CSA
Canadian Sociological Association
La Société canadienne de sociologie
SCS

Committing Sociology
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Ryerson University

Canadian Sociological Association
Société canadienne de sociologie

52nd Annual Conference

May 29 – June 1, 2017
Toronto, Ontario

congress 2017 THE NXT150
OF THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
May 27 - June 2   Toronto, On

congrès 2017 150 ANS VERS L'AVENIR
DES SCIENCES HUMAINES
27 mai - 2 juin   Toronto, On

Research That Makes an Impact*

Privatizing Responsibility: Public Sector Reform under Neoliberal Government
Suzan Ilcan

Representations of Climate Change in Canadian National Print Media: The Banalization of Global Warming
Nathan Young and Eric Dugas

A socioeconomic scale for Canada: Measuring occupational status from the census
Monica Boyd

Early School Leaving among Immigrants in Toronto Secondary Schools
Paul Anisef, Robert S. Brown, Kelli Phythian, Robert Sweet, and David Walters

Identity, Refugeeness, Belonging: Experiences of Sexual Minority Refugees in Canada
Edward Ou Jin Lee and Shari Brotman

Policing Social Media
Daniel Trottier

Safe Spaces: Gay-Straight Alliances in High Schools
Tina Fetner, Athena Elafros, Sandra Bartolin and Coralee Drechsler

Profession: A Useful Concept for Sociological Analysis?
Tracey L. Adams

Packaging Protest: Media Coverage of Indigenous People's Collective Action
Rima Wilkes, Catherine Corrigall-Brown, and Daniel J. Myers

Socioeconomic Status and Body Mass Index in Canada: Exploring Measures and Mechanisms
Jenny Godley and Lindsay McLaren

*CONGRATULATIONS to the authors of our 10 most highly cited articles, 2007-2017!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The CSA-SCS would like to thank the Congress Secretariat and staff at the Ryerson University for their assistance in ensuring that the CSA-SCS Conference runs efficiently and that our members have a positive experience in Toronto, Ontario.

Overall coordination
Program Coordinators 2016 - 2017 – Howard Ramos, President and Sherry Fox, Executive Administrator
Local Arrangements Coordinators at Ryerson University: Cheryl Teelucksingh, Patrizia Albanese, Stephen Muzzatti, and Alan Sears

Session organizers
Our deepest appreciation to those whose efforts have resulted in a superb offering of panels, presentations, and special events!

CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION INFORMATION BOOTH

This year, our sessions will be located in different buildings throughout the Campus.
Therefore, the locations of our Information Booth are as follows;
- Monday, May 29 (8:00am – 5:00pm)
- Tuesday, May 30 (2 locations; 8:00am – 5:00pm)
- Wednesday, May 31 (8:00am – 5:00pm)
- Thursday, June 1 (8:00am – 5:00pm)

Visit the Information Booth to pick up the Official Conference Program and last minute scheduling updates. Only Canadian Sociological Association congress delegates will receive an official program; those attending the sessions as observers may request a summary of the day's sessions and events. Visit us daily for light refreshments.

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WELCOME TO THE 2017 ANNUAL CONFERENCE
Canadian Sociological Association President / Président de la Société canadienne de sociologie
Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University

It is exciting to hold the 52nd annual meeting of the Canadian Sociological Association at Ryerson University in Dish with One Spoon Territory, Toronto. The Congress theme this year is 'The Next 150, On Indigenous Lands" and it offers us a chance to think about the legacy of sociology in addressing social problems and the role it will play in realizing reconciliation and helping engage the most pressing issues affecting society today and in the years to come.

As you will see from the conference program, we will have a robust conference with over 880 delegates and 250 sessions and events. You will also notice this year that we've introduced 64 roundtables. The program also includes numerous sessions and special panels and plenaries organized by the Association's 28 research clusters, Student Concerns, Equity, and Research Advisory Subcommittees, as well as many others that draw together the diverse and innovative research of our membership.

Special events throughout the conference include the opening of our event with Indigenous Knowledge Keeper Amy Desjarlais at 8:30 am on Monday May 29. That same day, Vic Satzewich will present the John Porter Tradition of Excellence Award Lecture at 9:15 am and the Sociology Department at Ryerson will host a Welcome Reception at 7:00 pm. On Tuesday, May 30, Neil Guppy will present the Outstanding Contribution lecture at 5:15 pm, just before our Banquet and Award Ceremony at 6:45 pm. On May 31, at 7:00 pm we will host a special panel on 'Committing Sociology After Trump's Election,' featuring Margaret Abraham, President of the International Sociological Association. Last, please participate in the Association's Annual General Meeting on June 1 at 12:15 pm. Joining that meeting is key to maintaining the vibrancy of the association, looking forward to seeing you there.

Our annual conference is a special opportunity for scholars and researchers, students, practitioners, policy-makers and others to come together to learn about the exciting and innovative work occurring across our sociological community. It is my hope that you have a productive, engaging, and fun conference!


BIENVENUE À LA CONFÉRENCE ANNUELLE DE 2017

Il est très emballant de nous rassembler pour la 52e assemblée annuelle de la Société canadienne de sociologie à l'Université Ryerson, en plein territoire du traité « Dish with One Spoon » à Toronto. Cette année, le thème de l'assemblée est « Les 150 prochaines années sur les terres autochtones », ce qui nous porte à réfléchir sur le legs de la sociologie pour ce qui est d'aborder les problèmes sociaux et son rôle visant à accomplir la réconciliation et à aider à aborder les enjeux les plus urgents qui touchent notre société aujourd'hui et pour les années à venir.

Comme vous pouvez le constater dans le programme de la conférence, cette dernière sera très intéressante avec plus de 880 délégués et 250 séances et événements. De plus, vous remarquerez cette année que nous présentons 64 tables rondes. De plus, le programme comprend nombre de séances, ainsi que de groupes d'experts et de séances plénières particulières organisés par les 28 groupes de recherche et le sous-comité sur les préoccupations des étudiants, le sous-comité de l'équité et le sous-comité consultatif de la recherche de la Société, ainsi que de nombreux autres groupes qui rassemblent les études diverses et novatrices de nos membres.

Les activités spéciales tout au long de la conférence comprennent l'ouverture de notre événement avec Amy Desjarlais, gardienne du savoir autochtone, à 8 h 30 le lundi 29 mai. La même journée, Vic Satzewich présentera la conférence du Prix de la tradition d'excellence de John Porter à 9 h 15 et le département de sociologie de Ryerson sera l'hôte d'une réception d'accueil à 19 h. Le mardi 30 mai, Neil Guppy présentera la conférence sur la contribution remarquable à 17 h 15, juste avant le banquet et la cérémonie de remise de prix à 18 h 45. Le 31 mai à 19 h, nous serons l'hôte d'un groupe d'experts particulier sur le thème « S'engager en sociologie après l'élection de Donald Trump », mettant en vedette Margaret Abraham, présidente de l'Association internationale de sociologie. Enfin, je vous prie de participer à l'assemblée générale annuelle de la Société le 1er juin à 12 h 15. Assister à cette assemblée permet de maintenir le dynamisme de la Société et nous nous réjouissons à l'idée de vous y rencontrer.

Notre conférence annuelle constitue une occasion particulière pour les universitaires et chercheurs, étudiants, praticiens, décideurs et autres de se rassembler pour connaître le travail emballant et novateur qui se fait à l'échelle de la communauté sociologique. J'espère que vous aurez une conférence productive, stimulante et amusante!
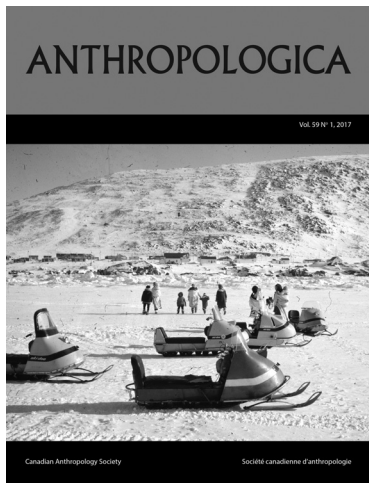
Anthropologica, the peer-reviewed, bilingual journal of the Canadian Anthropology Society, publishes original and ground breaking scholarly research in all areas of cultural and social anthropological research.

Read *Anthropologica* online at http://bit.ly/Anthropologica
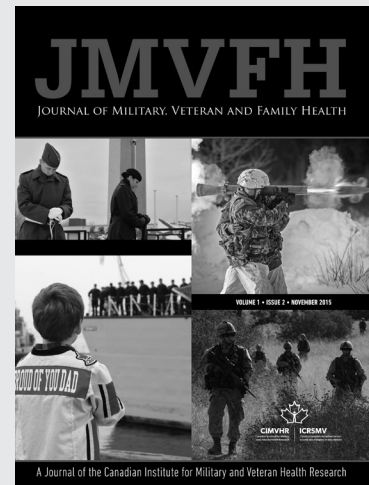
OPEN ACCESS

Journal of Military, Veteran and Family Health aims to maximize the mental, physical and social health and well being of military personnel, Veterans and their families by publishing world class research to a broad international and multidisciplinary readership of researchers, health practitioners, administrators, and policy makers.

Read *JMVFH* online at jmvfh.ca

Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice is a forum for original contributions and discussions in the fields of criminology and criminal justice, including the theoretical and scientific aspects of the study of crime and the practical problems of law enforcement, the administration of justice and the treatment of offenders. *CJCCJ* is the technical publication of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA).

Read *CJCCJ* online at http://bit.ly/cjccj_online

Genocide Studies International is the official journal of the International Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies. Interdisciplinary and comparative in nature, *GSI* is devoted to publishing innovative research and analysis of the phenomena of genocide and the gross violation of human rights. It strives to raise awareness of the necessity of preventing genocide and the promotion of universal human rights.

Read *GSI* online at http://bit.ly/ReadGSI

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Journals

DATE	TIME-SLOT	LOCATION*	SESSION CODE	SESSION TITLE
Monday, May 29 - Thursday, June 1	10:30am-4:30pm	IMA310, IMA323	VIS1	Visual Sociology Exhibition: Far and Wide
Monday, May 29	8:30am-9:00am	KHE-127		Conference Opening Ceremony: formal acknowledgments and recognition of Dish with One Spoon Territory
Monday, May 29	9:15am-10:15am	KHE-127	JPA	John Porter Book Award Lecture: Border Control and Support for Immigration in Canada
Monday, May 29	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-127	IND6	But We Do Theorize? Indigenous Scholarship and Sociology
Monday, May 29	10:30am-12:00pm	CED-703	CCY1C	Canadain scholarship in childhood and youth studies: Roundtable on doing research on/with children and Youth
Monday, May 29	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-321C	APS1	Careers in Applied Sociology Outside Academe
Monday, May 29	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-117	SST3	Cognitive Sociology
Monday, May 29	10:30am-12:00pm	KHW-57	CH2	Comparative and Historical Sociology
Monday, May 29	10:30am-12:00pm	KHS-369	FEM3	Feminist Sociology, Gender & Food
Monday, May 29	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-222	CRM5A	Gender, law and violence I
Monday, May 29	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-321B	THE9	Humanistic Sociology: The Aesthetic Futures of Sociological Inquiry
Monday, May 29	10:30am-12:00pm	CED-703	OMNI1C	Omnibus Session: Identities
Monday, May 29	10:30am-12:00pm	CED-703	MIG5B	Rethinking Immigrant Settlement: Women, Youth and Seniors II: Roundtable
Monday, May 29	10:30am-12:00pm	KHS-338	GS6	Trans/gender Children
Monday, May 29	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-129	VIS4	Visual Sociology: Then, now and the next 150 years.
Monday, May 29	12:15pm-1:15pm	KHE-321C	APS-MT	Applied Sociology Cluster meeting
Monday, May 29	12:15pm-1:15pm	KHE-321B	CND-MT	Canadian Network of Durkheimian Studies Research Cluster meeting
Monday, May 29	12:15pm-1:15pm	KHS-338	CCY-MT	Children, Childhood and Youth Research Cluster meeting
Monday, May 29	12:15pm-1:15pm	KHW-57	CH-MT	Comparative and Historical Sociology Research Cluster meeting
Monday, May 29	12:15pm-1:15pm	KHS-369	FEM-MT	Feminist Sociology Research Cluster meeting
Monday, May 29	12:15pm-1:15pm	KHE-117	SST-MT	Sociology of Science, Technology and Knowledge Research Cluster meeting
Monday, May 29	12:15pm-1:15pm	KHE-129	VIS-MT	Visual Sociology and Methodologies Research Cluster meeting
Monday, May 29	1:30pm-3:00pm	CED-703	EDU3	A Roundtable in the Sociology of Education: Examining the Black Box of Schooling
Monday, May 29	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHS-338	AN1	Animals and Society: Changing Conceptualizations of Animals
Monday, May 29	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-321C	APS2A	Applied Sociology in Canada
Monday, May 29	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHS-369	FEM8	Can men change? Evolving theory and practice in feminist work with men who have used violence in their heterosexual relationships
Monday, May 29	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-222	SDS1	Disabilities, Pleasures, and Sexualities: Challenging Perceptions, Igniting Desires.
Monday, May 29	1:30pm-3:00pm	CED-703	CAD2	Disruptive possibilities: Critical sociologies of food, nutrition and health
Monday, May 29	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-321B	CND3	Durkheimian Analyses of Contemporary Social Life
Monday, May 29	1:30pm-3:00pm	CED-703	CRM5B	Gender, law and violence II: Roundtable
Monday, May 29	1:30pm-3:00pm	CED-703	VIS2	Narrative Understandings of Social Inequality: Bringing Participants' Experiences and Knowledge to the Centre
Monday, May 29	1:30pm-2:45pm	RCC-204	IND11	Remembering our Past, Rethinking the Next 150 Years and Beyond
Monday, May 29	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-129	MIG5A	Rethinking Immigrant Settlement: Women, Youth and Seniors I
Monday, May 29	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-117	SST1A	Social Studies of Science and Technology
Monday, May 29	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHW-57	ECS1	Sociology of quantification, commensuration, statistics, and valuation
Monday, May 29	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-127	CH1	The Hallsian Approach: The Sociology of John A. Hall
Monday, May 29	3:00pm-5:30pm	TBC	IND12	Pedagogies for putting reconciliation into action in the classroom
Monday, May 29	3:30pm-5:00pm	CED-703	APS2B	Applied Sociology in Canada: Roundtable on Poverty in Canada
Monday, May 29	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-127	SC5	Assessing Pierre Bourdieu's Legacy
Monday, May 29	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHS-338	CCY4	Children on the Move
Monday, May 29	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-222	SDS4A	Disability Disturbs: Rethinking the Social I
Monday, May 29	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-321B	CND1	Durkheim and Social Theory
Monday, May 29	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHW-57	ECS2	Gambling, Chance, and Economy
Monday, May 29	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHS-369	FEM7	Gender and immigration in the Canadian context: Issues and Experiences across Generations
Monday, May 29	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-321C	IND1	Indigenous Peoples and the City: At the Intersection of Culture, Class, Gender and Ethnicity
Monday, May 29	3:30pm-5:00pm	CED-703	GS5	No Strings Attached: Sociological Explorations of Hookups
Monday, May 29	3:30pm-5:00pm	CED-703	SP4B	Problematizing policy II: Roundtable
Monday, May 29	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-129	MIG6A	Refugees and Refugee Claimants: Policies, Practices and Experiences I
Monday, May 29	3:30pm-5:00pm	CED-703	EDU2C	Roundtable: Issues in the Sociology of Education
Monday, May 29	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-117	SST5	Sociology of Knowledge: Contested Facts, Information and Knowledge in the Information/Digital Age
Monday, May 29	5:15pm-6:45pm	KHE-127	GS4	Comparing Conservative Backlash and Its Consequences on Gender and Sexuality Movements in Canada and the United States
Monday, May 29	5:15pm-6:45pm	KHE-321C	IND9	Decolonizing and Reconciliation Calls to Action: Critically Considering Settlers' Responses
Monday, May 29	5:15pm-6:45pm	KHE-222	SDS4B	Disability Disturbs: Rethinking the Social II
Monday, May 29	5:15pm-6:45pm	KHW-57	ECS3	New Theory in Economic Sociology and Political Economy
Monday, May 29	5:15pm-6:45pm	CED-703	OMNI1A	Omnibus Session: Health
Monday, May 29	5:15pm-6:45pm	KHE-321B	SP4A	Problematizing policy I
Monday, May 29	5:15pm-6:45pm	KHS-338	VLS2	Queering Violence: responding to intimate partner & sexualized violence in queer and trans lives
Monday, May 29	5:15pm-6:45pm	KHE-117	SST2A	Questions of Responsibility, Agency and Stigma: Dissecting the Discursive Governance of Health and Wellbeing I
Monday, May 29	5:15pm-6:45pm	KHE-129	MIG6B	Refugees and Refugee Claimants: Policies, Practices and Experiences II
Monday, May 29	5:15pm-6:45pm	KHS-369	CND2	The Durkheim-Conundrum: A Reflective Teaching Panel and Discussion
Monday, May 29	5:15pm-6:45pm	CED-703	TP3	The Undergraduate Voice
Monday, May 29	7:00pm-8:30pm	POD-250		Welcome Reception (open to Canadian Sociological Association Congress delegates)

DATE	TIME-SLOT	LOCATION*	SESSION CODE	SESSION TITLE
Tuesday, May 30	8:30am-10:00am	KHE-323A	SDS3	Care and Disability Nexus
Tuesday, May 30	8:30am-10:00am	ENG-304	RS1B	Conceptualizing and Applying Relational Sociology II: Roundtable
Tuesday, May 30	8:30am-10:00am	ENG-304	MIG1	Diaspora Under Critical Lenses: Challenges and Prospects
Tuesday, May 30	8:30am-10:00am	TRSM 3-149	FEM5A	Feminist Interdisciplinarity: Women's Experiences in and Resistance Against Hostile Work Environments
Tuesday, May 30	8:30am-10:00am	KHE-332	GS2A	Masculinity Studies: Looking Back, Looking Ahead I
Tuesday, May 30	8:30am-10:00am	EPH-111	APS3	Not-for-profits and Applied Sociology
Tuesday, May 30	8:30am-10:00am	TRSM 1-149	PSM2A	Political Sociology and Social Movements: Changing Boundaries Between State and Society
Tuesday, May 30	8:30am-10:00am	KHS-134	THE6	Power and Proximity
Tuesday, May 30	8:30am-10:00am	KHW-57	EDU2A	Race and Identity in the Sociology of Education
Tuesday, May 30	8:30am-10:00am	TRSM 1-129	IND5	Red Lights, Sex Work, and Settler Colonialism on the Prairies
Tuesday, May 30	8:30am-10:00am	ENG-304	ECS4B	Roundtable: Recent Developments in the Sociology of Risk
Tuesday, May 30	8:30am-10:00am	ENG-304	SST1B	Social Studies of Science and Technology: Roundtable
Tuesday, May 30	8:30am-10:00am	KHS-338	SP2	The Manifestation of Prejudice in Everyday Life: Examining the Impact of Micro-aggressions in Contemporary Society
Tuesday, May 30	9:00am-10:30am	ARC-202	REL1	Canadian Religious Trends: Looking Back and Looking Forward
Tuesday, May 30	9:00am-10:30am	KHW-269	CAPAL	How can sites and spaces of institutional knowledge act in the service of social movements?
Tuesday, May 30	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-323A	RS1A	Conceptualizing and Applying Relational Sociology I
Tuesday, May 30	10:30am-12:00pm	ENG-304	CRM1B	Crime and the Media II: Roundtable
Tuesday, May 30	10:30am-12:00pm	POD 358	FEM5B	Feminist interdisciplinarity: Resistance Against Hostile Academic Environments
Tuesday, May 30	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-332	GS1A	Gender, Sexuality, and Transnationalism
Tuesday, May 30	10:30am-12:00pm	TRSM 3-149	VLS1	Places and Spaces of Violence
Tuesday, May 30	10:30am-12:00pm	TRSM 1-149	PSM2C	Political Sociology and Social Movements: The Politics of Protest
Tuesday, May 30	10:30am-12:00pm	KHS-134	WPO7	Professionals' Changing Roles in an Advanced Capitalist Knowledge Economy
Tuesday, May 30	10:30am-12:00pm	ENG-304	SST2B	Questions of Responsibility, Agency and Stigma: Dissecting the Discursive Governance of Health and Wellbeing II
Tuesday, May 30	10:30am-12:00pm	EPH-111	ECS4A	Recent Developments in the Sociology of Risk I
Tuesday, May 30	10:30am-12:00pm	TRSM 1-129	IND8A	Resistance and Solidarity: Unmaking Settler Colonialism
Tuesday, May 30	10:30am-12:00pm	KHW-57	EDU2B	Social Class and the Sociology of Education
Tuesday, May 30	10:30am-12:00pm	ENG-304	HEA6B	Social Context and Mental Health II: Roundtable
Tuesday, May 30	10:30am-12:00pm	KHS-338	SP3A	Social Equity and Policy Implications
Tuesday, May 30	10:30am-12:00pm	ENG-304	MIG2C	The Politics of Belonging: Diaspora and Transnational Engagement III: Roundtable
Tuesday, May 30	12:15pm-1:15pm	EPH-111	ECS-MT	Economic Sociology Research Cluster meeting
Tuesday, May 30	12:15pm-1:15pm	KHS-134	ENV-MT	Environmental Sociology Research Cluster meeting
Tuesday, May 30	12:15pm-1:15pm	KHE-332	GS-MT	Gender and Sexuality Research Cluster meeting
Tuesday, May 30	12:15pm-1:15pm	TRSM 1-129	IND-MT	Indigenous-Settler Relations and Decolonization Research Cluster meeting
Tuesday, May 30	12:15pm-1:15pm	TRSM 1-149	PSM-MT	Political Sociology and Social Movements Research Cluster meeting
Tuesday, May 30	12:15pm-1:15pm	KHE-323A	RS-MT	Relational Sociology Research Cluster Meeting
Tuesday, May 30	12:15pm-1:15pm	KHS-338	SP-MT	Social Policy and Social Equity Research Cluster meeting
Tuesday, May 30	1:30pm-3:00pm	IMA-323	VIS3	A Dialogue on Research Creation: Audiences, Partnerships, and The Academy
Tuesday, May 30	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-323A	SC8	Brands, culture, and class
Tuesday, May 30	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHW-57	CCY1A	Canadain scholarship in childhood and youth studies: Young People's Views and Voice
Tuesday, May 30	1:30pm-3:00pm	ENG-304	THE3	Decolonizing Sociology: Indigeneity in Theory and Practice
Tuesday, May 30	1:30pm-3:00pm	TRSM 1-129	WPO1	Graduate Student Outcomes: What Comes After Grad School for Sociologists?
Tuesday, May 30	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHS-134	ENV2	Intersections of Critical Animal Studies and Critical Disability Studies: Species, Personhood, and Agency
Tuesday, May 30	1:30pm-3:00pm	TRSM 1-149	PSM2B	Political Sociology and Social Movements: Discourse and Framing Practices in Politics
Tuesday, May 30	1:30pm-3:00pm	ENG-304	GS1B	Roundtable: Transnationalism and Sexuality
Tuesday, May 30	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHS-338	HEA6A	Social Context and Mental Health I
Tuesday, May 30	1:30pm-3:00pm	ENG-304	SP3B	Social Equity and Policy Implications: Roundtable
Tuesday, May 30	1:30pm-3:00pm	TRSM 3-149	RM4	SSHRC's New Data Management Policies: What Do They Mean for your Knowledge Making Practices?
Tuesday, May 30	1:30pm-3:00pm	EPH-111	MIG2A	The Politics of Belonging: Diaspora and Transnational Engagement I
Tuesday, May 30	1:30pm-3:00pm	ENG-304	IND8B	Violence and Settler Colonial Institutions: In/Justice, Redress and Continuities
Tuesday, May 30	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-332	VLS5	Violence in Cyberspace
Tuesday, May 30	1:45pm-3:15pm	POD-484	EDU7	Contract Faculty: Injustice in the University
Tuesday, May 30	3:15pm-4:45pm	VIC-508	FEM4	Community Engagement in Public Policy
Tuesday, May 30	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHW-57	CCY1B	Canadain scholarship in childhood and youth studies: Childhood, Youth, and Social Institutions
Tuesday, May 30	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-323A	CRM1A	Crime and the Media I
Tuesday, May 30	3:30pm-5:00pm	ENG-304	IND7	Emerging research in Indigenous-settler relations and decolonization
Tuesday, May 30	3:30pm-5:00pm	TRSM 1-129	WPO9	Ethnographies of Front-Line Work
Tuesday, May 30	3:30pm-5:00pm	TRSM 1-149	PSM7	Immigration, anti-racism and Indigenous self-determination: Reflections on decolonial solidarities
Tuesday, May 30	3:30pm-5:00pm	ENG-304	GS2B	Masculinity Studies: Looking Back, Looking Ahead II: Roundtable
Tuesday, May 30	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHS-338	SP5	New Directions in social policy
Tuesday, May 30	3:30pm-5:00pm	TRSM 3-149	RM3	Research in the RDCs: How to access Statistics Canada's confidential data sets and the experience of working at Research Data Centres
Tuesday, May 30	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHS-134	ENV1	Social Debates for a Cleaner Future: The Challenges of Conceptualizing the Transition to a Low-Carbon Society
Tuesday, May 30	3:30pm-5:00pm	EPH-111	MIG2B	The Politics of Belonging: Diaspora and Transnational Engagement II
Tuesday, May 30	3:30pm-5:00pm	ENG-304	THE4	Value-Neutral and Value-Oriented Epistemologies of the Social: A Conversation Across Difference
Tuesday, May 30	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-332	VLS6	Violence at Work: Examining Organizations as Social Systems
Tuesday, May 30	5:15pm-6:15pm	TRSM 3-149	OCL	Outstanding Contribution Lecture: Sociology and Academic Freedom

