WHO's publications on obesity demonstrate a focus on the economic hardship for health care systems caused by individual behaviours that contribute to obesity. By reviewing the Global action plan and supporting publications, it was found that the WHO reports reproduce the individualism ideology of blaming individuals for their health concerns. Further, WHO recommendations focus on addressing economic issues surrounding health care through the efforts of managing individual behaviours, as opposed to environmental impact and recommendations. These findings pose questions for future research surrounding the impact of replicating similar health care policies as the Global North in the Global South and how an economic focus on health care undermines the progress of addressing health concerns.

### **2. Zachary Lewis, University of Victoria**

*Corporate Social Responsibility: An analysis of Goldcorp's website discourse between 2006 and 2014*

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a prominent topic in academic research of corporations because it has become integral to their business operations. CSR involves sustainable and ethical business practices whereby a corporation acts as a "good citizen", giving back to and acting as a "responsible member" of the communities in which they operate. Several researchers have described CSR as a corporate strategy for managing reputational risk, part of a cost-benefit analysis used to diffuse the impact of human rights and/or environmental complaints. This study examines how the mining corporation Goldcorp represents CSR on its website and how this representation evolved between 2006 and 2014. This study will utilize the online internet archive <https://archive.org/> to achieve this. A content and semiotic analysis will be used to examine how language and images are used on Goldcorp's website to represent CSR as an aspect of its business practice. The results highlight how Goldcorp presents itself as a caring company heavily invested in developing strong partnerships with the communities where they operate. This article argues that such representation serves to conceal and manipulate perception of Goldcorp's poor reputation on the basis of its less-than-stellar human rights and environmental record from 2006 to 2014.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY: POLITICS AND LEGITIMACY

Session Code: PSRC\_3d

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-124A

Political sociology is a vibrant field with constantly redefined boundaries. The session features empirical papers in sociology that focus on the political realm broadly defined, to include power relations in diverse areas of social life and among a wide variety of actors: governmental and non-governmental institutions, organisations, and citizens. Diverse and intersecting bases of political engagement, including class, identity, and citizenship are of interest, as are investigations of the political process itself.

Session Organizer and Discussant: Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto

Session Chair: Andrew C. Patterson, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

### **1. Stephen Marmura, St. Francis Xavier University**

*Is the Medium the Message? Assessing WikiLeaks' impact in the context of a Legitimation Crisis*

The success of WikiLeaks as a new form of counterpower has proven difficult to gauge, particularly in an American context. On the one hand, the organization's most widely publicized and politically sensitive disclosures have done little to galvanize the type of grassroots activity which might upset the existing status quo. Yet, WikiLeaks continues to divulge politically volatile and potentially valuable information to the citizenry which would otherwise remain inaccessible. I argue that assessing WikiLeaks' longer-term significance and influence on public consciousness requires a comprehensive approach, one that both considers and looks beyond the uses to which an assortment of activist groups and media outlets put the information that WikiLeaks makes available. This means taking account not only of the whistleblowing organization's established role as a purveyor of leaked information, but also its status as a conspicuous signifier of a 'broken system' within the context an ongoing legitimation crisis.

### **2. Tyler Dunford, University of Alberta**

*Legal Nominalism and the War on Terror: A look at new Post-9/11 Legal Complexes*

This study critically reflects on controversial U.S. state practices used against unlawful combatants at Guantanamo Bay and U.S. black sites. Key post-9/11 political-legal texts including the Yoo-Flanigan Memo granted President Bush unprecedented authority to retaliate against any individual, group or state irrespective of past transgressions. This fundamental shift in governance formed the emergence of new legal rules, practices, institutions and norms or what Nikolas Rose and Marianna Valverde refer to as 'legal complexes'. While Agambenian literature argues that controversial U.S. state practices constituted a complete break from existing legal order, this study uses a Foucauldian archaeological method to argue that post-9/11 legal complexes consists of multiple and varying flows of pre-existing and newly constituted forms of legalities/illegalities and norms/exceptions. Indeed, some detainees at Guantanamo Bay were subject to what two U.S. Major Generals Geoffrey Miller and Michael Dunlavey referred to as battle lab experimentation programs. Select detainees including Mohammed Al-Qahtani were used as test subjects for an experimentation program that tested the limits of physical and psychological torture. Despite the use of normatively abhorrent practices, this study demonstrates that such practices were not used against every unlawful combatant. Instead, most detainees have been afforded fundamental rights including the free exercise of religion, the right to be treated humanely without discrimination and are given adequate food and water. Therefore, this paper argues that Agambenian accounts of the state of exception fall well-short of explicating the varying shifts and flows of normatively abhorrent and 'liberal' practices.