DATE	TIME-SLOT	LOCATION*	SESSION CODE	SESSION TITLE
Tuesday, May 30	6:45pm-9:30pm			Annual Banquet and Award Ceremony (Tickets Required)
Wednesday, May 31	8:30am-10:00am	TRSM 3-119	CAD6	Besting the Bullies: Understanding and Intervening with Bullying
Wednesday, May 31	8:30am-10:00am	ENG LG14	FEM5C	Feminist Interdisciplinarity: Challenging barriers to feminist teaching and research, in the academy and beyond
Wednesday, May 31	8:30am-10:00am	TRSM 2-164	MIG7B	Junior Scholars Workshop II: Migration, identity and belonging
Wednesday, May 31	8:30am-10:00am	TRSM 3-109	MIG3	Local and Global Dynamics of Forced Migration and Refugee (Re)settlement
Wednesday, May 31	8:30am-10:00am	TRSM 3-149	THE12	Mad Studies in Pedagogical Practice
Wednesday, May 31	8:30am-10:00am	TRSM 1-003	OMNI1B	Omnibus Session: Theory
Wednesday, May 31	8:30am-10:00am	TRSM 1-003	PSM2D	Political Sociology and Social Movements: Resistance and Repression in the Global South
Wednesday, May 31	8:30am-10:00am	TRSM 2-109	MS4	Practical Advice on Communicating Sociological Research Effectively
Wednesday, May 31	8:30am-10:00am	TRSM 3-147	STU1	Publish or Perish: Academic Writing and Other Strategies to Navigate the Publishing World
Wednesday, May 31	8:30am-10:00am	TRSM 1-003	RM1	Rapid + Teamwork: Reflecting on Creative Collaborative Research
Wednesday, May 31	8:30am-10:00am	TRSM 2-119	VLS4	Sexual Violence and Rape Culture on University Campuses
Wednesday, May 31	8:30am-10:00am	TRSM 2-129	HEA4A	Sociological Perspectives on Public Health I
Wednesday, May 31	8:30am-10:00am	TRSM 1-003	SC7	Sociology and Humour: Uses, Abuses, and Laughter
Wednesday, May 31	8:30am-10:00am	TRSM 2-099	WPO3	Work and Life Course
Wednesday, May 31	10:30am-12:00pm	TRSM 3-119	RM2	Community Based Participatory Research
Wednesday, May 31	10:30am-12:00pm	TRSM 2-099	WPO5	Critical intersections between work, care and aging
Wednesday, May 31	10:30am-12:00pm	TRSM 2-109	MS3A	Digital Media Culture and Society I: Digital Culture and Everyday Life
Wednesday, May 31	10:30am-12:00pm	TRSM 3-147	THE1	Feminist Theory: Space, Place, and 'Becoming-with'
Wednesday, May 31	10:30am-12:00pm	TRSM 3-149	SC6	Is there such a thing as Canadian Cultural Sociology?
Wednesday, May 31	10:30am-12:00pm	TRSM 2-164	MIG7A	Junior Scholars Workshop I: Migration and Mental Health
Wednesday, May 31	10:30am-12:00pm	TRSM 1-003	PSM2E	Political Sociology and Social Movements: Negotiating Identities in Social Mobalization
Wednesday, May 31	10:30am-12:00pm	TRSM 1-003	IND3	Roundtable: Research Emerging from Wabanaki Territory
Wednesday, May 31	10:30am-12:00pm	TRSM 2-129	HEA4B	Sociological Perspectives on Public Health II
Wednesday, May 31	10:30am-12:00pm	TRSM 1-003	RE1	Still I Rise: Anti-Racism Resistances
Wednesday, May 31	10:30am-12:00pm	TRSM 1-003	EDU6	Strategies to resist corporatization in Canada's Universities
Wednesday, May 31	10:30am-12:00pm	TRSM 3-109	MIG4	The Second Generation: Assessing long-term outcomes of migration
Wednesday, May 31	10:30am-12:00pm	TRSM 2-119	VLS7A	Understanding and Responding to Violence Against Vulnerable Women in Local and International Contexts
Wednesday, May 31	12:15pm-1:15pm	TRSM 3-149	Equity	Black Professors Matter: Challenging Inequalities in Canadian Academe
Wednesday, May 31	12:15pm-1:15pm	TRSM 2-099	CRS-MT	Canadian Review of Sociology Editorial Board meeting
Wednesday, May 31	12:15pm-1:15pm	TRSM 3-109	MIG-MT	Sociology of Migration Research Cluster meeting
Wednesday, May 31	1:30pm-3:00pm	TRSM 3-149	MIG8	Challenges of, and Outcomes from, Syrian Refugee Research
Wednesday, May 31	1:30pm-3:00pm	TRSM 1-003	IND4	Communications, Digital Media and Sovereignty
Wednesday, May 31	1:30pm-3:00pm	TRSM 2-164	RM5	Community Based Research – Centring Community Priorities and Needs
Wednesday, May 31	1:30pm-3:00pm	TRSM 1-003	HEA4C	Community Health and Health Care
Wednesday, May 31	1:30pm-3:00pm	TRSM 2-119	SC2A	Culture and Inequality I
Wednesday, May 31	1:30pm-3:00pm	TRSM 2-109	MS3B	Digital Media Culture and Society II: Politics of Digital Media
Wednesday, May 31	1:30pm-3:00pm	TRSM 1-003	TP5	Diversity and Inclusion on Post Secondary Campuses: What Are We as Educators Doing and Is It Making a Difference?
Wednesday, May 31	1:30pm-3:00pm	TRSM 2-129	EDU1	Post-secondary Education and Public Policy
Wednesday, May 31	1:30pm-3:00pm	TRSM 3-119	RE6	Racialized Muslim Women: Resisting, Organizing, Raising the Roof
Wednesday, May 31	1:30pm-3:00pm	TRSM 3-147	PSM4	Résister au néolibéralisme : finance, inégalités, mobilisations.
Wednesday, May 31	1:30pm-3:00pm	TRSM 1-003	VLS8	Sexual Violence on Canadian Campuses: Existing and Emerging Research Findings
Wednesday, May 31	1:30pm-3:00pm	TRSM 3-109	THE7	The Importance of Teaching Theory
Tuesday, May 31	1:30pm-3:00pm	TRSM 2-099	WPO4A	Understanding Inequalities at the Workplace
Wednesday, May 31	3:30pm-5:00pm	TRSM 2-129	EDU5	Challenges to the Integrity of Academic Hiring Practices in the Corporate University
Wednesday, May 31	3:30pm-5:00pm	TRSM 2-099	RU3	Cities, consumption, and class
Wednesday, May 31	3:30pm-5:00pm	TRSM 2-119	SC2B	Culture and Inequality II
Wednesday, May 31	3:30pm-5:00pm	TRSM 2-164	SP1	Intergenerational mobility
Wednesday, May 31	3:30pm-5:00pm	TRSM 2-109	MS1	Media and society
Wednesday, May 31	3:30pm-5:00pm	TRSM 1-003	IND10	Omnibus session on Indigenous/settler relations and decolonization
Wednesday, May 31	3:30pm-5:00pm	TRSM 1-003	HEA7	Omnibus: Sociology of Health
Wednesday, May 31	3:30pm-5:00pm	TRSM 3-119	RE5	Racial/Ethnic and Immigrant Health Disparities
Wednesday, May 31	3:30pm-5:00pm	TRSM 1-003	VLS7B	Roundtable: Accessibility and Service Provision for Immigrant Women Experiencing Violence in Canada
Wednesday, May 31	3:30pm-5:00pm	TRSM 3-109	THE5	Symposium for Early Career Theorists (SECT)
Wednesday, May 31	3:30pm-5:00pm	TRSM 3-149	TP1	Teaching as profession: The joys and challenges of a teaching-focused career in Sociology
Wednesday, May 31	3:30pm-5:00pm	TRSM 3-147	PSM1	The State and Social Movements
Wednesday, May 31	3:30pm-5:00pm	TRSM 1-003	WPO4B	Understanding Inequalities in the Canadian and US Labour Markets
Wednesday, May 31	5:00pm-7:00pm	MAC-2401		President's Reception (hosted by Ryerson University - open to all CSA delegates)
Wednesday, May 31	5:15pm-6:15pm	TRSM 3-147	CSF-MT	Critical Sociology of Families, Work and Care Research Cluster meeting
Wednesday, May 31	5:15pm-6:15pm	TRSM 3-119	RE-MT	Race and Ethnicity Research Cluster meeting
Wednesday, May 31	5:15pm-6:15pm	TRSM 3-109	THE-MT	Social Theory Research Cluster meeting
Wednesday, May 31	5:15pm-6:15pm	Off-site	SC-MT	Sociology of Culture Research Cluster meeting
Wednesday, May 31	5:15pm-6:15pm	TRSM 2-109	HEA-MT	Sociology of Health Research Cluster meeting
Wednesday, May 31	5:15pm-6:15pm	TRSM 3-149	TP-MT	Teaching Practice Cluster meeting
Wednesday, May 31	5:15pm-6:15pm	TRSM 2-164	VLS-MT	Violence and Society Research Cluster meeting
Wednesday, May 31	5:15pm-6:15pm	TRSM 2-099	WPO-MT	Work, Professions and Organizations Research Cluster Meeting
Wednesday, May 31	7:00pm-8:30pm	TRSM 3-149	CAD7	Committing Sociology After Trump's Election

DATE	TIME-SLOT	LOCATION*	SESSION CODE	SESSION TITLE
Thursday, June 1	8:30am-10:00am	KHE-321B	TP2	Active Learning in Sociology
Thursday, June 1	8:30am-10:00am	CED-703	RU4	Cities, Homes, Consumption
Thursday, June 1	8:30am-10:00am	KHE-216	CSF2	Continuity and innovation in Canadian families
Thursday, June 1	8:30am-10:00am	CED-703	HEA5B	Critical issues in Health Sociology II: Roundtable
Thursday, June 1	8:30am-10:00am	CED-703	ENV3A	Environmental Racism and Resistance: Environmental Racism
Thursday, June 1	8:30am-10:00am	KHE-127	RE2A	Exploring the Configurations of Whiteness I
Thursday, June 1	8:30am-10:00am	KHE-117	FEM2A	Feminist sociology: Feminist Analytic Strategies
Thursday, June 1	8:30am-10:00am	KHE-125	IND2	Reconciling Accounts of Injustice: Critical perspectives on the production of truth about historical injustices
Thursday, June 1	8:30am-10:00am	KHE-121	CAD1A	Seasonal Sociology: Fall and Winter
Thursday, June 1	8:30am-10:00am	KHE-323	THE11	Social theory and emancipation in the 21st century
Thursday, June 1	8:30am-10:00am	KHE-321A	VLS3A	Violence and Society: IPV by Women and Against Animals
Thursday, June 1	8:30am-10:00am	KHE-225	WPO2A	Work, Professions and Occupations: Precarious Work
Thursday, June 1	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-321B	HEA5A	Critical issues in Health Sociology I
Thursday, June 1	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-216	SC1	Cultural Production and Creative Industries
Thursday, June 1	10:30am-12:00pm	CED-703	ENV3B	Environmental Racism and Resistance: Resistance
Thursday, June 1	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-127	RE2B	Exploring the Configurations of Whiteness II
Thursday, June 1	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-117	FEM2C	Feminist Sociology: Analyzing Feminist Activisms
Thursday, June 1	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-121	CAD1B	Seasonal Sociology: Spring and Summer
Thursday, June 1	10:30am-12:00pm	CED-703	DEV2	Skills for Research in International Development Contexts
Thursday, June 1	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-125	CRM2	Sociology of Security, Safety, and Terrorism
Thursday, June 1	10:30am-12:00pm	CED-703	RU1B	The Viability of Communities II: A Focus on Food, Energy, Human, and Politico-Legal Resources
Thursday, June 1	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-323	THE10A	Theorizing Culture and Collective Representations I
Thursday, June 1	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-321A	VLS3B	Violence and Society: Researching Violence
Thursday, June 1	10:30am-12:00pm	KHE-225	WPO2B	Work, Professions and Occupations: Inequality, Gender and Work
Thursday, June 1	12:00pm-1:30pm	TBC	DEV1	International Development Careers: A Mentoring Workshop for Students
Thursday, June 1	12:15pm-1:15pm	KHE-127	AGM	Annual General Meeting (open to members of the Canadian Sociological Association)
Thursday, June 1	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-121	CAD8	Autobiographies by Canadian Sociologists: Marginality and Politics
Thursday, June 1	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-125	CRM3	Cyber-Criminology: Understanding the Impact of Technologies on Deviant Behaviours Online and Offline
Thursday, June 1	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-216	CSF4	Earning and caring: The work of making and sustaining families
Thursday, June 1	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-117	FEM2B	Feminist Sociology: Gender and ...: Exploring Challenges to Patriarchy
Thursday, June 1	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-321B	HEA1	Intersectionality of health and population
Thursday, June 1	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-321A	SC4	Omnibus: Sociology of Culture / Cultural Sociology
Thursday, June 1	1:30pm-3:00pm	VIC 305	PSM3	Roundtable: Space, Place and Politics
Thursday, June 1	1:30pm-3:00pm	CED-703	DEV3B	Sociology of Development: Roundtable Discussion of Volunteerism, Community Development and Gender
Thursday, June 1	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-127	RE7	The Equity Myth: Racialization and Indigeneity at Canadian Universities
Thursday, June 1	1:30pm-3:00pm	CED-703	TP6	The practice of teaching sociology
Thursday, June 1	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-323	RU1A	The Viability of Communities I
Thursday, June 1	1:30pm-3:00pm	CED-703	THE10B	Theorizing Culture and Collective Representations II: Roundtable
Thursday, June 1	1:30pm-3:00pm	CED-703	VLS3C	Violence and Society: Theorizing Violence
Thursday, June 1	1:30pm-3:00pm	KHE-225	WPO2C	Work, Professions and Occupations: Work, Meaning, and Satisfaction
Thursday, June 1	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-321A	SC3	Author Meets Critics Session - "Scenescapes"
Thursday, June 1	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-125	CRM4	Canadian Contributions to Theoretical Criminology
Thursday, June 1	3:30pm-5:00pm	CED-703	THE2	Erich Fromm Today: Contemporary Applications of Erich Fromm's Work to Theory and Practice
Thursday, June 1	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-216	CSF1	Fathers and Fatherhood
Thursday, June 1	3:30pm-5:00pm	CED-703	FEM2D	Feminist Sociology Roundtable: Neoliberalism and its Impacts
Thursday, June 1	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-121	CAD5	Social and Economic Policy for Gender Justice: Imaging the Next Fifty Years
Thursday, June 1	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-117	SS1	Social Networks
Thursday, June 1	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-225	DEV3A	Sociology of Development: Examining Conflict, Remittances, and Precarious Labour
Thursday, June 1	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-323	RU2	Sociology of Home
Thursday, June 1	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-321B	HEA3	Structural Stigma
Thursday, June 1	3:30pm-5:00pm	CED-703	TP7	Transitions to Teaching: Questions and Answers
Thursday, June 1	3:30pm-5:00pm	KHE-127	RE3	Wages of Whiteness and Penalties of Colour since Confederation: 'Crime', myth and Racialization in Canada
Thursday, June 1	3:30pm-5:00pm	TBC	IND13	Wise Research Practices
Thursday, June 1	3:30pm-5:00pm	CED-703	WPO2D	Work, Professions and Occupations Roundtable: Universities and Careers
Thursday, June 1	5:15pm-6:15pm	KHE-127	CEAR-MT	Critical Ethnicity and Anti Racism Research Cluster Meeting
Thursday, June 1	5:15pm-6:15pm	KHE-323	RU-MT	Rural Sociology Research Cluster meeting
Thursday, June 1	5:15pm-6:15pm	KHE-225	DEV-MT	Sociology of Development Research Cluster meeting

VISUAL SOCIOLOGY EXHIBITION: FAR AND WIDE

Session Code: VIS1   Session Format: Exhibition

This exhibition is a visual exploration of how communicative research methods pertaining to sociology have the potential for the inclusion of different ideas, geographies, cultures, countries, schools of thought and disciplines, encouraging cross-collaboration and an interdisciplinary approach to visual research.

This session is co-sponsored by the Canadian Sociological Association and the Canadian Communications Association with financial support from the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences Aid for Interdisciplinary Sessions Fund.

Organizers: *Gloria Johnston, University of New Brunswick; Kyler Zeleny, University of Alberta*

CONFERENCE OPENING CEREMONY: FORMAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND RECOGNITION OF DISH WITH ONE SPOON TERRITORY

Waabaakakakzhe zhaashkeezhgokwe /White Raven Woman with Turquoise eyes
Amy Desjarlais
Wasauksing First Nation Ojibway/Potowottomi Anishinawbe Nation

Amy currently works at Ryerson University as the FNTI Coordinator of the Bachelor of Social Work program, offered in partnership with First Nations Technical Institute. She is the traditional knowledge keeper at York University, sits on the Aboriginal Legal Services Elders Council and volunteers her time at the Toronto Birth Centre Board of Directors as knowledge keeper.

JOHN PORTER AWARD LECTURE: BORDER CONTROL AND SUPPORT FOR IMMIGRATION IN CANADA

Session Code: JPA   Session Format: Keynote Speaker

Keynote Speaker: Dr. Vic Satzewich, McMaster University
Dr. Satzewich is the 2016 recipient of the CSA-SCS John Porter Tradition of Excellence Book Award

Though Canadians do not speak with one voice about immigration, when compared to other western countries, Canada seems like an outlier in its positive attitudes towards immigration. This talk will focus on border control as one of several factors responsible for Canada's positive approach to immigration and refugee resettlement.

BUT WE DO THEORIZE! INDIGENOUS SCHOLARSHIP AND SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: IND6   Session Format: Panel

"Of course, there are conflicting theories among us, but we do theorize. But it appears that we may still be considered more as storytelling peoples or cultural or victim/trauma informants, not contemporary theorists and intellectuals'" (p.165). -Emma LaRocque (2010) *When the Other is Me.*

Here, LaRocque insists on a place for Indigenous persons as scholarly theorists. Of course, diverse Indigenous peoples across lands claimed by Canada have always made their own place as theorists, making sense of the world and their own and others' place in it. But historical and contemporary colonial

relationships, institutions and politics have deliberately suppressed these insights, not least in the university. Although Indigenous persons have been in the academy since the 1960s, Indigenous theorizing continues to be marginalized, including because of institutional divisions of intellectual labour. This is a loss for sociology. Moreover, excluding Indigenous theorizing has political repercussions, reproducing the Indigenous person as the 'object' of colonial research rather than as knowledgeable actor capable of theorizing her own experiences and relationship with the world. This session invites contributions that critically interrogate the relationships and mechanisms that thwart serious, critical engagement by the discipline of sociology with Indignous theorizing; and contributions that offer ways forward to sociology's critical engagement with Indigenous scholarship, in its diversity and richness.

Panel participants:

1) *Hayden King, School of Public Policy, Carleton University*
Hayden King is Anishinaabe from Beausoleil First Nation on Gchi'mnissing in Huronia, Ontario. He has been teaching Indigenous Studies since 2007 with positions at McMaster, Ryerson and Carleton Universities. His commentary on Indigenous-state relations is published widely.

2.) *Julie Tomiak, Ryerson University*
Julie Tomiak is an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology at Ryerson University, where she teaches courses on Indigenous-settler relations, racism, decolonization, and qualitative research methods. Her research focuses on urban Indigenous communities, self-determination, and resistance to settler colonialism and state violence. She is of Anishinaabe and European descent.

3). *Vanessa Watts, McMaster University*
Vanessa Watts is Mohawk and Anishnaabe, Bear clan. A faculty member at McMaster University in the Indigenous Studies Program, Vanessa teaches in areas of Contemporary Indigenous Issues, Residential Schools, Indigenous Sovereignty, Indigenous Knowledge and Methodologies, and Government and Politics. Her research centres on how Indigenous peoples and their lands are influenced by colonialism and efforts to revitalize traditional governance systems amidst this. Her work has an emphasis on Indigenous women specifically including how they are affected by colonialism.

Discussant:
Eve Tuck, Associate Professor of Critical Race and Indigenous Studies, Social Justice Education OISE, University of Toronto
Eve Tuck is Associate Professor of Critical Race and Indigenous Studies at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), University of Toronto. She is a William T Grant Scholar (2015-2020) and was a Ford Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow in 2011. Tuck's writing and research is on urban education and Indigenous studies. As a whole, her work focuses on how Indigenous social thought can be engaged to create more fair and just social policy, more meaningful social movements, and when that doesn't work, robust approaches to decolonization.

Chair:
Elaine Coburn, Department of International Studies, Glendon Campus, York University
Elaine Coburn is a non-Indigenous scholar. She is is assistant professor of International Studies, York University, and a member of the Faculty of Graduate Studies in Sociology and Gender, Women's and Feminist Studies. She is the former editor of Socialist Studies, an interdisciplinary, peer-reviewed journal, and on the editorial boards of the Canadian Review of Sociology and Socio, the later based in Paris, France. Finally, she is the author of the edited book, *More Will Sing Their Way to Freedom: Indigenous Resistance and Resurgence*(Fernwood 2015), prefaced by Cree speaking Métis poet and scholar Emma LaRocque.

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CANADIAN SCHOLARSHIP IN CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH STUDIES: ROUNDTABLE ON DOING RESEARCH ON/WITH CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Session Code: CCY1C   Session Format: Roundtable

This roundtable showcases a range of work-in-progress papers that engage – critically or otherwise – with the sociology of youth. Research featured highlight diverse groups of youth's experiences with spaces, mobilities, and marginalizations. As well, the roundtable seeks to stimulate discussions about methodological considerations, innovations, and challenges in diverse research projects that have youth at their centre.

Organizer(s): *Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University; Rebecca Raby, Brock University*
Chair: *Anuppiriya Sriskandarajah, University of Windsor*

Presentations:

1. **Youth Experiences in Montreal: An Institutional Ethnographic Approach**
Author(s): *Jayne Malenfant, McGill University; Mitchell Mclarnon, McGill University*
In this paper informed by feminist sociology, we present findings from an institutional ethnography (Smith, 2002) and youth participatory action research and project about the institutional contexts of youth development in Montreal. Specifically, we describe and analyze the experiences of young people in intersecting public sector organizations (e.g. schools, policing, criminal legal processes, housing, safety, and health). Data was generated from: 1) field notes; 2) observations; 3) participatory visual methods; 4) short (5 minutes) street interviews that took place around metro (subway) stations, greenspaces, schools, and other areas of the city; 5) in-depth (hour long) interviews; and 6) textual analysis (Smith, 2002). In this presentation, we do not aim to offer a social-context explanation for individual experiences of school failure and exclusion. Instead, we theorize a nuanced understanding of the daily experiences of young people living in Montréal to analyze the systemic obstacles, facilitators and modes of resistance to healthy development. In our discussion and analysis, we focus on the ecological contexts, institutional processes, and social determinants of health, education and development that shape exclusionary and disproportionate educational and developmental trajectories for youth in Montréal. Smith, D. E. (2002). Institutional Ethnography. Qualitative research: An international guide to issues in practice. London: Sage.

2. **Urbanization: A Mixed Neighbourhood Community and the Black Youth Who Seek Health Services**
Author(s): *Warren Clarke, Carleton University*
Regent Park's new mixed income community is a neighborhood consisting of people belonging to different ethnic groups and who are associated with different economic backgrounds, mainly low-income and middle class. My research is concerned with the following question: does the revitalization of Regent Park consider the health and well-being of low-income Black youth (ages 15-24) who reside in the area? In order to consider this question, one must also take into account how neoliberal urbanization processes revitalized Regent Park and masked discrimination in health care services that Black youth encounter. I argue that mixing low-income Black youth with middle class and non-Black residents can create barriers for them to gain the same access to health care services as White youth. My broader study seeks to understand not only the barriers, but also the ease with which Black Canadian youth encounter health care services while residing in the new mixed neighbourhood. This presentation will focus on existing literature which examines how Black youth encounter barriers when accessing local health services in Regent Park, but also the facilitators to health care services. This research will lay the foundation for an extensive qualitative research project of Black youths' experiences in Regent Park when accessing health services.

3. **A Spatialized Approach to Understanding the Mobilities of University Students**
Author(s): *Nicole Power, Memorial University; Alyssa Coombs, Memorial University; Madeline Bury, Memorial University*
Research on young people's mobilities related to education and employment tends to frame mobility as taken for granted in the production of individualized biographies or as a normal part of the transition to adulthood. With a few notable exceptions, this literature focuses on the "big" move from the parental home to place of school or work, with little attention paid to the day-to-day educational and employment-related

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geographical mobilities. This presentation draws on data from a mixed methods study that is part of the SSHRC/CFI On the Move Partnership Grant and contributes to this body of literature by examining the relationship between "big moves" and day-to-day mobilities of youth currently enrolled in a university on the east coast of Canada. Taking a spatialized approach to understanding youth (Farrugia 2014) that examines the structuring of and interconnectedness between mobilities within and across spaces, we argue that the discursive construction of youth as individualized mobile subjects pursuing educational and employment experiences of their choice ignores both affective relations and structured inequalities that mediate the mobilities of young people.

4. **Coping with Stigma: Experiences and Trajectories of Former Youth in Care**
Author(s): *Christine Carey, McMaster University*
This paper examines the impacts of stigma on nineteen former youth in care. Drawing on semi-structured interviews, the paper describes the ways that youth in care are routinely stigmatized, how they respond to stigma, and how they are impacted by their stigmatization. The participants revealed that the stigma they experienced was pervasive, yielding long-term effects. For some, the impacts continued well beyond their time in care, highlighting the degree and intensity of the stigma they faced.

5. **Canadian Youth as Transnational Youth**
Author(s): *Samantha Cutrara, Independent scholar*
While there have been American studies exploring the idea that some American children and youth are transnational , I venture that the concept of transnationality need to be theorized and applied to Canadian youth more generally. As a multicultural country with increasing rates of immigration, and with a population learning to accept itself as a settler population on colonialized land, the concept of transnational works well to highlight the multi-and trans- nature of young peoples' association with nation and nationality. This is of particular important for sociological explorations of children and youth because children and youth in Canada will be the first generation to embody fully physical and virtual transnational lives in Canada. In this paper, I will explore the importance of theorizing the concept of transnational for Canadian youth by drawing on my action research in four high school history classrooms in Canada. In this research I worked with teachers and students to understand what factors contribute to students' meaningful learning in Canadian history education. However, the data I collected from youth indicate their confusion and complexity about race, nationality identity, and sense of belonging, which provides evidence for the importance of transnational when talking about children and youth in Canada.

CAREERS IN APPLIED SOCIOLOGY OUTSIDE ACADEME

Session Code: APS1   Session Format: Panel

This session highlights the different types of work sociologists do in government, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations. Panelists in this session will share how they use their sociological training in their work outside academe and will discuss their pathway to these jobs. Students and colleagues will have the opportunity to ask questions and obtain advice and information about sociologists working outside academe.

Organizer and Moderator: Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada

Panelists:
- Kate Butler, Lead, Human Rights and Learning, Maytree
- Shane Dixon, Research Facilitator, Wilfrid Laurier University
- Marilyn Dyck, Executive Director, The Doorway
- Sarah Reid, Resident Social Scientist and Insights Lead for Doblin (Deloitte's Innovation consultancy arm)

Session Code: SST3   Session Format: Regular session

Contemporary research in the mind and brain sciences have increasingly turned their attention to the influence that the social environment has on cognition. The so-called '4e paradigm' in cognitive science, for example, emphasizes the embodied, embedded, extended, and enacted nature of cognition. Researchers in this subfield subsequently move beyond individualistic and reductive models of cognition to prioritize the role that the social environment plays for the development of mind and self. As a number of scholars in the social sciences have also recently shown, the 4e paradigm has pronounced theoretical alignments with pragmatic philosophy and interpretive sociology. This session seeks to explore sociological research that takes up cognition in any dimension, either as supported by or critical of research in the mind sciences.

Organizer and Chair: *Ryan McVeigh, Lakehead University*

Presentations:

1. **Thinking through death and employment: The automatic yet temporary use of schemata**
Author(s): *Lawrence Williams, University of Toronto*
Sociologists have increasingly been borrowing concepts from psychologists to better explain how the social world impacts individuals' thought and action. One such concept is schema, typically defined as a cognitive structure that individuals internalize which enables quick and effortless perception of particular stimuli. Despite increasing use of the term schema by sociologists, little attention is given to how and why particular schemata are used in any given situation. Moreover, schemata are typically asserted as being automatically used and, in turn, capable of automatically driving individual behaviour across multiple domains. Through analysis of 39 secondary in-depth interviews with individuals tasked to think about death and dying, however, I find that schemata serve as temporary heuristics which respondents utilize to think through these topics rather than relatively stable filters of their perceptions. This is evidenced by the ways in which respondents alternate between multiple ways of framing death and dying. I argue that the presence of this alternation weakens assumptions regarding the automaticity of the deployment of schemata in the decision making process by signalling that schemata may be triggered automatically but used temporarily.

2. **Mead's Perspective on Imitation: Precedence of the Symbolic Order Over the Reproduction of the Other.**
Author(s): *Marie-Laurence Bordeleau-Payer, Université du Québec à Montréal*
If a more elaborate dialogue between sociology and cognitive science is desirable (McVeigh, 2016), it is not an easy task to achieve, as each field is grounded in a world of concepts respectively anchored in the theoretical opposition between the cultural and natural sciences. Beyond this apparent irreconcilable conflict, though, it seems possible to locate a crossroad where the two disciplines can engage in a dialogue, through a conception of the plasticity of the mind (Malabou, 2009, 2004) connected to its neuronal substrate in the brain. This dialogic perspective involves the understanding of the development and never-ending transformation of the mind based on its experience of the outside world, based on culture and symbols. In other words, this perspective implies that the development and metamorphosis of the mind is the result of a social process, rather than a manifestation of a form of social cognition that would be at stake in "natural" human behavior. This is in fact what Mead (1934) is affirming when he developed on the precedence of the society over the mind, and demonstrates how the human mind is the product of its own historical development symbolically mediated. In this communication, I will argue that the way the theory of mirror neurons (Rizzolatti and Sinigaglia, 2008) has established a parallel with Mead's social naturalism is neglecting a very important element of his thought, and that without taking into consideration the hierarchical order of the mind's development, we lose sight of the core of Mead's sociological conception of the symbolically constituted socialized mind. In short, I will insist that in order to fully appreciate Mead's contribution, it is crucial to grasp how the significant horizon of a society is underlying the creation of the mind and its always evolving through, and involving, its natural substrate.

3. **Mead's Philosophy of the Mental Act : Symbols as Mediation Between Internal Processes and the External Social World.**
Author(s): *Jean-Francois Cote, Université du Québec à Montréal*
Mead's theory of the act (Mead, 1938) entails a complex set of relations between different components of internal processes (impulses, impressions, perception, consciousness, time, phases, etc.) combined with those of the external social world (objects, manipulations, presence, experimentation, etc.). While Mead's first concern is precisely to avoid such dualism, his general critique of experimental psychology, behaviorism and functional psychology points to an original solution in terms of language being the paramount mediation between the internal and the external. For him, significant symbols are located in between those two terms, highlighting both the ontogenetic and phylogenetic processes that are fundamental constituent of his reflection (Côté, 2015). In this paper, I will propose a close examination of Mead's philosophy of the mental act constituted through symbols, in order to situate its relevance for contemporary debates about cognition in sociology.

4. **Construction of the Sociological Knowledge on Emotions: Controversies and Discussions with cognitive neuroscience**
Author(s): *Julien Quesne, Université du Québec à Montréal*
Research in Sociology of Emotions is adapting today to a climate dominated by the idea that we can't explain social action without the support of the physiological, chemical or genetic facts that neuroscience accumulate in understanding how the brain works. Our Research aims to seize arguments that led to this disciplinary divide. Our oral presentation will try to show how sociology of emotions has neglected to integrate the biological element in its analyses, particularly its analysis of how action is conceptualized (Higgs and Reese 2003). The interdisciplinarity Neurosociology is the fruit raises questions about the validity of methodological and epistemological junctions between sociology and neuroscience. Thus, Is the origin of emotions in sociology conceived as internal or external, as an automatic response to an external event, or as a constructed response? - No single element - biology, cultural and social construction, or cognition - is solely responsible for how emotions are expressed and experienced. - No theory in sociology has adequately conceptualized all of these elements. - The sociology of emotions and the « biophobia » phenomenon. - Using content analysis with cognitive types of registrations, I am working on arguments to understand the disciplinary divide between the sociology of emotion and neuroscience on emotions. - Neurosociological approaches of the sociological inquiries of David D. Franks and Jonathan H. Turner can allow to understand how the construction of the sociological knowledge on emotions is the way it is.

5. **The Prospect and Promise of a Cognitive Sociology**
Author(s): *Ryan McVeigh, Lakehead University*
Although the term officially originated in 1974 with Aaron Cicourel's eponymous text, the pursuit of a cognitive sociology did not receive much disciplinary attention until Eviatar Zerubavel's seminal invitation in Social Mindscapes (1997). And while the quantity of research connecting the socio-cultural and cognitive sciences has increased dramatically since this period, the subfield arguably remains marginal and undervalued. This is true despite the relatively explosive popularity of research in the mind and brain sciences that focuses on the social dimensions of cognition. This paper explores possible reasons for the limited position that research on the mind and brain has within sociology and envisions what a future program might look like for a distinctly cognitive sociology. It explicitly invites sociologists to pursue this endeavour and conduct research on, with, and from cognitive science.

COMPARATIVE AND HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: CH2   Session Format: Regular session

Comparative-historical sociology has produced some of the most influential works in sociology and influenced the discipline in a variety of ways. This session includes a variety of papers from this research tradition.

Organizer and Chair: *Matthew Lange, McGill University*

May 29, 2017

Presentations:

1. **The Evolutionary Approach to History: Sociocultural Phylogenetics**
Author(s): *Marion Blute, Sociology, University of Toronto*
This paper on cultural or sociocultural evolution begins with a discussion of the Darwinian-inspired evolutionary approach to history and includes a brief discussion of modern computational tree-building methods borrowed from Biology. It then includes examples of the many different kinds of historical questions about geographical, social, political, cultural or economic organization which can be answered using those methods including the ancestral state of something, tracking history, correlated evolution, historical sequences, overall direction and patterns of change.

2. **Taking Megalomanias Seriously**
Author(s): *John Hall, McGill University*
I challenge Errnest Gellner's famous parable in which ruritanians are seen as destroying megalomanias. Insofar as nationalism caused war in 1914 it was due more to the actions of and within the great world states. But war resulted in part for traditional geopolitical reasons, having little to do with nationalism in any case.

3. **Learning or Selection? Comparing the Ideological Adjustments of the Bolshevik and Chinese Communist Revolutions**
Author(s): *Luyang Zhou, McGill University*
This article explains why repression could fail to foster ideological adjustment of revolutionary movement, by comparing the CCPs (Chinese Communist Party) that switched to rural guerrilla warfare in response to the massive repression of 1927 with the Russian Bolsheviks who refused to deviate from the route of urban working-class revolution after the setback of 1905. By closely examining the biographical data of two parties' central bodies and martyrs, this article argues that repression forged ideological shift not via pushing radicals to learn from setbacks, as most conventional accounts hold, but through physically removing the defenders of the old dogmas and hence making way for new thoughts. Facing the Tsarist state that preferred unlethal punishment and lacking a stable oversea base, arrested Bolsheviks could easily return to freedom and continue to dominate party polemics, often with old stance. By contrast, as the KMT (Chinese Nationalist) state preferred massacre and the Soviet Union had been established, suffering harsh repression most urban-oriented CCPs either died or escaped abroad, and hence lost control over domestic ideological reshaping. To test the thesis of repression regime, this article also draws brief comparison with the Russian Socialist Revolutionaries and the CCP's Trotskyist faction.

4. **Elite reproduction in Mao's China and Afterward**
Author(s): *Tony Huiquan Zhang, University of Toronto*
The rise of the "princelings" in the Chinese Communist Party has caught the attention of both the general public and academia. It is commonly assumed that China's princelings have inherited competitive advantages because of their family background, yet no empirical study or dataset substantiates this claim. Moreover, it is unclear how their family background helps them to get advantages if any. Also, existing studies based on the theories of factional politics and meritocracy all face serious theoretical and methodological challenges. To fill the void, I created a new dataset with the profiles of more than 220 princelings who have held or currently hold senior positions in China's state apparatus. Analysis of the data reveals that princelings have some advantages in their chances of entering the Central Committee, the Politburo, and the Politburo Standing Committee; this finding refutes the arguments of meritocracy. For the sample of high-ranking princeling officials, ostensible family advantages such as parents' rank and longevity do not significantly contribute to an individual's promotion. The fact that parental rank and longevity do not contribute to children's achievement challenges factionalism and elite reproduction explanations. This paper suggests "princeling" identity works as a membership status instead of factions; different from elite reproduction elsewhere, China's elite formation is embedded in the context of Mao's central resource allocation system and shaped political power shift in the Deng-era.

5. **The Moral Grammars of Collective Trauma: A Comparison of the Canadian and South African Truth and Reconciliation Commissions**
Author(s): *Ioana Sendroiu, University of Toronto; Ron Levi, University of Toronto*

May 29, 2017

Truth and reconciliation commissions (TRCs) are an increasingly popular response by governments to traumatic historical events. These commissions are seen as central to the construction of a collective narrative of trauma. Though their goals vary, TRCs generally seek to promote some form of reconciliation, while also creating an official record of past injustices. In this paper, we seek to assess the tone and linguistic scope of these collective records of trauma by comparing the transcripts of the final report of the Canadian TRC with the final report of the South African TRC. These two TRCs had dissimilar institutional structures and legal mandates, and occurred in very different socio-political and economic contexts. We seek to identify how the content of these TRCs is shaped by these contexts by comparing the language and structure of these two reports. Relying on Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC), we thus systematically compare the two narratives of collective trauma developed by these TRCs. In so doing, we are able to conduct an analysis of the moral grammar of these two reports, and thus determine how the moral grammar of collective trauma is linked to the contexts and field constraints within which each TRC was developed.

FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY, GENDER & FOOD

Session Code: FEM3   Session Format: Regular session

This session explores the complexity of gender in relationship to food from a feminist sociological approach. In keeping with the theme of Congress - From Far and Wide- this session includes papers that explore women's relationship to food in the home and beyond. Papers examine gender ideologies in relation to media representations of the family meal, feminist intersectionality and farmwomen's work, women's food social entrepreneurship and feminist transnational solidarity, feminist methodological approaches in researching food sovereignty, and gender in the repeasantization movement through an ethic of care and women's farming practices. This session is co-sponsored with the Canadian Association of Food Studies.