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### 3. **Katherine Pendakis, King's University College, Western University**

*The Politics of Kinship in Post-Civil War Greece*

In the field of political sociology, the significance of kinship as an organizing principle tends to be allocated three theoretical possibilities: it is relegated to a history prior to the establishment of modern states; it is seen as on-hand rhetorical material with which nationalist projects can gain affective appeal or it is recognized as one aspect of elite reproduction. Examining the Greek state's practices of surveillance & marginalization in the decades after the civil war (1946-1949), and drawing from qualitative fieldwork with the children of partisans, I argue in this paper that a cultural logic of kinship lay at the very heart of the state's systemic anticommunism. I offer a theoretical analysis of two fascinating findings from this case study: first, the state's construction of the family as a deviant political subject and, second, the conceptualization of the political as a matter of inheritance. This paper will invite comparative reflections from those working on political surveillance and state persecution.



# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS III

Session Code: SPRC\_2c

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-119

There are various forms of social inequality existing in Canada and around the world. Many scholars have been actively researching how to effectively reduce inequality and improve lives of the members of vulnerable social groups. This session intends to showcase such studies that concerning social inequality in spheres like income, healthcare, education, and housing; and experienced by different social groups including age, gender, class, ethnicity, immigrant status, and educational background.

Session Organizer and Chair: Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo/University of Toronto

Presentations:

**1. Josh Curtis, Western University; Robert Andersen, Western University**

*Public Support for Government Intervention in Cross-National Perspective: The Interactive Role of Economic Prosperity and Inequality*

Using World Values Survey data and national-level data on economic prosperity and income inequality, we assess the relationship between public opinion on government intervention in citizen's lives—specifically, to reduce inequality and look after citizens—and economic conditions in 38 countries. Previous research, which has failed to simultaneously consider within country change and country differences, has typically found a negative relationship between economic prosperity and support for government intervention. Contrary to this dominant view, we utilize fixed country effect models to demonstrate that the influence of economic prosperity is moderated by national-level income inequality. Specifically, in countries with low income inequality, economic prosperity has a negative relationship with support for government intervention, while the relationship is positive in countries with very high levels of income inequality. We argue that the contrasting effects of prosperity are consistent with the theory of self-interest. When inequality is high, significant government effort is needed to decrease it, something the public is most likely to prefer when the economy is prospering. On the other hand, when inequality is low, living conditions of those at the bottom of the income distribution become increasingly more secure as prosperity rises, making intervention less necessary.

**2. Mary Ellen Donnan, Bishop's University**

*How Political Neglect and Racialization Deepen Social Inequality in Toronto*

This paper considers quantitative indicators of relative homelessness within Toronto's visible minority population through a critical political-economy lens. Federal and provincial policy-makers have hidden neglect of housing policy and of employment equity behind neoliberal discourse. The results of the decades of deregulation and social-welfare restrictions include a vicious-circle of poor housing and limited opportunity for racialized Canadians in Toronto.

**3. Andrew Kim, Korea University**

*The Workign Poor and Worsening Socio-economic Polarization in Korea: Policy Implications*

This paper examines how neoliberalism, especially its emphasis on labor flexibility, has contributed to the polarization of South Korean society over the years. Neoliberalism ended the life-time employment in Korea and ushered in the era of "flexible employment," whereby workers can be laid off relatively easily and new recruits can be hired as irregular workers. Such changes in employment patterns have led to the proliferation of various forms of nonstandard employment, and this, as the paper argues and shows, is the main cause of the increasing polarization between the "haves" and

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“have-nots” in Korean society. Polarization engendered by underemployment has led to social marginalization of the increasing number of workers in Korea, engendering a large number of the “working poor.” Many of these working poor are also “house poor,” who is a person having financial problems because he or she has to spend a large proportion of his or her total income paying off home loans. Another phenomenon manifesting economic polarization in Korea is the emergence of the “rent poor.” The policy response on the part of the government in alleviating this problem has been as a whole ungenerous and indifferent. The paper closes with suggestions for policy initiatives and implementations.

#### **4. David Calnitsky, University of Wisconsin-Madison** *The Reaction of Business to the Guaranteed Annual Income*

This paper is a part of a larger project examining the impact of an understudied social experiment from the late 1970s called the Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment, or Mincome. While Mincome took place in three sites, this research focuses on the so-called “saturation” site located in the town of Dauphin, Manitoba, where all town residents were eligible for unconditional payments.