Organizer(s): *Barbara Parker, Lakehead University; Michelle Ryan, University of Ottawa*
Chair: *Barbara Parker, Lakehead University*

Presentations:

1. **Producing the family meal: News media constructions of home cooking, gender and health**
Author(s): *Merin Oleschuk, University of Toronto*
This article examines the shared cultural values surrounding home cooking, within the contemporary context where home cooking is advocated as an important health promoting practice (e.g. Pollan 2013). An examination of home cooking is inevitably a consideration of gender because it is women who still maintain primary responsibility for daily family meals, and who face gendered pressure tying femininity to food work (Beagan et al. 2014; Cairns and Johnston 2015; DeVault 1991). Women are also the focal targets of moralized discourses and interventions directed towards improving the cooking skills and health of families, and therefore bear a heightened burden stemming from that responsibility. This paper discusses findings from a discourse analysis of North American news reporting on home cooking and health in 2015 and 2016. Analysis conducted for this paper confirms that home cooking remains a ubiquitous ideal – a way to foster physically healthy, well socialized, and emotionally nurtured individuals– and its production is still presented as overwhelmingly feminine (as well as similarly achievable across class, and distinct from ethno-cultural considerations). This paper explores the implications of the discursive construction of home cooking for gendered inequalities in family food work.

2. **A Cacophony of Voices: The Value of an Intersectionality Framework for Studying Farm Women's Work**
Author(s): *Susan Machum, St. Thomas University*
Research on farm women has long recognized women's hidden, but critical, contribution to agriculture. Early research on farm women sought to understand the multiple and varied ways that women participate on family farms and in food production systems. The emphasis on 'farm women's work' led to extensive discussions of both farm women's roles in the family farm business and the day-to-day work activities of

women in farm production, the family farm household, paid employment (on and off-the-farm), and in community activities. This paper explores how the research emphasis on farm women's work lives effectively masked elements of their identity — effectively capturing what they did, rather than who they were. This paper draws on Julie MacMullin's (2010) intersectionality framework to understand how farm women's identities and work experiences have been influenced by the particular 'CAGE's their lives are embedded in. MacMullin (2010) argues our physical bodies and individual lives need to be understood in terms of how class, age, gender and ethnicity (i.e. the 'CAGE' within which we live our lives) intersect. This paper illustrates how using an intersectionality framework makes it possible to better appreciate and recognize how complex and diverse farm women are as a social group. In fact, the paper argues that when studying the agricultural community it would be more useful to expand MacMullin's CAGE acronym to CA 2 G 2 E in order to recognize class, age and able-bodiedness , gender and geography , and ethnicity overlap and intertwine in farm women's lives and work. While changing, all too often farm women's identities are much more nuanced and complicated than researchers generally recognize.What emerges from the literature and interview data collected from case study research is an appreciation of how important intersectionality is for comprehending the diversity among farm women, their identities and activities.

3. **Women Food Social Entrepreneurs and Transnational feminist solidarities**
Author(s): *Maud Perrier, University of Bristol; Elaine Swan, Sussex University*
This paper is based on qualitative interviews with women food social entrepreneurs carried out in and around Sydney in 2016. The women we spoke with have created social enterprises concerned with recycling food waste, local food consumption and using cooking skills as a way to empower recent migrant women. We asked our participants how they orient themselves towards the categories of 'entrepreneur' and 'feminist'. In this presentation we explore to what extent these social ventures represent spaces of feminist activism that enact practices of care between women workers. Feminists have documented how women's food work-both paid and unpaid- continues to be devalued and the ways that global care chains divide southern and northern women. While women have played central roles in furthering alternative food systems that are environmentally sustainable and socially just these efforts have rarely been explicitly feminist (Allen and Sachs, 2007). We draw on these two fields to understand these social enterprises' attempts to revalue women's food work and to explore what possibilities they produce for transnational feminist solidarities. We question to what extent we can read these enterprises as more than postfeminist technologies of empowerment that reproduce power differences between western and migrant women.

4. **Feminist Methods: the World March of Women and Food Sovereignty**
Author(s): *Michelle Ryan, University of Ottawa*
The World March of Women (WMW) has been engaging with the issue of food sovereignty for over a decade, adding it to their Charter in 2005. As a feminist researcher engaging with how a women's movement is struggling for food sovereignty, a feminist research approach is demanded. This paper explores three methodological dilemmas that have emerged in the preliminary phases of research. The first dilemma is the balance between representativeness and representation. This is particularly relevant for a movement with a large international presence that centres peasant activism around food. The distance between the international layer and the peasants challenges this researcher to balance representativeness and representation. The distance between the international layer and the grass roots spills into the second dilemma: what constitutes protest behaviour or social movement activity for a women's food movement? Following from Spivak (1988) how does one distinguish between doing "food" or "agriculture" and participating or protesting in a "food movement"? The third dilemma is how to balance research as resistance, reciprocity, and objectivity. Research as resistance demands a degree of involvement with the movement, as does reciprocity. This presents a challenge for presenting troublesome aspects of the movement. This paper performs the function of a meditation to render more clear how feminist methods can be brought to bear on the study of women's food movements, specifically the World March of Women's work on food sovereignty.

5. **Food Sovereignty and Repeasantization on Vancouver Island**
Author(s): *Kora Liegh Glatt, University of Victoria; Martha McMahon, University of Victoria*
Food sovereignty movements have been challenging the industrial and globalized forms of large-scale agriculture over the past two decades. Within this movement, academics have been noticing a rise of what is known as repeasantization . The literature characterizes repeasantization as deliberate actions for

autonomy, survival, and a reliance of agro-ecological relations of production, in contrast to a reliance on large-scale food markets. First noted within European and Latin American countries, and more recently noted in the United States, the time has come to question whether repeasantization is occurring in Canada. This is important as work on food sovereignty and repeasantization has largely been done in the Global South, whereas discourse in the Global North tends to focus on localization. Drawing on interviews with small scale farmers on Vancouver Island, we investigate to what extent we are seeing characteristics of repeasantization. We will also analyze whether the concept has been gender blind given how central women are to the resurgence of small scale farming in Canada and the United States, and within the Global South. Further, we explore whether the focus on autonomy so prevalent in food sovereignty and repeasantization literature does not need to be combined with the ethic of care for community which characterized many of the interviews we had with women farmers.

GENDER, LAW AND VIOLENCE I

Session Code: CRM5A   Session Format: Regular session

This session explores the role of the law and legal processes in managing, naturalizing and dismantling gendered systems of marginalization. Topics include hate crimes, violence within the legal profession, racialized and colonial gendered violence, and structural violence targeting Indigenous peoples.

Organizer(s): *Ellen Faulkner, Vancouver Island University; Hijin Park, Brock University*
Chair: *Ellen Faulkner, Vancouver Island University*

Presentations:

1. **Aboriginal Mothers Behind Bars: Accessing Mother-Child Programs in Canadian Prisons**
Author(s): *Worlanyo (Worla) Dovoh, University of Manitoba*
According to research, women are the fastest growing prison population in many countries .The number of women in the criminal justice system of Canada has grown over the years. Aboriginal women are particularly over represented as offenders in the female prison system. According to the correctional investigator of Canada, more than 36% of women in the federal prisons are of Aboriginal descent. Most of these incarcerated women are single mothers with young children and were the main care givers prior to their incarceration. Some of the challenges they face include separation from their children. This paper assesses programs such as the Mother-Child program (MCP) that was established to allow incarcerated mothers stay connected to their children while behind bars. It also examines traditional methods (such as telephone calls, visits, and letters) incarcerated aboriginal mothers use to continue interacting with their children. The findings of the study show that aboriginal mothers in prison are unable to participate in the Mother-Child program due to reasons such as policy restrictions and travel cost of participation. These limitations make it challenging for aboriginal mothers to stay connected to their children. Keywords: Aboriginal mothers, Mother-Child Program, Victimization, Incarceration

2. **Causative Factors Pushed Women Into Dar-Ul-Aman: A Case Study Oo Dar-Ul-Aman District Multan, Pakistan**
Author(s): *Syed Raza, National College of Business Administration and Economics*
The main purpose of the present research was to explore "the causative factors which forced the women to join Dar-ul-Aman in Multan, District Multan. Mostly the women in Dar-ul-Aman faced a number of issues, family pressure, personal choice, fear, personality issues and some other family related issues. For the present study, nine cases were sampled from targeted population through the purposive sampling technique and interview guide was administrated by the researchers consisting on the following parts; a) Identification of respondent, b) demographic characteristics, c) Family factors, d) Relatives factors, e) Societal factors and Psychological factors. Case study method was used as a technique of data collection. Thematic analysis was done after the collection of actual data from the field. The major findings showed that the respondent's women were forced to join Dar-ul-Aman due to less parental support, family

pressures, in-laws pressure, relatives, fear and threat. There should be equal participation of women in their life decisions and they also have certain parental, in-laws support for her better living.

3. **Gender and criminal justice processing of intimate partner homicides: An Ontario case study**
Author(s): *Danielle Bader, University of Guelph; Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*
There is an increasing need to understand gendered differences in criminal justice processing of intimate partner homicide offenders because research examining criminal justice outcomes demonstrates a correlation between gender of the offender and sentencing severity in homicide cases (Dawson, 2004). Research reveals that female homicide offenders receive shorter sentences compared to male homicide offenders (Franklin & Fearn, 2008; Huang et al., 1996). Research examining gender of the victim reveals that homicides involving a female victim is meted out with harsher punishment compared to homicides involving a male victim, referred to as the 'female victim effect.' However, little is known about the gendered differences in sentencing outcomes in intimate partner homicide cases, specifically the role of intimacy in this context. The current study draws from a sample of approximately 1,000 intimate partner homicide cases in Ontario known to and recorded by legal and medical officials between 1985 through 2012. Using focal concerns and chivalry/paternalism theories, a mixed method approach is used to examine gendered differences in criminal justice processing of intimate partner homicide offenders, specifically charges laid, convictions, and sentence length as well as aggravating and mitigating factors judges cite in their sentencing decisions. Policy implications of the findings will be discussed.

4. **Sentencing in filicide cases: Examining how parenthood and intimacy determine punishments in cases of child homicide**
Author(s): *Anna Johnson, University of Guelph; Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*
The concept of intimacy and its role in legal responses to violence has been examined almost exclusively in the context of intimate partner violence (Dawson 2012); however, Canadian sentencing principles stipulate that judges should consider the existence of a spousal or parental relationship between an offender and a victim as an aggravating factor. Public outrage and horror is common when parents kill their children; however, there have been no systematic examinations of court outcomes in these cases. For example, how do punishments vary for offenders who were parents compared to those who killed children in different contexts? Traditional perceptions about gender roles and parenting have also been linked to variations in how mothers and fathers are perceived and reacted to when they kill their children, but less is known about the influence of these gender roles on the treatment of filicidal offenders in the criminal justice system. In order to fill this gap in the existing literature, drawing from over 800 cases of child homicide that occurred in Ontario between 1985 and 2012, this paper examines court outcomes in filicide and other types of child homicide and, second, compares charges, convictions and sentences in maternal and paternal filicide. Implications for understanding the concept of parental intimacy and its role in punishment are discussed.

HUMANISTIC SOCIOLOGY: THE AESTHETIC FUTURES OF SOCIOLOGICAL INQUIRY

Session Code: THE9   Session Format: Regular session

This session is envisioned as a catalyst for new conversations about the (aesthetic) futures of sociology. Insofar as the scientific undercurrents of sociology have taken precedence in different disciplinary and public forums, this session is meant to create a space for engaging more humanistic forms of inquiry and explanation in sociological theory and research. In this vein, presentations will explore the complex intersections of sociological research, aesthetics, and critical theory.

Organizer(s): *Heidi Bickis, University of Alberta; Bonar Buffam, University of British Columbia, Okanagan Campus; Ondine Park, MacEwan University*
Chair: *Tonya Davidson, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. **Theorizing as an occasion for improvisation.**
Author(s): *John Faichney, University of Waterloo*
Improvisation initially draws our interest for its routine access to ecstasy, "outstripping the past and the present in transcendental acts of innovation" (Gary Peters.) But while such formulae are recognizable, their concrete (non-analytic) character obscures improvisation's relation to social inquiry. Here, Peters is useful, locating improvisation's generative problem in its retrieval of the 'givenness' - the abundance of resonance - concealed in Being's 'there'. As such, the improviser's innovation is not her performance of infinite opening, but her creating a new origin for the present moment out of the continually-summoned-forth past; 'that which happened' is re-cast as 'thus I willed it.' I develop Peters' analysis with reference to a number of methodological and rhetorical exemplars: Debord on the dérive, Mannheim on Weltanschauung, Garfinkel on the documentary method, Notopoulos on parataxis, and Adorno on aesthetics. My readings of these sources are both with- and against-the-grain. Finally, I offer parataxis as provocative for negotiating the claims of improvisation against the claims of the unity of the inquiry.

2. **Benjamin and Baudrillard – for an understanding of contemporary culture**
Author(s): *Nicholas Hardy, Chercheur indépendant*
From Adorno and Horkheimer's cultural industry [1] , to Walter Benjamin's decay of aura , to a trading of Critical Theory's dialectical foundations for a theory of extremes in the work of Jean Baudrillard [2] , one may ascertain a conceptual lineage. This presentation will explore the significance of this lineage, focusing on the conceptual affinities shared between the thought of Benjamin and Baudrillard. It will highlight how Benjamin prefigures the theoretical perspectives of Baudrillard, namely through his concept of the decay of aura. This concept of the double, in fact, leads to central concepts of baudrillardian thought, such as simulacra, simulation and hyperreality. As indicated by Roberts, Benjamin's influence on Baudrillard's thought is definitive. The latter indeed refers to Benjamin in many of his works [3] . Through the exploration of these affinities, we will gain a better understanding of contemporary culture. As such, theoretical work is a path to sociological knowledge, and it is catalyzed [4] through the interplay of ideas. [1] M. Horkheimer, T. W. Adorno. La dialectique de la Raison , Éliane Kaufholz, Paris, Éditions Gallimard, 1974, 281 p. [2] Refer to Les stratégie fatales , for a description of this approach. J. Baudrillard. Les stratégies fatales , Paris, Éditions Grasset, 1983, p. 7 [3] M. Roberts. From the Arcades to Hyperreality: Benjamin and Baudrillard , International Journal of Baudrillard Studies, Vol. 5, No. 1, 2008. [4] J. Baudrillard. Mots de passe , Paris, Pauvert, 2000, p. 10

3. **Art's Work**
Author(s): *Heidi Bickis, Dudley College; Ondine Park, MacEwan University*
In this paper, we consider the work that art does and enables for social thinking. We argue that art invites the sociological imagination into considerations that do not immediately appear to fit sociological modes of analysis. Thus works of art and the work that art does offer productive and alternative sources of social research.

4. **Aesthetic Observations and the Public Life of Cities**
Author(s): *Bonar Buffam, University of British Columbia, Okanagan Campus*
This paper explores more aesthetic methods of documenting and analyzing the public life of contemporary post-industrial cities, particularly as they are shaped by systemic racism. On the one hand, the paper examines the different methodological virtues of utilizing thin and thick description in such a study of the city, taking care to consider the specific practices of 'reading' and observation they necessitate. On the other hand, it will consider the role that more anecdotal forms of writing and explanation can play in explicating these dimensions of the city.

5. **Charlotte Perkins Gilman's humanistic sociology.**
Author(s): *Andrew Paravantes, Independent scholar*
Charlotte Perkins Gilman does not figure prominently within discussions of humanistic sociology, but she should. Her sociology unfolds on an intimate scale, entwined in the particular ambitions of particular women – although this only become apparent once her analytic work is read alongside her plays and short stories, serialized novels and poems. The purpose of this presentation is to explore the ways in which

Gilman uses her imaginative writing to produce her humanistic vision. For example, Gilman uses fiction to flesh out the abstract features of what she calls "Our Androcentric Culture." Her short stories present us with dramatic portraits of individual women struggling against the local representatives of this system – their parents and husbands, even their children. More intriguingly, though, is how Gilman uses fiction to activate her audience. There is always a danger, in social criticism, that one will both educate and disempower one's audience, that a knowledge of how the world works will induce a fatalistic response. Gilman's fiction, however, serves as an antidote to the (potential) alienating effects of her structural critiques. Her heroines are strivers, world-builders. They set their own plots in motion. And her readers, she hopes, will equally "take fire," and become the "Mover[s] of others."

OMNIBUS SESSION: IDENTITIES

Session Code: OMNI1C   Session Format: Roundtable

This session features papers relating to Identities.

Organizer(s): *Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*
Chair: *Matthew Hayes, St. Thomas University*

Presentations:

1. **The Roots of Bias and Backlash**
Author(s): *John Kervin, University of Toronto*
Explanations for incidents of gender or racial backlash tend to focus on the specific circumstances or the roles of broad undifferentiated groups, such as "men" or "whites". Relatively little attention has focused on inter-individual differences beyond psychological traits, particularly for gender-based backlash by males. To fill this gap, this paper provides a sociological answer to the question: Why do some men exhibit backlash while others don't? Backlash is here defined as an individual's expressed opposition (in attitudes or actions) towards organization practices or government policies which are seen to favour members of a different group, to the disadvantage of the individual's self-identified group. The paper explores whether social-structural position or socio-cultural background is more important in producing backlash attitudes, including perceived reverse discrimination. The data are drawn from a sample of 671 business students at a community college. The key finding is that structural factors, including one's perceived ties to, and status in, the college better predict backlash than socio-cultural background.

2. **Personal Growth: Gender, aging and the search for adventure amongst North American migrants to Cuenca, Ecuador**
Author(s): *Matthew Hayes, St. Thomas University*
The paper analyses the motivations and discourses of a group of 16 North American women who have relocated alone to Cuenca, Ecuador—most in third age. They were conducted as part of qualitative and ethnographic research in Cuenca between 2011 and 2016. The broader North American community pays particular attention to single women migrants, discussing, for instance, their adventurousness and courage, tapping cultural ideals of aging that a new generation of women are attempting to re-define. Lifestyle migration to Ecuador is an extension of cultural forms of active aging, and idealizes travel. Attention in this piece is given to the gendered ways in which individuals redefine themselves and build community through migration. Most research participants in Ecuador say they moved due to economic circumstances, and this is particularly the case of single women relocating, since many are aging into poverty. At the same time, most of these migrants are able to exercise more active and agentic lifestyles due to their relocation to a low income country, where limited savings stretch further, and where their age and whiteness mean something different than they do in their home communities. This paper builds on contributions within the field of lifestyle migration, and pulls out narratives that demonstrate awareness of structurally inherited advantages and disadvantages. Research participants often have an essentializing discourse about respect for elders in Ecuador that may reflect their own privilege as racialized white, relatively wealthy migrants, even as they experiment with new forms of living and travelling on their own in third age.

3. **"It Comes in Girl too.": Gender and Meanings of Police Uniforms**
Author(s): *Sarah Bannister, University of California, Riverside*
Police uniforms act as powerful symbols, both for the wearer and members of the public. Previous research has outlined the ways in which members of the public react to police uniforms, but has not yet interrogated how officers feel about the wearing of their uniforms, or their work in plain-clothes. This research draws on qualitative interviews with 20 Canadian men and women currently employed as police officers in four different police institutions. Meanings differ based on gender, with female participants voicing both positive and negative experiences wearing their uniforms.

RETHINKING IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENT ROUNDTABLE: WOMEN, YOUTH AND SENIORS II

Session Code: MIG5B   Session Format: Roundtable

Papers in this roundtable address settlement challenges facing immigrant women, youth and seniors. Immigrant women face lack of access to child care, unfulfilled needs for settlement services, domestic violence, and labour market discrimination. Immigrant youth experience intergenerational conflict, culture clash, and identity crisis as well as radicalization and un(der)employment. Seniors' settlement issues intersect with those of women but also are accentuated by lack of access to transportation and housing, economic dependence on their children, increased burden of home care, age-specific abuse, mental health stress, and isolation. Policy recommendations to improve settlement outcomes are addressed.

Organizer(s): *Rupaleem Bhuyan, University of Toronto; Nancy Mandell, York University; John Shields, Ryerson University; Adnan Turegun, York University*
Chair: *John Shields, Ryerson University*

Presentations:

1. **Education Aspirations of Diverse Racial/Ethnic Immigrant Children and its Impact on their Mental Well-Being**
Author(s): *Allison Leanage, McMaster University*
In the current literature, there is limited research that explores the complex relationship between immigrant parents' and children's generational dissonance/consonance surrounding expectations and the implications that might have for children's mental well-being across generations. This study proposes to bridge the gap by assessing the ways in which parents' educational aspirations for their children coincide with children's education aspirations, and in turn, contribute to the mental well-being of the children. I am particularly concerned with the parent-child educational expectations of first and second generation children across diverse ethnic/racial groups. Specifically, I ask to what extent are there educational aspiration inconsistencies across diverse racial/ethnic immigrant parents and children and how do these differences affect children's mental well-being across generations? To answer the research questions, I use data from 1, 456 parents and children from the Hamilton Youth Study (HYS). Both parents and children responded to queries regarding the utility of education, the value of academic success, and reports of their own/their child's external and internal mental well-being.

2. **A Qualitative Study of Adaptation Experiences and Challenges of Bangladeshi males in Regina, SK**
Author(s): *Murshed Hussain, University of Regina; Rozzet Jurdi-Hage, University of Regina*
In recent years, the natural hubs for immigrant settlement in Canada (e.g., Toronto, etc.) have seen a growing trend of immigrants leaving to seek new opportunities in small cities. In particular, immigrants seem to be taking advantage of various provincial programs aimed at attracting people in. For example, the introduction of the Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program resulted in a large surge in immigrant population in the province. Of course, migration brings with it a multitude of new challenges that immigrants must face, especially in smaller cities. Employing a qualitative exploratory research approach under the rubric of the interpretivist paradigm, thirteen Bangladeshi Muslim, married males residing in Regina (over various lengths of time) selected through purposive snowball sampling were interviewed using semi-structured, face-to-face, in-depth interview techniques, to explore their lived experiences as

relates to their adaptation following their migration to Regina. Interviews were analyzed thematically to discern factors explaining their level of adaptation. Three major themes of adaptation emerged from participants' narratives. On the economic front, the most notable finding, which is congruent with the experiences of other newcomers and minority groups, was that many participants expressed frustration at the need to forgo their earlier status by either starting their new life at the bottom of their profession or by taking up low income jobs, at least temporarily. In particular, the sub-theme relating to the inconsistency between their field of education and their current jobs was quite pervasive. Another interesting finding relates to the role of religion and religiosity: Even when their perceived-levels of religious participation seem to have decreased in Regina (due to limited availability of places of worship, etc.), participants' level of commitment to religion increased overall. Within the sociocultural domain, identity issues were found to be key factors that affected participants' views of themselves and their families including their children. The above dimensions highlight major areas of adaptation that Bangladeshi males experience following their settlement in Regina. Little, if any, empirical research has been conducted to explore immigration and settlement experiences and challenges faced by Bangladeshi immigrant males in smaller Canadian cities. Our grounded model will hopefully provide a deeper understanding of the main issues surrounding adaptation for this group in this specific context.

3. **The Interaction of Migration and Reproduction: Fertility Process of Chinese Canadian**
Author(s): *Jing Zhao, University of British Columbia*
Chinese immigrants have fewer children compared to other ethnic groups as well as Canadian natives. While previous studies have attributed their lowest current and cumulative fertility to migration disruption, resettlement barriers, and prioritizing socioeconomic integration into the Canadian society, little research have examined the actual lived experiences of childbearing for Chinese Canadian women. The literature on immigrant fertility lacks a clear understanding of how immigrants' reproductive perceptions and practices evolve throughout the immigration and settlement process. Viewing migration and reproduction as processes unfolding over time and across space, my inquiry of immigrant fertility intends to examine the dynamical interaction of these two life events. Drawing on 40 semi-structured interviews, asking people to look retrospectively over their experiences of childbirth and problem-solving regarding having children, this paper explores how Chinese mothers think about and practice childbearing throughout the course of immigration from China to Canada. By comparing across-group differences between immigrants who had childbearing experiences in China and those had children in Canada, as well as differences between people who had more children and those who had less, I hope to illuminate how immigration and reproduction intervene with each other. I argue that immigrants come up with pragmatic strategies to deal with childbearing in the changing social environments, in the meantime, the reproductive dynamics affect their immigration and settlement trajectories. The findings of this study will generate policy recommendations for improving immigrants' experiences of having children in Canada.

4. **Challenging or conforming? : Work, community membership, and voluntary associational life of Filipina marriage migrants in South Korea**
Author(s): *Ilju Kim, McGill University; Sung Chul Noh, Saitama University*
This study comparatively examines the influence of gendered labor market integration and local community membership on Filipina marriage migrants' voluntary associational life in urban and rural areas of South Korea (henceforth Korea). Specifically, we concentrate on the conditions that lead to the development of counterpublic associational activities. Nancy Fraser proposes the term subaltern counterpublic which refers to voluntary associations that function as alternative public sphere constituted by marginalized social groups where they undertake communicative processes with their own voice and language "to formulate oppositional interpretations of their identities, interests, and needs" (Fraser, 1990, p. 67). Drawing from multi-site ethnographic fieldwork, including in-depth interviews and participant observation, we argue that the differential local jobs, the level of gender surveillance, and institutions accessible to women in each area lead voluntary associations to have counterpublic characteristics in urban area in contrast to cooperative orientation in rural area. Urban women are incorporated into the gendered secondary labor market of English teaching, which still gives freedom and resources for women to be involved more in co-ethnic associational activities outside the family. Meanwhile, women in the rural area who are integrated mainly into farming or low-skilled service jobs did not able to improve their status within the family, which makes it difficult for them to be involved freely in voluntary associations.

Session Code: GS6   Session Format: Regular session

We are witnessing a period of rapid social change in North America whereby an increasing number of transgender children are making themselves visible while a social movement consisting of their parents, therapeutic/medical providers and trans adults and young people are insisting that failure to provide acceptance and support to trans kids will have dire consequences. The constraining nature of conventional understandings of sex and gender categories and identities imposes limits upon all children but significantly complicates the lives of transgender children and gender nonconforming children.

Organizer(s): *Ann Travers, Simon Fraser University*
Chair: *Hélène Frohard-Dourlent, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:

1. **Advocating for Transgender Studies in Early Childhood Education**
Author(s): *Meredith Farley, Ryerson University*
Children, ages two to four, spend a significant amount of time in early childhood education settings. Statistics Canada estimates that at least half attend one of these settings at some point in their lives. Suffice it to say, children in Canada spend a substantial amount of time with early childhood educators. There is a growing visibility of transgender and gender nonconforming children, including adult memoirs which illustrate that individuals knew from an early age that their self-affirmed identity did not coalesce with their assigned sex. Here, one might see how vital it is for early childhood educators to gain a deeper awareness of how to create inclusive spaces and support for transgender and gender nonconforming children. Literature regarding gender transitions in the context of early childhood education is limited; therefore, this paper examines one elementary school's approach to a child's social transition to understand how early childhood educators might effectively support gender transitions. Rather than seeing deviations from hegemonic gender norms as disordered differences, it is time to view diverse gender expressions in the early years as healthy ways of being.

2. **Towards embracing gender diversity in schools: Tension between individual accommodation and cultural change**
Author(s): *Hélène Frohard-Dourlent, University of British Columbia*
As more people are becoming aware of the negative school experiences of trans students, more and more school districts in North America are working to implement best practices to support these students and create educational environments more inclusive of gender diversity. Yet we still know little about the experiences of educators who are doing the work of supporting trans students and of making their schools more inclusive. In this paper, I draw on 62 in-depth interviews that I conducted with educators (administrators, counsellors, classroom teachers and other school staff) in British Columbia who have worked directly with trans students. I argue that in situations where educators are supporting trans students, they are often encouraged to do so in ways that privilege accommodating individual students. This model, while often providing key support to trans students, also needs to be interrogated. The emphasis on accommodation sometimes circumscribes the response of school staff to the specifics of individual situations that arise, so that there is little discussion of broader systemic changes that are needed to transform schools from spaces where trans students struggle to be accommodated into spaces that embrace the reality of gender diversity. I highlight the limits of the accommodation model for non-binary students in particular, as these students can often less easily be fitted into the pre-existing cisnormative structures and practices of schools.

3. **Transgender children and the limits of rights**
Author(s): *Ann Travers, Simon Fraser University*
LGBT activism over the last decade in particular has produced changes in the North American legal and policy landscape for LGBT children and young people. Many school boards, for example, have passed anti-bullying and/or anti-homophobia policies that contest what has long been a normalized practice of targeting queer and binary gender nonconforming kids (as well as kids who are racialized, visibly

impoverished, in care, fat or marginalized according to other markers of difference) for harassment and abuse. The successful employment of human rights discourse has effectively changed policies in a handful of school districts that stipulate that binary-based transgender kids be treated according to their affirmed gender. In some provinces in Canada, including British Columbia and Newfoundland Labrador, for example, as a result of legal challenges people of all ages are now able to obtain government identification consistent with their an affirmed gender without the requirement of surgery. As of 2015, the California Student Success and Opportunity Act guarantees transgender students access to facilities and sports teams that correspond with their affirmed gender. But trans and queer scholars of colour and anti-racist, anti-poverty allies have challenged LGBT 'successes' in the West, resisting white, middle class reference points for such LGBT activism and queer and trans theorizing that fails to attend to issues beyond gender and sexuality. According to this logic, visible white and/or 'respectable' (middle-class consumers) LGBT subjects who conform to binary sex and gender norms have achieved rights and experience a measure of inclusion without unsettling the foundations of oppression in western contexts. In this paper I explore tensions relating to recognition/harm reduction for transgender children within National Security/white settler states.

VISUAL SOCIOLOGY: THEN, NOW AND THE NEXT 150 YEARS

Session Code: VIS4   Session Format: Regular session

This session features papers that explore the broad field of Visual Sociology, its history within Sociology, it's presence as a discipline and it's future. 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).

Organizer and Chair: *Gloria Johnston, University of New Brunswick*

Presentations:

1. **Tattoos as Memorialization: Making Grief Visible through Cross-collaboration and Interdisciplinary Research**
Author(s): *Deborah Davidson, York University; Susan Cadell, Renison University College, University of Waterloo*
Tattooing is, at its foundation, a social act conveying meaning through visual symbols. And yet, beyond the visual, tattoos also open dialogue, moving what may be thought of as private and personal embodied memories into a public sphere. Images, in storytelling (Grady 2006), have the capability to 'move us' and to induce the empathy (Lapenta, 2011; Weber 2008) sought by grieving individuals in a way words alone cannot convey. Grieving individuals use tattoos as a way to make their grief visible to others, to continue bonds, and to share their memories of deceased loved ones (Davidson & Duhig, 2016). As sociologist and social worker, working in collaboration with an interdisciplinary group of scholars and community groups, we describe and discuss our project to create an online community for persons to share their memorial tattoos as part of their grief journeys. Davidson, Deborah and Angelina Duhig. 2016. Visual Research Methods: Memorial Tattoos as Memory-Realization , in Deborah Davidson (ed.) The Tattoo Project: Commemorative Tattoos, Visual Culture, and the Digital Archive. Toronto: Canadian Scholars' Press. Grady, J. (2007). In C. Bryant & D. Peck (Eds.), Visual Sociology in 21st Century Sociology: A Reference Handbook (Vol. 2, pp. 63–70). California: Sage Publications Lt. Lapenta, F. (2011). Some Theoretical and Methodological Views on Photo-Elicitation. In E. Margolis & L. Pauwels (Eds.), The Sage Handbook of Visual Research Methods (pp. 201–213). London: Sage Publications Ltd. Weber, S. (2008). Using Visual Images in Research. In G. Knowles & A. L. Cole (Eds.), Handbook of the Arts in Qualitative Research: Perspectives, Methodologies, Examples, and Issues (pp. 1–18). London: Sage Press.

2. **Between Art and Ethnography: Visual Sociology and multi-sensory knowing**
Author(s): *Marnina Gonick, Mount St Vincent University*

May 29, 2017

In a "discipline mainly of words" (Mead, 1995: 79) how does the visual open other possibilities, questions and ways of knowing? In this presentation, I explore this question in relation to a video installation I co-created with a professional film maker/artist, entitled "Voices in Longitude and Latitude." We filmed 80 hours of documentary footage and ethnographic interviews with girls aged 13-23 from four communities across Canada – Inuit in Nunavut, Transgender in Halifax, Jewish in Toronto, and African Immigrants in Winnipeg. In recent literatures across a variety of academic disciplines the visual is being re-situated as an element of the multisensorialty of everyday contexts (Pink et al., 2010). In experimenting with the use of the visual, I explore the hybrid space between ethnography and art – a methodological space that suggests or invites routes through embodied multi-sensory ways of knowing. As Ella Shohat and Robert Stam suggest– 'the visual is one point of entry… into a mutli dimensional world of intertextual dialogism" (2002:22). Exploring both the overlapping and distinctness of using the visual combined with the vocality of voices, I am interested in the contexts in which images and narratives generate meanings as they are interwoven in the continuities of everyday movement and meaning making.

3. **"What's Happening to Hong Kong?": Exploring Dissemination and Dissent through a Participatory Digital Archive of Cellphilms**
Author(s): *Casey Burkholder, McGill University*
There is a critical need to study public archives of participant-produced visual research data as dissent is increasingly silenced in the US, Hong Kong, and elsewhere. This paper explores the case of a cellphilming (cellphone + filmmaking) project with eleven ethnic minority youth in Hong Kong—on their sense of belonging and civic engagement following the 2014 Umbrella Revolution. Reflexively revisiting a YouTube-based archive of these cellphilms exposes the challenges and opportunities to the development of a participatory process in digital archiving. I ask: - How have participants maintained and shared a YouTube-based participatory archive of their cellphilms? - How has participant engagement (and disengagement) with the archive shifted over time? The study was initially carried out in Hong Kong from January-June 2015. Data sources include semi-structured interviews and monitoring the ways that the YouTube-based archive has been maintained over twenty months as participants can edit, remove, add to, or share the cellphilm archive without the researcher's intervention. Preliminary results from the study show that participant and audience engagement in the cellphilm archive has decreased as time has progressed. This project has encouraged participant ownership of the dissemination process through the participatory approach to digital archiving, while acknowledging ethical concerns related to disseminating cellphilms that are critical of existing political and social structures.

4. **Charting trajectories with children and young people using mental maps**
Author(s): *Jeanette Cepin, OISE, University of Toronto*
Producing mental maps with children and youth of their experiences with sport based educational programming offers a different means to connect and discuss with young people about their trajectories. My research explores educational programs of choice and while the literature tends to position the choice of participating in these optional attendance programs with the parents/or guardians (and they are vitally important, especially in the initial decision to enrol) children and young people are also important through their daily participation. Visual sociology provides children and young people with an alternative form to express what they perceive is important, interesting, fun, worthwhile, special etc. about their involvement in sport based schooling. Visual sociology can help to open the space of dialogue between the researcher and participant as visual productions can allow for conversations to develop that steer away, or offer more of a possibility of diverging, from a solely researcher-led focus.

5. **The Methodological Warrants of GoPro Cameras: A Study of Walking Through Toronto Neighbourhoods**
Author(s): *Jooyoung Lee, University of Toronto; Fernando Calderon, University of Toronto; Olimpia Bidian, University of Toronto; Christopher Cooper, University of Toronto; Andrew Nevin, University of Toronto*
This paper explores the methodological warrants of using wearable video cameras for sociological research. We specifically employ the cameras for the purpose of extending current understandings of walking and moving within urban neighbourhood spaces. We capture "phenomenological walkability" with our POV video footage, showing experiences of walking and navigating space that are largely ignored by traditional walkability metrics. Using data collected with GoPro cameras while travelling in a "highly walkable" area of Toronto (based on Walk Score), we demonstrate that walking is an experience that is shaped by both

physical and social factors, rather than just dictated by proximity to various institutions. Preliminary results show that permanent and temporal features of the environment constrain or facilitate movement, while individuals also have to navigate other people, adapt to micro-interactions, and demonstrate aspects of social attention. Furthermore, we highlight the effectiveness of the wearable camera for capturing the enactment of pedestrian flow and norms that are impacted by crowd dynamics and the volatility of the physical environment. Finally, the strengths and limitations of the GoPro as a data collection tool are discussed in light of our findings.

A ROUNDTABLE IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION: EXAMINING THE BLACK BOX OF SCHOOLING

Session Code: EDU3   Session Format: Roundtable

This roundtable will be an opportunity to present research in progress on topics within the sociology of education. Projects in the beginning stages of formulation will also be accepted; quantitative or qualitative approaches are welcome. It is expected that presentations will draw from prevalent theoretical traditions in the sociology of education.

Organizer and Chair: *Rod Missaghian, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:

1. **Rethinking Student Success: A tripartite approach to university student success via students' own voices and backgrounds**
Author(s): *Cliff Davidson, Western University*
Current measures of undergraduate student success revolve around the concepts of persistence/attrition, high GPAs, and high levels of engagement. However, these measures, though they are easily operationalized, don't frequently tell the entire story of how students themselves define their success at university. Of course, a student must graduate to be successful, but beyond that, it seems that current measures are there as metrics to show how well the university is doing, rather than how well students are doing. Though this is good for university accountability, the problem still exists with student attrition, low GPAs (or minimal to graduate), and low engagement (or high with a severe detriment to GPA), all of which have been indicated as issues of concern. As such, many programs have been implemented in Ontario's universities with little to no success in addressing these concerns. We propose that there is a new way of looking at student success—one from the student's point of view—that will offer insight into possible reasons why these programs and initiatives are largely unsuccessful. We conceptualize that student success can be broken into its constituent parts—motivation, attitudes/expectations, and behaviours. With this conceptualization, it is suggested that student's success in each constituent part will contribute to their overall success based on the students' own terms.

2. **At Risk Youth: Educational Decision-Making and Transitions to Postsecondary**
Author(s): *Rod Missaghian, University of Waterloo*
Over the past twenty years in the United States and Canada, there has been a marked increase in the expectations of students from all backgrounds, regarding the importance of enrolling in post-secondary education. This pressure has manifested into movements, which in the US has been referred to as the "College for All" ethos, and in Canada "The revolution of educational expectations". While it is known that students from lower SES backgrounds enroll less in PSE, and once there, struggle more than their higher SES counterparts, less is known about how they make their academic and career choices, and the impact on educational outcomes. This research situates the choosing of post-secondary pathways for students from the inner-city, within an after-school enrichment program in three inner-city secondary schools. Drawing on longitudinal interviews with graduating students enrolled in the program, I hope to gain insight into the rationale behind their choice of post-secondary pathways, and how this takes shape within the context of the enrichment program. I also hope to understand more about their experiences adjusting to university and the 'alignment' between their expectations and lived realities.

May 29, 2017

3. Gamification: A Student's Eye View

Author(s): *Anastasia Kulpa, University of Alberta, MacEwan University*

This paper uses focus group data to discuss student experiences of the author's gamified classroom. Building on early research discussing the potential for gamification to provide opportunities to both account for multiple learning needs in the classroom and offer enhanced opportunities for student metacognition, this paper discusses how a small number of students perceive this structure for assessment. Rather than end of semester student evaluations, the focus here is on how students approached and came to understand the nature of assessment in a gamified course, including insight into how these students saw both themselves and other students in the classroom throughout the semester. Barriers students identify to embracing this approach to assessment in the classroom, as well as their impressions of students who are and are not suited to gamified classroom, are discussed.

4. Academic Engagement: Exploring Schooling and Educational Attainment Through the Experiences of Homeless Youth

Author(s): *Sabina Mirza, York University*

My presentation aims to understand how homelessness impacts a young person's academic engagement and school achievement. Education is a topic that remains at the core of many debates regarding young people, but youth who experience homelessness face social exclusion on numerous fronts. Many youth come to the streets having to forego education. A high percentage of young people who become homeless are dropouts and most of these young people have difficult experiences at school. It is unclear how schools and the education system in Canada – a key statutory institution in young people's lives – and the youth homelessness sector respond to the disengagement of homeless youth from school. In our common approaches to working with and supporting homeless youth, Canadian aid agencies provide emergency supports for young people such as shelter, food and in some cases, counselling and other forms of support. Some emergency services also work with young people to help them become independent, focusing on training them for the job market to earn an income. This paper will include the stories, perspectives and thoughts of young people themselves to understand how homelessness has impacted their educational experiences in order to explore how we might better support them in accessing and engaging in education. Understanding youth's experiences of being homeless, the educational challenges they face, and their academic needs and pursuits, is an incredibly important aspect of my research interests. In my presentation, I suggest that Canadian institutional responses and supports for young people who are homeless, need to be re-oriented to prioritize education as a central strategy to support homeless youth; this may allow them to remain in school, help them move forward with their lives, and prevent them from winding up on the streets.

5. Canada's bilingual dilemma: Unmasking the art of the illusion

Author(s): *Katherine MacCormac, Western University*

Studies examining official bilingualism and French as a second language (FSL) education in Canada (Mady, 2012; Cummins, 2014) reveal that there are inconsistencies between the ideal vision for official bilingualism,(i.e. two languages, one people) as outlined in Canada's language and education policies, and the reality of it within Canadian society (i.e. one people, many languages). What these studies have not examined is if the source of tension is actually found at the level of discourse. In this paper, I discuss the findings from the analysis I conducted on the discourses of official bilingualism and FSL education in Canada. The findings reveal that the discourses were primarily used to evoke a sense of national unity, however, there was a failure to account for the linguistically and culturally diverse nature of Canadian society. When looked at from an education standpoint, this omission has negative consequences for Canadian FSL students from non-official language groups whose unique linguistic and cultural capital remains underrepresented in Canada' s bilingual framework. Based on the findings, I argue that we need to re-evaluate how the discourses shaping Canada's language and education policies are constructed so that all Canadian students can equally participate in the culture of official bilingualism.

Session Code: AN1   Session Format: Regular Session

Discrete categories of animals are no longer absolute; boundaries are being blurred and moved. Are wild animals still vermin, or have the boundaries shifted to include pets, or environmental stewards? Are animals used for human sustenance and health advancement, or are they the focus of emancipatory efforts? How does this shift affect the human-animal relationship? What impact does the shift have on the place that we view each actor holding in society, and by extension, identity? This session explores how human conceptualizations of animals are shifting, and the contradictions that this shift may produce.