The guaranteed income is often posed as a solution to the problem of precarious work. Indeed in a small rural town’s highly seasonal labor market, the guaranteed income provided a lifeline to workers unable to secure a steady income stream. While much has been written about workers’ response to the guaranteed income, less well understood is the employer response to this transformative policy. How would firms react when the whole labor force has an alternative to selling their labor on the market? Using an unexamined raw survey of firms—essentially a census of all businesses in Dauphin as well as in five control towns at a baseline and during the study period—I analyze the effect of the guaranteed income on hiring, vacancies, and wage offers. I find a large increase in wage offers by firms in Dauphin, and no change in the control towns. By providing an exit option from work, the guaranteed income may improve the power of workers in precarious positions to negotiate higher wages and reduce overall inequality.

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## SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE AND SCIENCE III

Session Code: SSTRC\_1c

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-107

This is a general session for papers in the sociology of knowledge and science. Preference will be given to empirical papers that make a contribution to theory, but methodological papers and theory papers that do not analyze data will also be included.

Session Organizer: John McLevey, University of Waterloo

Session Chair: Chantelle Marlor, University of the Fraser Valley

Presentations:

1. **Chantelle Marlor, University of the Fraser Valley; Michelle Riedlinger, University of the Fraser Valley; Aaron Penner, University of the Fraser Valley**

*Interdisciplinary: The messiness of interdisciplinary identity and scholarly receptiveness*

This paper draws on genre theory (from Writing Studies), social identity theory, and Bourdieu's field theory to explain the ways in which interdisciplinary identities and interdisciplinary receptiveness play out in both disciplinary and interdisciplinary contexts. The research reported in this paper is based on the findings from a survey of participants at an association conference that specifically targets an interdisciplinary audience—those working in areas related to the philosophy, history and/or social scientific study of biology. The survey asked questions about the ways in which participants self-identify in terms of both conventional disciplinary and/or interdisciplinary alignments. Multiple responses were allowed. Questions were also asked about the participants' main discipline of training, their most receptive audience(s), and the types of journals in which they publish. Building on a variety of concepts related to the ways in which identity can be multiple, overlapping and ambiguous, and ways in which actors socially and symbolically navigate their academic lives, the paper teases out the complex of ways in which interdisciplinary scholars: (i) situate their identity, and (ii) make strategic choices that take into account differences amongst disciplines/fields in terms of how each discipline/field is receptive to interdisciplinarity.

2. **Mark Stobbe, University of Saskatchewan**

*Sociologists talking to sociologists: Fifty years of dialogue at Canadian Sociological Association conferences*

The first conference of the Canadian Sociological Association occurred in 1965. There has now been half a century of organized face-to-face sharing of sociological research results, theoretical discussion, knowledge and debate in Canadian Sociology. In this paper, Conference programs are treated as a data source to examine the changes in Canadian sociology over the past fifty years. Changes include a feminization of the discipline, an undermining of the research hegemony of a few large departments, and a shift in research focus from issues of class and economy to issues centering around sexuality, gender, race and culture.

3. **Francois Lachapelle, University of British Columbia**

*From Nameless Marxist to Public Sociologist: The Liminal Trajectory of Yuan Shen in Post-Mao China*

This paper is about Chinese intellectuals, the discipline of sociology, and politics in post-Mao China. It offers a sociologically-inclined narrative of Yuan Shen—China's first 'self-proclaimed' public sociologist, a prominent social scientist in China's academia. While considering Shen's intellectual trajectory over the last four decades, the author tries to answer the following question: how can one make sense of Shen's intellectual trajectory, beginning as it does with his early work for the Chinese

## Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

Academy of Social Sciences—Beijing power's modernization policy think-tank since the early 1980s—and leading to the foundation of Tsinghua's department of sociology in 2000. A department dedicated to the construction of an active and civil Chinese society able to defend itself against the power of both the state and the market. This paper goes against the sociology of the 'bad guy', a class of accusatory realism which combatively denigrates intellectuals' actions and quickly discredits their self-proclaimed high-mission. The author presents a balanced account of the inherent tension of spokespersonship, speaker for others. While relying on the concepts of intellectual self-concept (ISC) and archived identity, the author shows that, for Shen, the act of discovering his own ISC (public sociologist) was a powerful structuring ideation that extended beyond habitus and field-dynamic.