Organizer and Chair: *Rochelle Stevenson, University of Windsor*

Presentations:

1. **Conceptualizing Animals' Work and Work-Lives**
Author(s): *Kendra Coulter, Brock University*
Labour involving animals is diverse, uneven, and often contradictory. How animals are conceptualized – and treated – varies significantly depending on the sector, the human actors, the animal species, and the individual animals' particulars. Moreover, what constitutes work and who is considered a worker is increasingly being challenged, particularly through the enlistment of feminist political economy and gendered labour process theory (see, for example, Cochrane, 2016; Coulter, 2016a, 2016b). I highlight the complexities of nature-labour nexus (Coulter, 2014) and unpack enduring and shifting ideas about animals' work and work-lives, and animals' socially-constructed identities as workers. I also consider the prospects for both strengthening and creating more reciprocal and humane jobs rooted in interspecies solidarity. Cochrane, A. (2016). Labour rights for animals. In R. Garner & S. O'Sullivan (Eds.), The political turn in animal ethics (pp. 15-31). London : Rowman & Littlefield. Coulter, K. (2014). Herds and hierarchies: Class, nature, and the social construction of horses in equestrian culture. Society & Animals , 22 (2), 135-152. Coulter, K. (2016a). Animals, work, and the promise of interspecies solidarity . New York: Palgrave Macmillan. Coulter, K. (In Press, 2016b). Beyond human to humane: A multispecies analysis of care work, its repression, and its potential . Studies in Social Justice , 10(2).

2. **The Life of a Dairy Cow in Canada: An ecofeminist despeciesist critique of factory farming**
Author(s): *Paola Di Paolo, University of Athabasca*
This is a qualitative study of the daily treatment of dairy cattle in Canada. This paper draws on texts, government documents, scientific studies, books, websites, and personal observations. An ecofeminist despeciesist (a term coined by the author) approach is used to explore themes, assumptions, and paradigms regarding the dairy industry. This paper reveals that current farming practices are supported by a paradigmatic view such that we may question the ethics of using dairy cattle as they are currently used given recent scientifically based studies and day to day observations of animal behaviour made by those connected to the livestock industry. These findings would seem to suggest further areas of research such as exploring the ethics involved in the relationship between humans and non-human animals.

3. **Designer Fur: Lifestyle Fetishism, Consumer Cruelty and Companion Animals**
Author(s): *Stephen Muzzatti, Ryerson University; Kirsten Grieve,*
Long defined as property (livestock, game, test-subjects, working-animals, etc.) nonhuman animals have suffered considerably at the hands of humans. Poorly housed, fed improperly and cruelly slaughtered for food and clothing, hunted and killed for "sport", experimented on, conscripted into military and policing endeavours and otherwise forced into service, the commodification and victimisation of nonhuman animals to serve human needs and desires is not a new phenomenon. Once considered special – and in need of some protection (i.e., anti-cruelty laws), because they "belonged" to someone, domestic companion animals are increasingly victimised to serve the most trivial of humans' carnival desire in the tightly controlled yet highly unstable conditions of liquid modernity. Fully cognisant of the scope and gravity of nonhuman animal rights violations ranging from neglect and physical abuse through factory farming and consumer product testing that are facilitated and perpetrated by individuals, corporations and governments, our

research focuses on the routinised and mundane horrors that domestic companion animals face daily under late capitalism.

4. **The Animal-Industrial Complex & The Pedagogies of Resistance**
Author(s): *Ellyse Winter, OISE, University of Toronto*
Within the United States and Canada, the landscape of animal agriculture has changed drastically over the past century, and is now dominated by a largely corporate and industrialized model, otherwise referred to as the animal-industrial complex. Although this model has given the illusion of producing a large supply of inexpensive meat, eggs, and dairy products, it has done so at significant cost to the environment and to the well-being of both humans and animals (Rossi & Garner, 2014). In response to these adverse effects, several individuals and groups have developed pedagogical spaces, such as non-profit organizations, blogs, YouTube videos, workshops, pamphlets, protests, documentaries, photography, and zines. However, despite being progressive in drawing attention to the implications of the animal-industrial complex, the rhetoric and strategies used within some of these pedagogical spaces is problematic. More specifically, using the methodological field of critical discourse analysis, this research considers how the patriarchal, settler-colonial, capitalist, and neoliberal logic that produced and maintains the current model of animal agriculture in the United States and Canada is reproduced and/or challenged within the pedagogical spaces that aim to resist it. Moreover, this research considers strategies for undermining the animal-industrial complex in solidarity with other social justice struggles.

5. **Killing Companions: Emotion and Struggle Within the Contemporary Animal Shelter Field**
Author(s): *Sarah May Lindsay, McMaster University*
Through a synthesis of Pierre Bourdieu's work on fields and capital, Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory of the superego (both individual and collective), and Arlie Russell Hochschild's theory of internal, individual emotion work, emotion management, and transmutation, this paper focuses on shelters as fields and the complex emotional inter-/intraspecies labour within them. It is imperative that sociologists look deeper into these places, with the aim of illuminating the internal and external struggles in the shelter field; moral, psychological, and practical problems such as euthanasia, secondary traumatic stress disorder (STSD), and insufficient space and funding are frequently hidden from the public's view. This paper aims to join up theory while practically addressing the oft-ignored (or unidentified) social psychological complexity of the internal and external "shelterer", linking the morality and regulation of the superego, emotional struggle, and exchanges within the field, this laying the foundation for further analysis and more empirical study.

APPLIED SOCIOLOGY IN CANADA

Session Code: APS2A   Session Format: Regular Session

This session is a venue for applied sociology researchers across Canada to present their work. Papers which address a range of applied sociology approaches are invited including, but not limited to, program evaluation geared to making improvements in a social programs, measuring change in specific social indicators (e.g., fertility, poverty, educational attainment, racism), working with a community organization to establish an evidence-based programs for disadvantaged groups, or turning evidence into organizational and public policy.

Organizer and Chair: *Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada*

Presentations:

1. **Housing Hurdles: Identifying the gaps and solutions to accessing housing in the Halton Region**
Author(s): *Sara Cumming, Sheridan College; Michael McNamara, Sheridan College*
This research paper presents on a collaboration between academics and the Oakville Community Foundation examining the state of access to affordable housing in Ontario's wealthiest community. The findings from 6 focus groups with 50 Executive Directors and frontline workers indicated that the future of housing depends on collaboration and wrap around services.

2. **Does data matter? Exploring how nonprofits working with abuse victims in Edmonton use data to inform service delivery**
Author(s): *Solomiya Draga, University of Alberta*
In recent years, non-profit service organizations (NPSOs) in Canada have faced increasing pressure to demonstrate evidence-based practice through the use of quantitative data. However, current research is unclear as to whether NPSOs have the intellectual or financial resources to effectively utilize quantitative data. It is also unclear if NPSOs view the usage of such data as beneficial to supporting their chosen mandates. The aim of this project is to start filling in the gaps in this research by exploring how data is viewed, used and shared at NPSOs that support victims of abuse in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. I analyze four prominent NPSOs in Edmonton that work with victims of abuse. The following analysis is conducted: semi-structured qualitative interviews with staff, which are then coded, thematically analyzed, and compared across organizations. Furthermore, similar analytical and comparison techniques are applied to organizations' data collection and analysis tools. This allows further comparison of organizational resources, structure, and beliefs regarding the value of data. This project is designed as a starting point for further investigation into the barriers NPSOs face in utilizing data effectively, and the sentiments contained within them regarding quantitative data use.

3. **Connecting Youth in Custody with Mental Health Services**
Author(s): *Patricia Erickson, University of Toronto; Evelyn Vingilis, Western University; Hayley Hamilton, University of Toronto*
An innovative partnership between researchers at three Ontario institutions and the provincial ministry responsible for youth in the justice system produced new knowledge about the mental health and substance problems of high-risk youth and the ways to improve the linkage to needed services. The sample of youth 16+ was recruited from all 20 of the detention and custody facilities in Ontario. divided into intervention and comparison arms, in order to assess the utility of a new screening tool. This paper presents the initial findings and emphasizes the importance of collaborative efforts between academics and practicioners in order to impact actual practice and improve outcomes for this vulnerable population.

4. **Toronto Neighbourhood Officer Program Evaluation**
Authors: Dr. Jeanine Webber, Dr Doug Thomson, Prof Mike Gamble, Prof Sam Brown . SSCS Humber College, Toronto
In 2013 the Toronto Police Service initiated a policing program in high risk communities in the city. The Neighborhood Officers were tasked to "being proactive in community relations, crime prevention, education, mobilization, and communications initiatives, and acting as a resource to the police and the community" (Toronto Police Service, 2017). This paper provides an overview a multi-year research study conducted by faculty and students of Humber College of the attitudes of Toronto residents of their Neighborhood Officers and their impact in the community. 4500 surveys of Toronto residents were collected, focus groups of residents and the Neighborhood Officers were also conducted. The impact upon the community in terms of trust and crime reduction was analysed, as well as an insight into the officer's opinion of their own work.

CAN MEN CHANGE? EVOLVING THEORY AND PRACTICE IN FEMINIST WORK WITH MEN WHO HAVE USED VIOLENCE IN THEIR HETEROSEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS

Session Code: FEM8   Session Format: Regular Session

In initiating a new wave of work to address wife abuse in the 1960s and 1970s, feminists engaged complex articulations of patriarchy as well as broad readings of other social and cultural factors. Even so, discursive understandings of the male perpetrator as one who is monstrous and whose violence only escalates became foundational in feminist and public understandings of this social problem. This session brings together researchers and practitioners who explore the position that some men who have used violence can reduce or end that use, offering a provocative look at new possibilities in feminist theory and practice with men.

May 29, 2017

Organizer(s): *Deborah Conners, University of Ottawa*
Chair: *Kevin Partridge, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. **"Often, their lives have been hell too": The impact of theories of racialization, colonization and trauma on feminist characterizations of male perpetrators of heterosexual domestic violence**
Author(s): *Deborah Conners, University of Ottawa*
Feminist understandings of domestic violence, while primarily focused on gender, have included recognition of the context of societal and/or familial abuse that male perpetrators may have experienced. To what degree factors other than gender hold sway has been an ongoing debate, with some scholars claiming, for example, that racialization and colonialism are factors of equal weight to gender in understanding male use of violence against their intimate partner and others seeing gender as foundational. Theories of adult brain plasticity and related therapeutic practices to support the healing of trauma generate a further dynamic tension in how men who have been abusive are conceptualized within feminist work on this issue. This paper reports on research which mapped ongoing transformations in feminist conceptualizations of male perpetrators. I specifically explored issues emerging as feminists grapple with complexities related to the intertwining of perpetration and victimization among male perpetrators of intimate partner violence.

2. **Working with Mandatory and Negotiable Aspects of Personal Codes: Implications of the Narratives of Rural Men for Social Work Practice**
Author(s): *Gary Glover; Lanark, Leeds and Grenville Addictions and Mental Health*
As we witness the frightening emotional and irrational politics of fascist appeal to perceived marginalization this research may provide some ideas of how to engage men as allies, rather than as the pathological problem. It was the academic result of my personal inquiry into how to address partner and child abuse, drug use, and suicides in my rural community. Using Germain & Gitterman's life model of ecological theory to look at person/environment fit and coping and relying heavily on Judith Butler's notion of the performative enforced by social discourse I asked rural and small town men in Eastern Ontario what has changed in their lifetime and how they have coped with these changes. The primary finding was that the participants negotiated their failure to meet social performatives by establishing and adhering to a personal performative that creates connection to personal values, intimacy with significant others and sense of place in community. This strengths-based approach facilitates positive client change in my counseling practice.

3. **'The Love of A Good Woman' and its Power to Rehabilitate an Abuser within Hetero-Romance Narratives**
Author(s): *Ummni Khan; Carleton University*
A common romantic trope features a woman's love transforming an abusive man into a heroic protector. From Beauty and the Beast to Fifty Shades of Grey, this ideological belief persists. Feminist cultural critics have decried such stories, arguing that they condition women to romanticize the "tortured" abuser, and indoctrinate them into remaining with a real life abuser in the misguided belief that he will change. But is this belief so misguided? In this presentation, I will offer a reparative reading of such narratives, considering what insights they might offer to real-life non-carceral attempts to engage with men who have abused. I will also compare such narratives with anti-violence initiatives, evaluating the overlapping agenda to improve and recuperate masculinity.

4. **Grappling with Findings of Change and Persistence of Violence in Longitudinal and Intervention Research**
Author(s): *Katreena Scott; University of Toronto,*
Although a small proportion of men maintain and intensify their use of violence over time, the trajectory for most is one of decrease and even desistance. Results from a number of studies will be presented demonstrating these different trajectories and highlighting the potential impact of intervention. We will then grapple with the challenges of shifting societal responses away from those that pit punitive containment against treatment as end-points of social intervention to those requiring simultaneous engagement of both perspectives. The implementation of a model prioritizing both accountability and

potential for change within child protection services with fathers who have been abusive in their families will be presented with discussion on possible applications to services focused specially on men who have used violence in their heterosexual relationships.

DISABILITIES, PLEASURES, AND SEXUALITIES: CHALLENGING PERCEPTIONS, IGNITING DESIRES

Session Code: SDS1   Session Format: Regular Session

This session aims to contribute to current sociological discussions on the sexual rights and experiences of disabled people by challenging persistent misconceptions. We feature papers that address the actual sexual and romantic lived experiences of disabled people, and interrogate the structural inequalities that shape those experiences. We are particularly interested in discussing research that makes space for disabled people's perspectives on sexualities, pleasures and desires, and challenge, subvert, and celebrate sex, sexuality, and romance. This session is co-sponsored with the Canadian Disabilities Studies Association.

Organizer(s): *Catherine Duchastel de Montrouge, York University; Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University; Angela Stanley, York University*
Chair: *Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University*

Presenters:

1. **The Romantic and Sexual Experiences of People with Intellectual Disabilities in Ontario, Canada**
Author(s): *Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University*
The intersection of disabilities and sexualities remains a taboo topic in our society (Esmail et al. 2009; Shakespeare 2014). The purpose of my research is to better understand the sexual and intimate lives of adults with intellectual disabilities by putting into conversation theories from both the sociology of sexualities and the field of critical disability studies. Drawing on in-depth interviews with adults with intellectual disabilities in Southern Ontario, this paper uses the sexual fields framework (Green 2014; Martin and George 2006) to explore the consequences of sexual stratification on the sexual and intimate experiences of people with intellectual disabilities. The presentation will share preliminary findings that shed light on instances of agency or disempowerment experienced by adults with intellectual disabilities, including their complex strategies to remain sexual.

2. **A Seat at the Table: Disability and the right to be sexual**
Author(s): *Angela Stanley, York University*
There has been a lot of work done in the field of sexuality studies about the pressures and sites of struggle which challenge the hegemonic understanding of who can be sexual. However, within this model there is a decided lack of engagement with disability. This paper seeks to highlight these gaps and serve as a means to start bridging them. This discussion will focus on the ways that disability studies and the lives of disabled people can enrich the field of sexuality studies. In particular, focusing on issues of accessability more broadly will make for a more nuaced discussion of who gets to be sexual and whose experiences of sexuality are erased.

3. **My Queer self: psycholagny, disability and kink**
Author(s): *Emma Preston-Dunlop, Support Worker and Trainer*
I view myself as being fortunate to be disabled, kinky AND Queer. Queers talk about sex. We have to; we navigate bodies that are on journeys, have scars, invent language that fits. Kinksters talk about sex. We negotiate consent, desires, dynamics, mental and physical boundaries, mutual possibilities. As a disabled person who intersects these communities I feel that this ability to talk means there is less stigma attached to my disabilities. Psycholagny – the ability to orgasm via mental stimulation alone - is a strong component of my sexual self, as is displacing sensation to alternate body parts. I've realised that this means that there are conversations I could be having with other disabled people, regardless of their gender or orientation, around displaced sensation, desire, their use of their brains to achieve sexual expression and how to talk about this type of eroticism.

May 29, 2017

4. **Theological Ethics, Sex, and "Ordinary" Aesthetics**
Author(s): *Leonard Curry, Vanderbilt University*
In her 1994 text, The Disabled God, Nancy Eiesland argued for a different relation of persons with disabilities to the Christian tradition. Buoyed by the success of the disability rights movement and the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, Eiesland took on the longstanding structures of oppression co-creating a culture of misery for persons with disabilities in the church. Eiesland claimed that American churches, like the culture, had been abusive, limiting, and malignant in the lives of persons with disabilities. At best, she posits, the church's history can be said to be ambivalent. I argue that it is Eiesland's insistence on ordinariness that inhibits a fuller discussion of sexuality in relation to disability within this otherwise groundbreaking theology. While allowing for political and social participation, traffic in ordinariness funds the displacement of the personal lives of persons with disabilities. Physical and relational intimacy, human companionship and sexuality are rendered invisible. Instead, political viability takes place. Moreover, this insistence on normativity is short sighted and based on a politicized conception of inclusion that excludes, directing our sightlines over some facets of the complex and messy narratives of persons with disabilities. Having access to intimacy, the erotic, human relationships, or to one's own body is persistently under attack for persons with disabilities. This paper maintains that we must attend to sexuality to avoid advocating for a world of simulacra and representations. By exploring the complicated terrain of sexuality and disability—thus complicating Eiesland's theological sightlines—we may have an encounter with the God that undoes each of us with the possibility of making us, ethics, and theology anew.

DISRUPTIVE POSSIBILITIES: CRITICAL SOCIOLOGIES OF FOOD, NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Session Code: CAD2   Session Format: Roundtable

Critical Dietetics, a social health movement informed by critical social theory, represents an interdisciplinary group of scholars, practitioners, and students who have taken up critical inquiry of the nutrition profession on the basis of intersecting subject positions such as gender, ethnicity, class, ability, and size. While recognizing the multiple meanings of food and its power to nourish and heal, Critical Dietetics acknowledges that food is more than the mere sum of its constituent nutrients. Critical Dietetics recognizes that human bodies in health and illness are complex and contextual. Moreover, Critical Dietetics recognizes that the knowledge that enables us to understand health is socially, culturally, historically, and environmentally constituted. Since 2009, Critical Dietetics has held annual meetings and published peer-reviewed research in an open-access journal in efforts to broaden scholarly discourse related to food, work, gender, and health. Most recently a chapter dedicated to Critical Dietetics was published in the 2nd Edition of Critical Perspectives in Food Studies (Koc, Sumner, and Winson, 2017). In this chapter, the authors (Gingras, Asada, Brady and Aphramor, 2017) outlined the gendered aspects of nutrition and food work, along with the relationships between the challenges elicited when a positivist approach to food and nutrition intersects with indigenous rights, climate change, food insecurity, and sizeism. This is an interdisciplinary session with the Canadian Food Studies Association. Gingras, J., Asada, Y., Brady, J., & Aphramor, L. (2017). Critical dietetics: Challenging the profession from within. In M. Koc, J. Sumner, & A. Winson (Eds.), Critical perspectives in food studies. (2nd ed.) (pp. 95-107). Don Mills, Ontario: Oxford University Press. Koc, M., Sumner, J., & Winson, A. (2017). Critical perspectives in food studies (2nd ed.). Don Mills, Ontario: Oxford University Press.

Organizer(s): *Jacqui Gingras, Ryerson University*
Chair: *Barbara Parker, Lakehead University*

Presentations:

1. **Cultivating Kindness: Growing the Dietetics Curriculum**
Author(s): *Charna Gord, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto; Emily Tam, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto*
In their undergraduate education, dietetic students develop robust foundational nutritional knowledge which is strengthened through their internship. Yet, student stories from their clinical field experiences

suggest that there is a gap in their preparation for work alongside preceptors, and for communication with patients and their families. This gap can feed anxiety that can inhibit learning, as can trying to fit into the conflicted spaces of professional socialization without opportunities for dialogue. If one recognizes that graduating students are equipped to practice at entry level, and that each of us brings our own values and culture into our practice, how can educators and preceptors guide students as they mature as critical thinkers, and become caring and reflective practitioners? The presenters are interested in cultivating learning spaces in which qualities like empathy and compassion are understood to be as fundamental to competent, safe and ethical practice as is technical proficiency. Our roundtable objective is to open a dialogue between students, practitioners and educators. Our perspectives are shaped by our shared affiliation with a combined masters-practicum dietetics program situated in the Clinical Public Health division, and our different positions at opposite ends of the career continuum.

2. **Fat Bodies and Bias in Food Studies: Critical Perspectives on Food System Change**
Author(s): *Jacqui Gingras, Ryerson University; Jennifer Brady, Mount Saint Vincent University*
Fat bias is defined as the negative weight-related attitudes, beliefs, and judgments toward individuals who are fat. These attitudes are often manifested by false and negative stereotypes which cast fat individuals as being unattractive, incompetent, unknowledgeable, unconcerned about their health, lazy, unmotivated, non-compliant, and sloppy. Fat bias can lead to fat discrimination, which is the unequal, or unfair treatment of people because of their weight. Fat bias is pervasive in health care, employment, and educational settings. The consequences of fat bias include impaired physical health, increased psychological distress, and diminished social support. One of the reasons that fat bias exists is the belief that an "obesity epidemic" is real, that fat people should lose weight to become healthier, and that weight conformity will save Canadians' already stretched health care dollars. Additionally, we have noted that among food studies scholarship, the "obesity epidemic" is seen as a "natural" manifestation of a highly problematic, undemocratic food system. The phenomena of "feast and famine" (i.e. the co-existence of food insecurity/hunger and the "obesity epidemic") are often contrasted to highlight the perversity of the global agri-food system and to incentivize change among individuals, communities, and policy-makers. Drawing from social theory on stigma, fundamental cause, and moral panic, as well as numerous examples from food studies scholarship, we offer a critical view of the relationships between fat bodies, fat bias and food studies. We aim to politicize this issue in order for efforts to change our food system to continue, but not on the back of a faulty argument that reinforces fat bias, promotes individual responsibility instead of collective social change, and obscures many of the reasons that our food system that is failing Canadians.

3. **The fat body: Is a cure necessary?**
Author(s): *Kelsey Ioannoni, York University*
Many researchers have criticized the 'success' of dieting in producing weight loss (see Campos 2004; LeBesco 2004; Oliver 2005; Gailey 2014; and Lyons 2009), yet the necessity of dieting as a form of good health practice is still a popular prescription given by doctors to their fat patients. The medical field's obsession with the 'obesity epidemic' reinforces one of the most powerful discourses that influence the way in which health and bodies are conceptualized (Wright 2009). As a young person, the pathologization of fatness was the primary way I came to understand my body and myself. My body was a warzone of contestation and failure, a site that needed to be 'cured' of my fatness problem. The consistent prescription of weight loss by doctors fostered a contentious relationship between my self, my body, and food. The fight to 'cure' my fat body was one I could never win. This paper explores the pathologization of weight in relation to understandings of 'good health', while examining the role of doctors and medical professionals in fostering a panic around the 'obesity epidemic'. Additionally, I discuss of the use of auto/biographical methods in doing fat studies research. I conclude by addressing some of the challenges of doing research in fat studies, while discussing directions for future research around health care and fatness that I intend to carry out.

4. **Soy and the politics of queering food**
Author(s): *Alissa Overend, MacEwan University*
While there is growing acknowledgment that food is a key ingredient in the gendered, gendering, sexed and sexualized relations that make up contemporary culture, the question of how to queer food remains (importantly) much more entangled. Though many food products and practices may attempt to queer food, it is typically veganism and vegetarianism at the forefront of these debates. If meat is emblematic of

masculinist, straight, middle-class, colonial culture—a culture that in bell hook's terms "eats the other" (1992, p. 21), then veganism and vegetarianism (at least to some degree) become queering strategies. On the one hand, I am sympathetic to and supportive of these pursuits, but on the other hand, I find myself skeptical of the rigid, binaristic framing of "ethical" and "non-ethical" eating that so commonly pervades vegan and vegetarian discourse. The regulation and maintenance of such a binary framing to me is anything but queer, and dangerously resurrects the many pitfalls of identity politics that overstate the differences between meat-eating and vegan subjectivities in advanced capitalist food systems. I analyze the case of soy to shift the dominant, often-singular "good/bad" food binary. A major player in the agro-industrial food exchange; a widespread meat-alternative; and a food item that vacillates symbolically between a deep ethnocentric suspicion of the "other" and a trite neoliberal healthist food cure, soy is productive for opening up dominant, singular stories about vegan and vegetarian food politics.

DURKHEIMIAN ANALYSES OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL LIFE

Session Code: CND3   Session Format: Regular Session

This session will highlight applications of Durkheimian theory to research and/or critical analysis of any aspect of contemporary social, political, cultural or economic life. For the purposes of this session, Durkheimian theory may be interpreted broadly to include neo-Durkheimian and/or other historical or contemporary uses of the work of Durkheim, his colleagues, students and intellectual heirs.

Organizer and Chair: *William Ramp, University Of Lethbridge*

Presentations:

1. From Essentially Conservative to Essentially Nuanced: The Complexities of Conservative Evangelicalism in Canada
Author(s): *Robin Willey, University of Alberta*
Significant analyses exist on conservative Evangelicalism in Canada, such as journalist Marci McDonald's "The Armageddon Factor," and most descriptions of the community involves some mention of orthodoxy, orthopraxy, tradition, fundamentalism, and/or conservatism. In other words, while my multi-sited ethnographic project focused on progressive varieties of Evangelicalism, I would be amiss not to speak to the more orthodox conservative voices that had a persistent presence in my fieldnotes and interviews. Nonetheless, these voices varied greatly. Some reflected classic conservative perspectives, including the inerrancy of text, sexual immorality, the importance of family, and an emphasis on evangelism and missiology. Other voices resembled the theo-conservative voices of Evangelical activists Faytene (Kryskow) Grasseschi and Charles McVety, characterized by anti-intellectualism and Christian involvement in government. Finally, some conservative Evangelicals were more inquisitive and open to nuance in their views, which resembled some of the foundational elements of Postconservatism—a variety of progressive and emergent Evangelicalism purported by the prominent figures such as author Brian McLaren and former pastor and author Rob Bell. Therefore, while conservatives are a predominant voice within the Evangelical community that researchers must take note, they almost as varied and nuanced as their postconservative cousins.

2. Suicidality in British Columbia and Saskatchewan: A Durkheimian Analysis
Author(s): *Reza Nakhaie, University of Windsor; Ronjon Paul Datta, University of Windsor*
By productively revisiting Durkheimian sociology and its approach to analyzing social pathology and suicide, this paper investigates, via the quantitative analysis of individual-level data, how measures of people's perceptions of social integration (and to a lesser extent, regulation) affect suicidality rates in British Columbia and Saskatchewan. In doing so, we examine and reconceptualize key elements of Durkheim's sociology in general and his problematic of suicide in particular. Additionally, we evaluate the potentials and limitations of pertinent previous studies on the sociology of suicide that draw on Durkheim's work. On the basis of this review, we operationalize perceptions of both the more objective aspects of social life (structural-institutional) and more subjective dimensions of social life (relational-interactive) on

suicidal ideation, accounting for differences in status, socio-economic resources, levels of life stress, and work stress. Perceptions of social support, understood as a measure of integration, are shown to be especially important in mitigating against suicidality. Our findings are supportive of Durkheim's approach to understanding social pathology and its adverse effects on individuals.

3. **Socisexual Suicide: A Durkheimian reading of HIV bug chasing and becoming Poz**
Author(s): *Michael Gray, Algoma University*
At a variety of Online sites, self-identified Bug chasers, Gift Givers and Pozzers discuss purposely becoming HIV+. In this presentation, I reinterpret previously analyzed data (Graydon 2007), along with new material drawn from newsgroups, public web sites, blogs and Tumblr pages, by applying Durkheim's analysis of suicide. Here I interpret Online messages as forms of metaphorical, ritualized, suicide. Using Durkheim, I describe expressions of desiring to become positive as revealing the absence of social integration (Egoistic Suicide); experiencing an oppressive level of social regulation (Fatalistic Suicide); and as a sacrifice (Altruistic Suicide) made to join the Poz Brotherhood. Here I note a shift away from earlier (2007) Online presentations of becoming HIV+ as representing physical damage to now representing taking up a new identity, namely becoming Poz. Primarily, I consider how by using Durkheim's typology of suicide, we can see Online messages as expressions of social isolation and disconnection. Yet speaking of gift-giving, bug-chasing, pozzing, etc. can act as a ritual, drawing like-minded people together to end isolation and disconnection.

4. **The Durkheimian Addiction Therapist: Integrating structure and agency to understand social media addiction**
Author(s): *Steve Rose, Eastern Michigan University*
Durkheim's sociological construct of egoism has been widely used in the field to demonstrate how socially disintegrated social contexts produce negative individual outcomes, particularly suicide. This focus on macro structural social forces has often sidelined an analysis of individual agency. Remaining skeptical of psychological explanations, sociological research has missed out on opportunities to learn from and contribute to the field of psychology. This paper presents an integrated social psychological model of structure and agency based on Durkheim's sociological concept of egoism and the psychological concept of motivation in self-determination theory. This model is then applied to better understand the causes of social media addiction. This work builds on Durkheim's theoretical constructs, integrating them with contemporary psychological research on the causes of addiction and the motivational processes involved in addiction treatment.

GENDER, LAW AND VIOLENCE II: ROUNDTABLE

Session Code: CRM5B   Session Format: Roundtable

This session explores the role of the law and legal processes in managing, naturalizing and dismantling gendered systems of marginalization. How may the law and legal processes conceptualize violence and crime in ways that largely erase the conditions of its production? How do legal definitions of crime and violence enable the continuation of state violence and the (re)production of structural inequalities? How may legal processes be utilized to facilitate the elimination of gendered and sexualized violence? Topics include hate crimes, violence within the legal profession, racialized and colonial gendered violence, and structural violence targeting Indigenous peoples.

Organizer(s): *Ellen Faulkner, Vancouver Island University; Hijin Park, Brock* University

Presentations:

1. **Faculty Perspectives on Sexual Violence Policies: Activism and Complicity**
Author(s): *Margot Francis, Brock University*
On March 8, 2016 the Ontario Liberal Government passed Bill 132, the Sexual Violence and Harassment Action Plan Act which requires that all universities and colleges across the province develop a sexual

violence policy by January 1, 2017. In the wake of these developments, Farrah Khan (2016) has noted this is clearly a 'feminist moment' when activist faculty, staff and students have an opportunity to press for a fuller discussion of gendered violence, and lobby for survivor-centered policies, pro-active education, and trauma-informed services. Indeed, many of us are working to carve out space for de-colonial and intersectional approaches to these same projects, and to explore how the settler objective of native disappearance is foundational to the emergence of 'rape culture' (Hunt, 2016). The purpose of this paper is to highlight the fissures, problems and questions that are emerging in this 'feminist moment' of policy development. Drawing on policy development by faculty in several southern Ontario universities, I will explore questions such as: how might faculty lobby for accountability in our unions and faculty associations, which mobilize the language of academic freedom in order to question and/or oppose policies on sexual violence? How and why is the research of feminist scholars suddenly demanded, and then discarded in policy development? How might faculty challenge liberal definitions of consent (for example, in bystander education programs) which work to invisibilize hetero-patriarchy, gendered racism and ideas about competitiveness and productivity which determine whose bodies are considered worthy of protection? Finally, how might we apply an anti-racist, de-colonial lens to understanding gendered violence within the context of universities?

2. **The Criminal Justice System on Trial: Shaming, Outrage and Gendered Tensions in Public Responses to the Jian Ghomeshi Verdict**
Author(s): *Ryan Coulling, Carleton University; Matthew Johnston, Carleton University*
Drawing on an affective framework, this qualitative content analysis of the immediate public responses on Twitter in the hours following Jian Ghomeshi's not guilty verdict (n=3943 tweets) reveals two key discourses of public opinion. Twitter users depicted the criminal justice system (CJS) as having worked and/or failed, and these intensifying divisions were highly gendered. Members of the public pitted notions of the "rational male" against the "emotional female", and these debates heavily supported or opposed a patriarchal legal rationality. This study sheds light on the ways in which adversarial justice systems reproduce adversarial discourses on crime, and overlook the problems entangled in misleading applications of rationality to sexual consent. The wide circulation of blame to all parties involved in this case leads us to the conclusion that the CJS, in its current punitive form, does not instil a sense of confidence in the public. With a shifted focus on the healing and dignity of everyone involved in sexual assault cases, we recommend Restorative and Transformative approaches to justice as alternative measures to respond to sexual assault.

3. **Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in the Legal Profession: A national study**
Author(s): *Ellen Faulkner, Vancouver Island University; Kuukuwa Andam, Queen's University*
In recent years, much has been written on gender identity, sexual orientation and the law. The struggle for sexual minority rights has not only taken place through street protests but in courtrooms across Canada as well. Landmark cases, which have been decided on diverse issues, ranging from marriage to the interpretation of Charter rights, have helped to cement the rights of queer people. Legal professionals are key players in such cases and yet they are hardly the focus of any discussion on sexual minority rights. The result of this is that there is little information on how queer identified lawyers experience the legal profession. Have their professional journeys been shaped by their sexual orientation or gender identity? Do queer people who work in the legal profession encounter discrimination in their training and practice? Does intersectionality present additional challenges for racialized, female and/or disabled lawyers? This paper will discuss these issues using findings from a recent SSHRC funded national study that was conducted on sexual orientation, gender identity and the legal profession.

4. **Gender, Violence and the Law in Residential Schools**
Author(s): *Katherine Morton, Memorial University*
A great deal of focus has been placed on witnessing and illuminating the genocidal violence that took place within residential schools in Canada. Following the truth and reconciliation commission and the publication of the enormous report, detailing the accounts and experiences of Indigenous survivors of this destructive program, the focus has shifted towards supporting survivors and the idea of reconciliation. One area that remains underresearched in regards to residential school experiences in Canada is that of gender. In the assimilation efforts housed within these schools, gender was paramount. Constructing settler-colonial norms of gender identity, relations and behaviour were projects on within the schools, with gendered

segregation, discipline of bodies and appearance and a heavy focus on producing the colonial archetypes for masculine and feminine traits. Building on Razack's work on race, gender and space, this work continues to seek to understand how race and gender interlock in how colonial power is exercised. This research, utilizing historical sociology and archival research, recovers how gender was disciplined, constructed and deployed within these hostile spaces. This research seeks to explore how gender, violence, the law, and Indigenous identity intersect within the spaces of residential schools.

5. **The law and the medicalization of 'mothers who kill their children'**
Author(s): *Hijin Park, Brock* University
Drawing on the case of Rie Fujii (2002) -- a Japanese national who plead guilty in a Calgary court to causing the death of her two infant children -- this paper examines how legal and psychiatric constructs of personality disorder and depression mask and/or minimize the structural violence that may shape the violence of racialized women in Canada. Examining the case of Rie Fujii may be especially fruitful since legal processes involving homicide and/or constructions of motherhood are said to be particularly illuminating in revealing the discourses that govern populations. I argue that degendered and deracialized understandings of mental disorder and violence obscure how neoliberalism and white settler nationalism informs Fujii's victimization, as well as her criminalization.

NARRATIVE UNDERSTANDINGS OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY: BRINGING PARTICIPANTS' EXPERIENCES AND KNOWLEDGE TO THE CENTRE

Session Code: VIS2   Session Format: Roundtable

Narrative for this session has an inclusive and fluid definition. Participants may use, for example, arts-based, ethnography, narrative, mixed methods, or narrative inquiry methods to explore sociological issues. Research outcomes may be as wide ranging as: narrative accounts, creative non-fiction, bricolage, metaphor, plays, quilting, and poetry. At this session, researchers, at any stage of their career, will share how their research method/s and dissemination strategies have the potential to open up spaces for alternate conversations regarding their sociological or interdisciplinary research area. This is a safe space to share research, research challenges, and findings as well as to receive support from fellow attendees. Our presentations and discussions will focus on how we bring research participants' voices to the centre and make their experiences and knowledges visible.

Organizer: *Elaine Laberge, University of Alberta*
Chair: *Aleena Amjad Hafeez, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

1. **From 'subjugated knowledge' to parrhesian 'truth-teller' Pete Youschuk's legacy for standpoint theorizing**
Author(s): *Nob Doran, University of New Brunswick*
This paper (chapter one from a forthcoming monograph) constitutes an attempt at advancing social science research beyond Dorothy Smith's 'standpoint sociology'. And it seeks to accomplish this task by beginning (i) from an experiential standpoint which prioritises 'class embodiment, rather than `gendered embodiment' and (ii) which simultaneously recognises that almost all forms of "Marxism" do not have the emancipatory potential for working class students, which they had had for the feminist scholars of Smith's generation. Consequently, this paper shows the promise of the alternative paradigm provided by Foucault; at both macro- and micro- levels; that of 'governmentality' and, more importantly, of 'parrhesia ' . And whereas the Foucauldian-inspired 'governmentality' research often suffered from a lack of attention to questions of 'resistance' and to 'agency', this paper draws its strength from Foucault's final writings on parrhesia in Antiquity, where he examines the everyday practices which convert the self into a truth-teller (doran 2015). My specific contribution is to argue that there is such a thing as the modern parrhesian speaker; the person who speaks an embodied truth to power/knowledge; but who is always in a subordinate position; one of social inequality. Moreover, this Foucauldian notion of parrhesia has enabled

me to resolve a paradox I have had since my graduate days. Then, I attempted to document the 'primary narrative' of a disabled miner, Pete Youschuk, as simply an example of a Foucauldian subjugated knowledge. Today, I can make a much stronger case for Pete's narrative. Now I recognise his voice as exemplifying 'parrhesian speech'; him talking back to power/knowledge. Thus, my paper attempts to not just bring Pete's words in from the margin to the centre, but to make a much stronger case; for Pete himself, as a standpoint 'theorist (albeit 'from below').

2. **Toronto Motels as Field Site: An Ethnographic Narrative Exploration**
Author(s): *Melinda Vandenbeld Giles, University of Toronto*
I have been working with mothers experiencing homelessness in Toronto since the summer of 2010. I have been listening to the stories of women living in shelters, motels, and detox centres, and the stories of women who work as addictions counselors, social workers, nurses, shelter managers and faith group volunteers. In an effort to understand the complex and multifaceted "homelessness industry" through statistics, policy reports and funding-driven pilot programs, at the end of the day it is the stories and the voices of the women experiencing homelessness that resonate the most. Ethnography has always been about the capacity of storytelling to convey anthropological insights. However, how can the power of storytelling and the affect produced within the creative energy of these stories be further utilized towards social action? What are the possibilities of using narrative and evocative ethnography as a means toward social and policy change? What are the limits and potential ethical concerns? How can we foreground the stories of the women experiencing homelessness without exoticizing their experiences? What does it mean to do feminist participatory action research and what does it mean to be an activist anthropologist? By sharing some of my field notes and transcripts, these are a few of the questions I would like to explore at the roundtable, with the hope of creating dialogue regarding possibilities and limitations when doing participatory research and utilizing narrative constructs for dissemination.

3. **Ethical Traces: practical and ethical implications of video in social research**
Author(s): *Eric Weissman, Independent Scholar*
This short film (10 minutes) and paper explore the use of handheld HD video in ethnographic fieldwork. The short film Ethical traces (2012/2014) is a videographic experiment in which the ethnographer and a key participant in his 12-year long Doctoral fieldwork, review prior and successive versions of the film about this man, the homeless camps he lived in and the housing he has found. In the process of viewing each prior version and constructing newer versions, the man is able to author revisions of his story and to understand himself better. We as viewers are privileged to understand how memory, visual impressions, and visual representations interact to produce avowals of self, dignity and purpose. Beyond this, the work addresses some of the central ethical concerns of ethnographic representation in general and anthropology more specifically, those being; Fabian's problem with coevalness; the social construction of the ethnographic present; giving voice to informants, and perhaps, most importantly, utilizing the self as an ethnographic resource. This is no mean task and this paper seeks only to introduce the notion of a "reflexive time-space" found in source video that can be utilized to address some of these concerns in sociological research where lived experience matters.

REMEMBERING OUR PAST, RETHINKING THE NEXT 150 YEARS AND BEYOND

Session Code: IND11   Session Format: Panel

This panel examines three themes (urban education, First Nations, Métis, and Inuit youth, and the Truth & Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action) and examines how researchers in the social science, humanities, and education are working to understand the relationship among the themes. The panel emerges from careful consideration of the Congress theme, The Next 150, On Indigenous Lands, situating this panel and Congress itself at a historical moment in which we must reflect on the impact of four hundred years of colonization before we can collaboratively engage in creating a more just and equitable future for Canada's Indigenous peoples. Congress 2017's location in downtown Toronto led to the selection of urban education for Indigenous youth as one of the themes, tying it to the TRC Calls to Action.

This session is co-sponsored by the following associations; ACDE/ACDE, CSSE/SCÉÉ, CASWE/ACFTS, CSA/SCS, and CHA/SHC.

Financial support for this session was provided by the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences.

Moderator: Frank Deer, University of Manitoba

Panel:
- Kevin Lamoureux, University of Winnipeg
- Lee Maracle, University of Toronto
- Pamela Palmater, Ryerson University

RETHINKING IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENT: WOMEN, YOUTH AND SENIORS I

Session Code: MIG5A   Session Format: Regular Session

Papers in this session address settlement challenges facing immigrant women, youth and seniors. Immigrant women face lack of access to child care, unfulfilled needs for settlement services, domestic violence, and labour market discrimination. Immigrant youth experience intergenerational conflict, culture clash, and identity crisis as well as radicalization and un(der)employment. Seniors' settlement issues intersect with those of women but also are accentuated by lack of access to transportation and housing, economic dependence on their children, increased burden of home care, age-specific abuse, mental health stress, and isolation. Policy recommendations to improve settlement outcomes are addressed.

Organizer(s): *Rupaleem Bhuyan, University of Toronto; Nancy Mandell, York University; John Shields, Ryerson University; Adnan Turegun, York University*
Chair: *Adnan Turegun, York University*

Presentations:

1. Refugees' Settlement: Who's Responsible? Whose Responsibility?
Author(s): *Noor Din, Human Endeavour*
The goal of this presentation is to share different settlement strategies and engage different actors in the Canadian settlement community in a discussion of its services, policies and practices in an ongoing deliberation of appropriate service interventions that may measurably improve settlement outcomes for recent refugees. Specifically, the research will address the following questions: How does the experience of each of these newcomer groups vary by settlement and integration area (economic, social, civic, and education participation) and immigrant demographic characteristics (socio-economic, ethno-cultural, and immigration status)? What is the role of local service landscape in differing settlement outcomes? What makes demonstrably good practices – formal services and informal help/self-help mechanisms through active community participation and citizen engagement – stand out in terms of both process (internal organization, procedures followed, and stakeholder input) and outcome (immigrant settlement performance)? Human Endeavour's presentation will specifically focus on informal mechanisms through community involvement and share recent examples of its work. This will lead to group discussion of how can we develop, communicate, and discuss and assess – with a cross-section of the settlement community – strategies that may lead to even better practices.