# Canadian Sociological Association: 2016 Conference Program

## WOMEN IN THE GLOBAL CIRCUITS OF LABOR AND FAMILY

Session Code: Mig\_1

Date and Time: Friday, June 3 3:30pm-5:00pm

Location: Science A-129

This session examines the racialization and feminization of a global division of labor in the context of transnationalism, immigration and families, focused primarily on women's participation and incorporation in the development of the global economy. In a globalizing economy, women are increasingly hailed or implicated as economic as well as domestic heroes, transnational mothers, at the same time that they remain a vulnerable global workforce. such as health care, off shore assembly production, domestic work, and sex work. The session also calls for research on both paid and unpaid forms of work that women perform that enable global economies to thrive. The session will therefore explore issues of immigration (internal & global), transnational families, citizenship, skill, transnationality, and neoliberalism to situate our discussions in the context of existing debates regarding the transformations brought about by the 'new' economy, and the relationship between globalization and economic and social inequalities.

Session Organizer and Chair: Pallavi Banerjee, University of Calgary

Presentations:

### **1. Pallavi Banerjee, University of Calgary; Alla Konnikov, University of Calgary**

*He-Said, She-Said: Spousal Perceptions of Household Labour in Indian Immigrant Families*

Arlie Hochschild in her study of the white middle-class American families introduced the idea of "family myths" and "gendered strategies" to indicate that couples committed to gender equity often misreport each other's contribution in the household to present a semblance of equality. Hochschild also found that women tend to underreport their contributions to household labour and inflate their male partner's contributions. This paper based on qualitative and quantitative analysis of interview data from 50 Indian- immigrants couples, (one of who was on a dependent visa), looks at couple's perceptions of housework of each other given that one spouse was legally bound to stay home and not work. What sets this paper apart from any previous research on the topic is that it analyses dyad data from immigrant families where one spouse is legally bound to stay home. Our sample has comparable families where men are the dependent and families where women are dependents. Our preliminary findings suggest that in families where women are the dependents, men underreport their contributions to housework and women present an accurate account of their housework and in families where men are dependents both men and women tend to over-report men's contributions to housework.

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### **2. Meng Yu, Memorial University**

*The Effect of Transnational Engagement on Immigrant Mental Health and How It Differs by Gender*

Although it is argued that transnationalism "does not provide a viable framework for immigrant rights" (Hondagneu-Sotelo, 2013, p. 241), transnational activities may still provide immigrants with opportunities and an alternative source of help for protecting their mental health. In this paper, I attempt to examine how engagement in transnational activities relates to immigrant mental health, and whether the effects differ by gender.

The data set I intend to use is the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, waves 1 to 3. My hypotheses will be based on questions asked in the survey including frequency of contact with family or friends outside Canada; frequency of visiting them; remittances sent to family or friends; and

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intention to settle permanently in Canada, maintain residences in both Canada and another country, or eventually return to their home country.

### 3. **Ariel Ducey, University of Calgary**

*New Dimensions of Women's Work: Globalized Clinical Labor and Affect in the Case of Transvaginal Mesh*

Through an examination of how women around the world became test subjects for the expanded use of synthetic mesh in the transvaginal surgical repair of pelvic floor disorders, this paper uses a feminist perspective to bring together thinking about affect and affective economies with that of new forms of globalized clinical labor. This paper describes recent configurations of medical knowledge, markets, and clinical practice, which have restructured and intensified the vulnerabilities of women as patients and research subjects, but also intensified their value as clinical labourers. In particular, this paper identifies affective conditions and products of this clinical labour, and argues they are capitalized upon in multi-layered and complex ways, in the clinic and in the market for medical devices, but also in the emergence in many countries of litigation around transvaginal mesh, which in the United States has become the largest mass tort action ever.

### 4. **Animwaa Obeng-Akrofi, University of Calgary**

*Sexism and Racism: A double jeopardy for African women in entrepreneurship residing and operating in Calgary.*

Canada is a viable place for entrepreneurs to thrive and this is because the Canadian government supports entrepreneurs. The Canadian government support is evident through the new start-up visa program that was implemented to issue visas to immigrant entrepreneurs to come into the country and establish enterprises. Regardless of this opportunity, there is not a significant presence of African women in entrepreneurship in Calgary. This maybe as a result of the challenges that women encounter when they venture into entrepreneurship. Using in-depth interviews with African immigrant entrepreneurs in ethnic and non-ethnic businesses, I explore the challenges that African women entrepreneurs experience in establishing businesses. I also examine how these challenges demonstrate the interplay of racism and sexism on African women in entrepreneurship and determines the fate of entrepreneurial success or the lack there of among African women residing in Calgary.