2. Across generations: Exploring seniors' settlement within the familial context
Author(s): *M. Anum Syed, University of Toronto*
Seniors' migration to and settlement in Canada has been impacted by the long-term restructuring of its sponsorship and family reunification immigration policies. The first decade of the 2000s saw notable changes which symbolized the steady shifting of older immigrants' financial, health and social care costs primarily onto their families, greater regulation of older immigrants' ability to acquire permanent residency and citizenship and the introduction of a temporary visitor "super" visa. Critics characterize

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these policy changes as leaving immigrant families in significant vulnerability to manage the financially draining costs of older family members' health and social well-being. To borrow Chen and Thorpe's (2015) term, these policy changes contribute to a "stratified citizenship" system for immigrant seniors by producing significant barriers to facilitated and long-term family reunification. This paper uses these critiques as a springboard to discuss the unique settlement challenges faced by racialized immigrant seniors (and older racialized immigrant women specifically) who arrive in Canada under a familial arrangement. Specifically, I review the literature on the types of settlement challenges and vulnerabilities for racialized older immigrant women in a post-migration context. These include extreme social isolation, financial insecurity, limited or no access to social services, possible English language difficulties, and a greater likelihood of facing elder abuse especially in instances of familial sponsorship breakdown. Building on this, I shed light on the unique structural and settlement challenges faced by multi-generational immigrant families (as opposed to the 'nuclear family' setup oft-assumed for younger economic immigrants). More broadly, I argue that viewing immigrant settlement from an age, gender and cross-generational lens can indicate how these challenges intersect and place unique strains on individual older family members and the family unit as a whole.

3. **Welcoming Initiatives and the Social Inclusion of Newcomer Immigrant Youth in Windsor, Ontario**
Author(s): *Erwin Dimitri Selimos, University of Windsor; Glynis George, University of Windsor*
Over the past several years, the Canadian federal government has championed a policy approach that seeks to expand immigrant settlement outside of larger metropolis areas and welcome immigrants to midsized and smaller Canadian cities. These Welcoming Initiatives, as they are called, have increased attention to how local places (communities and municipalities) cultivate immigrant settlement and inclusion. Canadian studies that explore local capacities of communities to facilitate immigrant and refugee settlement tend to focus on adult immigrants . L ess att ention is paid to how newcomer immigrant and refugee youth are included in policies that seek to support their settl e ment and integration . This paper draws on focus groups and interviews conducted with newcomer immigrant and refugee youth (16-23 years of age) to explore how they experience "welcoming" in their first years of settlement in a smaller city in Canada—Windsor, Ontario —and the effects these experiences have on their sense of belonging and social inclusion. The paper situates the experiences of newcomer youth within in the larger community context of welcoming initiatives to identify the avenues through which newcomer immigrant youth are included and excluded from their local places of residence. Analysis reveals that newcomer immigrant and refugee youth's social participation is marked by their regulation to immigrant-specific spaces and their differential treatment in public space. By way of discussion, the paper argues that policies need to support newcomer youth in ways that do not reproduce or intensify exclusionary silos in the community and points to practical interventions to do so.

4. **Violence, trauma, and mental health: Emerging findings from a study with Syrian Newcomer Women in Canada**
Author(s): *Sepali Guruge, Ryerson University; Souraya Sidani, Ryerson University; Rania Younes, Canadian Arab Institute; Vathsala Illesinghe, Ryerson University; Suzanne Fredericks, Ryerson University; Fathima Saleem, Ryerson University; Huda Bukhari, Arab Community Centre of Toronto*
Our paper presents the preliminary finding of a study that aimed to understand the health concerns of Syrian newcomer women in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). Focus group discussions with 54 Syrian newcomer women in the GTA highlighted a range of health care needs, such as services to address war trauma, intimate partner violence, reproductive health concerns, long-term/chronic conditions, as well as their families' health needs. The key barriers they faced in accessing services were limited/lack of linguistically appropriate services, and unfamiliarity with the systems, procedures, and laws in Canada. Lack of social connectedness with the members of their own community as well as others, was also a key concern. Services intended to meet the immediate post-arrival needs of Syrian newcomer women do not support their long-term health needs in Canada. The usefulness of an online informational and social support network that is being developed in order to address these needs will be discussed.

5. **Gender and migrant experiences with volunteering: treading the tensions between agency and structure on the pathways to integration**
Author(s): *Luisa Veronis, University of Ottawa; Jean-Francois Chapman, University of Ottawa*

In this paper, we critically examine newcomers' experiences with volunteering and its role as an avenue for economic integration, social participation and civic engagement in Canadian society. To do so, we analyze the findings of a recent qualitative study using focus groups and in-depth personal interviews with migrant women and men in Ottawa-Gatineau. First, we argue that volunteering represents a contradictory process – i.e., it is simultaneously positive and negative. Given limited labour market opportunities, newcomers explore a variety of employment strategies (self-employment, down-skilling, underemployment, alternative vocation training) with volunteering increasingly hailed as offering multiple benefits, including work experience, access to networks and referrals. Nevertheless, volunteering also has its costs, such as time given for free and risks of exploitation. Thus while newcomers may be willing to engage in volunteer work, they often see it as an obliged path to integration. Second, we shed light on the gendered dynamics and experiences of volunteer work. Although migrant women appear more inclined in engaging in volunteering than migrant men – pointing to gendered constructions of paid/unpaid work – and thus may benefit more from it, they also face additional barriers (domestic responsibilities, lack of childcare). In conclusion, we advance that migrant volunteering offers a fertile terrain of investigation to gain new insights into the tensions between agency and structure in processes of immigrant integration and participation.

SOCIAL STUDIES OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Session Code: SST1A   Session Format: Regular Session

This session features research in the area of science and technology.

Organizer(s): *Goetz Hoeppe, University of Waterloo; John McLevey, University of Waterloo; Patrick Watson, McMaster University*
Chair: *John McLevey, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:

1. **An Interactional Critique of Interactional Expertise**
Author(s): *Goetz Hoeppe, University of Waterloo*
Much recent work in the sociology of expertise has focused on elaborating, and criticizing, Harry Collins and Robert Evans's (2007) distinction of contributory and interactional expertise. While these authors defined the latter as "expertise in the language of a domain in the absence of expertise in its practices" and argue that it can be acquired by linguistic socialization alone, Ribeiro and Lima (2016) point out that no such pure case has been documented, and that different kinds of immersion in practical work ought to be distinguished. Arguing that the centrality of language to practical understanding needs further specification, I focus on the interactional and pragmatic uses of language in acquiring (interactional) expertise. I present and discuss one such case from scientific work in which research astronomers, today largely removed from observatories, come to attend an observing run. These researchers cannot hope to acquire the expertise of staff observers in their brief visits to the observatory, yet the experience of having been there and having participated in observing is deemed mandatory for using data and planning future observations. Supplementing an ethnographic description of work at the observatory with a detailed account of shop-talk in its control room during an observing night, I discuss implications for the understanding of interactional expertise and its classification.

2. **Notes on Mundane Governmental Decision-Making with Contributions from (Scientific) Experts**
Author(s): *Patrick Watson, McMaster University*
From the earliest days to the present, STS scholars have attended to issues of scientific knowledge or expertise , and the use of such expertise in government decision-making (Collins 2010; 2014; Collins & Evans 2002; 2007; 2014; Epstein 1996; Hacking 1990; Jasanoff 1987; 1990; 2004; 2014; Knorr 1976; Pilke 2007; Shapin & Schaffer 1985; Wynne 1996). The bulk of these studies have, quite reasonably, focused on scientific controversies. A recent addition to the literature by Woolgar & Nyholm (2013) focused on more mundane aspects of recognizing, producing and exploiting expertise in government decision-making. This paper seeks to build on this addition, examining the use of 'expert advice' to develop a strategy to

ameliorate problem alcohol consumption in a British local authority. The case study demonstrates mundane and routine aspects of both 'expert advice' given by health professionals, and how such advice is addressed by elected officials. I show how elected officials receive and augment this advice in order to account for local contingencies, in a way that calls into question some aspects of the perceived priority of recognized scientific expertise.

3. **The Oil-Tourism Interface in International Media: A Systematic Comparison of Norway, Scotland, and Newfoundland and Labrador**
Author(s): *John McLevey, University of Waterloo; Mark Stoddart, Memorial University; Yixi Yang, Memorial University*
Recent work on the "oil-tourism interface" has revealed complex relationships between offshore oil development and nature-oriented tourism, both of which represent development paths and social-technological relationships with coastal environment. This paper contributes to this new line of research by systematically comparing discourses about oil and tourism in Newfoundland and Labrador, Norway, and Scotland. These cases represent varying stages of offshore oil development, as well as varying relationships between oil extraction, tourism, and regional political ecologies. Specifically, we ask: Are offshore oil and tourism development defined as alternative, competing, or complementary visions for social-ecological development? How do discourses about oil and tourism differ across the three regions? To answer these questions, we analyze a dataset of international English-language news stories using a combination of computational text analysis (topic models) and cluster analysis. We look at points of connection between oil and tourism in media coverage (e.g. climate change and carbon footprints, renewable energy, and tourism mobility networks), and how they vary across the cases.

SOCIOLOGY OF QUANTIFICATION, COMMENSURATION, STATISTICS, AND VALUATION

Session Code: ECS1   Session Format: Regular Session

This session is concerned with the practices and politics of quantification, commensuration, and valuation. Papers include case studies of rankings, standards and governance in universities, the internet, and a child welfare bureaucracy, and a theoretical analysis of valuation.

Organizer and Chair: Jim Conley, Trent University

Presentations:

1. **The Accreditation Battle at City College of San Francisco: A Field Analysis**
Author(s): *Malou Windeler, University of British Columbia*
Although questions of (e)valuation (Lamont) have gained prominence since the advance of modernity (Weber), the introduction of New Public Management gave them specific social significance, in particular for institutions of education. The implementation of market mechanisms have come into conflict with societies' demand for providing adequate education. From a field perspective (Fligstein/McAdam), I look at The Accreditation Battle at City College of San Francisco, the biggest work force trainer in the region with yearly 80.000 students. The conflict arose around its accreditor warning to close the college due to chronic financial mismanagement. My study focuses on the conflict between City College and the accreditation commission over technologies and practices of education delivery's (e)valuation between 2012 and 2015. It reconstructs the battle in which the accreditation commission lost its' monopoly position – assigned for oversight and regulation by the federal government – in a court case against the commission in early 2015; paving the way for a complete restructuring of the field in search for a new balance between the necessity of oversight and of delivering adequate education. My study is based on the analysis of process-related material and of 12 qualitative semi-structured interviews

2. **Measuring User Rights Online: Numerical Rankings as a Form of Governing Internet Freedom**
Author(s): *Kirsten Gollatz, Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Internet & Society*

The paper examines the ordering capacities of two international rankings in constructing a governance area frequently referred to as 'Internet freedom'. These rankings are the Freedom on the Net Report and the Corporate Accountability Index . Both annual rankings measure the conditions for exercising user rights on the internet, such as privacy and freedom of expression. I argue, that in the absence of a common set of applicable laws and globally shared norms about Internet freedom, the production and communication of comparative numerical rankings play an important role in filling this gap. Rankings are measuring devices that govern by numbers. Drawing on the sociological work on numbers (Miller, 2001; Espeland/Stevens, 2008) and their role in governance processes (Hansen/Porter, 2012; Hansen, 2015) I precisely describe two rankings as subjects of a case analysis. The reconstruction of the cases requires in-depth data about the rankings' objectives, creation and perceived impact. Therefore, the primary source of data is collected through semistructured interviews conducted with persons who are in the lead to carry out the rankings. In order to contextualize the topic I analyze the salience of rankings in the 'internet freedom' discourse. In the context of an unprecedented proliferation of quantified knowledge production, this paper is an attempt to critically scrutinize the practices of dealing with numbers in the global discussion on Internet freedom. References Espeland, W. N. & Stevens, M. L. (2008). A Sociology of Quantification. European Journal of Sociology , 49, 401-436. Hansen, H. K. (2015). Numerical operations, transparency illusions and the datafication of governance. European Journal of Social Theory, 18(2), 203–22. Hansen, H. K. & Porter, T. (2012). What Do Numbers Do in Transnational Governance? International Political Sociology, 6(4), 409–26. Miller, P. (2001). Governing by Numbers: Why Calculative Practices Matter. Social Research, 68(2), 379–96.

THE HALLSIAN APPROACH: THE SOCIOLOGY OF JOHN A. HALL

Session Code: CH1   Session Format: Panel

John A. Hall has been one of the most influential Canadian sociologists, writing and editing over 20 books and mentoring dozens of future sociologists. This panel will include John Hall as well as a collection of scholars who have been influenced by him. The panel will focus on the main aspect of a Hallsian approach and how Hallsian sociology has influenced sociology in Canada and beyond.

Organizer: *Matthew Lange, McGill University*

Panelists:
- John Hall, McGill University
- Joseph Bryant, University of Toronto
- Francesco Duina, Bates College and University of British Columbia
- Yesim Bayar, Concordia University
- Matthew Lange, McGill University

APPLIED SOCIOLOGY IN CANADA: ROUNDTABLE ON POVERTY IN CANADA

Session Code: APS2B   Session Format: Roundtable

This session is a roundtable which will feature research examining poverty in Canada from an applied perspective. The discussion will include issues relating to methodological issues in studying poverty (e.g., measurement, relevant research questions), child poverty, social housing, and poverty reduction strategies.

Organizer and Chair: *Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada*

Presentations:

1. **Are we asking the right questions? Helping young people exiting the streets as cultural learning and efficiency**

Author(s): *Marilyn Dyck, University of Calgary*
Amartye Sen, Harvard Economist, awarded 1998 Nobel Prize in Economics, has suggested in his book Freedom as Development , that POVERTY IS NOT JUST ABOUT MONEY but about access to options (paraphrase). This presentation will consider a community perspective which we believe pragmatically illustrates this idea in action. The Doorway is a grass roots project funded and delivered by engaged citizens in Calgary. Over the past 29 years we have offered an Approach which we believe illustrates the essence of Dr. Sen's position. Long term street dependent young people choosing to integrate into sustainable engagement and participation in mainstream economy and community have tested, demonstrated and endorsed the power of self-efficacy and self-direction as essential components to their engagement in their accountability to themselves and their ownership of their own choices and lives. The street is a culture, and the task of moving off the street is cross cultural learning. It is a human process. Choices for change require access to options. Cultural exchange involves both cultures and needs the engagement of both to succeed. Social exclusion will continue to be operative in the dynamic of exiting street culture and poverty until diverse perspectives find common ground to discover how to learn from each other.

2. **Measuring Wellbeing: The Case of Social Housing in Alberta**
Author(s): *Katie MacDonald, Capital Region Housing Corporation; Esther deVos, Capital Region Housing Corporation*
In Alberta, social housing is primarily delivered by housing management bodies that are created by ministerial order under the Alberta Housing Act. As these management bodies are required to only collect information required for determining eligibility and priority for programming there is not much data on the those who are in or waiting for social housing other than numbers and some demographic information. Capital Region Housing (CRH) is one of the largest housing management body in Alberta. In this presentation we present some of the preliminary findings from a wellbeing measure administered with clients who were willing to volunteer their time. These findings represent a baseline understanding of where current clients (tenants and subsidy recipients) are in their self-reported wellbeing (from finances to health to community). The goal of CRH is to collect and use this data in order to develop new outcome paradigms for social housing that are look at more than simply putting a roof over someone's head. This presentation will discuss preliminary findings and experiences of conducting this survey as well as some possible directors in which social housing can move to develop more meaningful measures towards poverty reduction.

3. **Reimagining Child Poverty beyond Income**
Author(s): *Derek Cook, Ambrose University; Monetta Bailey, Ambrose University; Rita Yembilah, Ambrose University; Chelsea Lamb, Ambrose University*
The Canadian Poverty Institute investigated a multidimensional definition of child poverty accounting for material and non-material factors. This definition was to be assessed for its alignment with socio-economic policy and key programming for children and families in Calgary. The research was conducted through the child rights, intersectionality, and capabilities frameworks, which allowed the team to highlight the obligation of adults within a society for the wellbeing of children, emphasize the layering of circumstances that overlap to produce a variety of manifestations of impoverishment, and underscore the combined responsibility of societies and families for the development of childhood capabilities and functionings. Four primary dimensions of child poverty/non-poverty emerged as key areas for expanding definitions of child poverty. These are: Standard of Living Capital, Child Self-Perception Capital, Structural Capital, and Child Relationship Capital. In each of these areas there exists child impoverishment in various intensities wherever there is deviation from the baseline of child well-being. In this model, absolute poverty is then defined as a convergence of disadvantage in all four dimensions of child poverty/non-poverty. Such an expansion to the definition of child poverty has implications for policy and practice, particularly regarding funding and service provision.

4. **The Search for Evidence in Poverty Reduction Strategies**
Author(s): *Kate Butler, University of Victoria*
Across Canada, cities, regions, and provinces have committed to enacting poverty reduction strategies. Successful poverty reduction strategies build relationships between government, non-governmental actors, and the private sector in order to focus in on issues that matter to the community. Often, the drafting and

creation of poverty reduction strategies are led by individuals and organizations in the non-profit sector. Reviews of poverty reduction strategies in Canada illustrate the importance of sound evidence in creating solutions, whether it involves housing, unemployment, or newcomer settlement. Without evidence-based policies, these strategies run the risk of becoming irrelevant or obsolete quickly. It is therefore crucial to ensure that participants in the poverty reduction sector are aware of how to best employ longitudinal data from Statistics Canada and other sources. In my work at Maytree, a funder and not-for-profit organization based in Toronto, ON, I am involved in a few different initiatives that attempt to strengthen the policy capacity of the poverty reduction sector. This paper explores the barriers that practitioners in the sector encounter when they attempt to use evidence to draft poverty reduction strategies, as well as the possible solutions.

ASSESSING PIERRE BOURDIEU'S LEGACY

Session Code: SCS5   Session Format: Panel

In recent years, Pierre Bourdieu's scholarship has been a driving force of intellectual cohesion in English Canadian Sociology (Stokes and McLevey, 2016). In this session, panelists have been invited to reflect on how Bourdieu's work informs present-day theorizing, and what it can offer sociological theory moving forward. We will also question whether the attention garnered by Bourdieu has led to blind spots, or the sidelining of other theoretical perspectives.

Organizer(s): *Kim de Laat, University of Toronto; Carmen Grillo, York University*

Panelists:
- Bonnie Erickson, University of Toronto
- Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph
- John McLevey, University of Waterloo
- Vanina Leschziner, University of Toronto

CHILDREN ON THE MOVE

Session Code: CCY4   Session Format: Regular Session

One of the most significant contemporary problems for children is their status within an increasingly globalized world. Public attention turns to questions of unaccompanied minors, the detention of child migrants, the impacts of migration on young people, the integration processes of immigrant and refugee youth into new 'host societies' or locales, trafficked children and youth, the problems and pressures associated with family separation, and international adoptions, among others.

Organizer and Chair: *Erwin Dimitri Selimos, University of Windsor*

Presentations:

1. **Interpretive Reproduction and Migrant Children: Constructing a Category of 'Child' Under Uncertain Conditions.**
Author(s): *Gerald Cradock, University of Windsor*
In considering child migrants, one of the persistent difficulties for both academics and bureaucratic functionaries is the question: Are they children who happen to be migrants, or migrants who happen to be children? Despite this ambiguity, the relatively static category 'child' created by developmental psychology and sociology's socialization thesis remains salient across multiple fields because it provides an anchor for research and bureaucratic practices. By contrast, the new sociology of childhood lays great stress on children's agency, encourages a new respect for children's competencies and opinions, but may also

undermine the traditional protective ethos of adult responsibility for children's safety. Meanwhile, William Corsaro's theoretical use of interpretive reproduction may assist in understanding characteristics of children's agency, and in turn the way this affects migrant children's conduct and constructions of self. This paper will engage with both contemporary and historical accounts of migrant children – particularly in the context of armed conflict – to evaluate Corsaro's model. Is it possible to use the experience of migrant children to evaluate the potential universality of interpretive reproduction ? And if so, what consequences might this have for academics and bureaucracies, who create and require a simplified category of 'child' based upon a relatively static notion of the 'socialized' child?

2. **Adolescent Refugee in Canada Subject Formation- Case Study**
Author(s): *Sofia Noori, York University*
With the federal government's recent commitment to support the resettlement of an additional 25, 000 refugees from countries like Syria the existing adolescent refugee population will continue to grow in Canada's foreseeable future. It is imperative to gain a better understanding of their experiences of migration and in particular, how they perceive themselves integrating (or not) in Canadian society as new settlers and/or members of racialized minority groups. To date, the experience of refugees from the global south has not been well investigated. I intend on developing an understanding of how adolescent refugees' experiences of war, displacement, and their new minority status may impact their identity formation with regards to ethnicity, race, and gender. Through a critical analysis of the few available oral and written life stories that have been published, I will shed light on the narratives of this Canadian population. This research will hopefully help shape the direction of information being gathered for the design and delivery of services or assistance to refugee youth.

3. **Young Immigrant Lives: A Presentation of an Analytical Framework**
Author(S): Erwin Dimitri Selimos, University of Windsor
Drawing on the sociology of childhood and the work of the migration scholar Abdelmalek Sayad (2004), this paper develops and presents a sociological approach to understanding young immigrant lives that take seriously their statuses as both young people and immigrants. I argue that to make sense of the complexities of young immigrant lives and their settlement experiences, we need to clarify, broadly speaking, the particular social concerns produced by being young, as well as those produced by being new. As young people, immigrant and refugee youth occupy the social realm of youth and, therefore, face many of the same general conditions and challenges of other young people in post-industrial societies. However, as newcomer immigrants, themselves diverse in terms of race, gender, and class, among others, they also face the problems associated with their newness. Specifically, I contend that the immigrant condition intersects with the youth experience to create both vulnerabilities and possibilities that young immigrants and refugees must negotiate, often collectively, as they attempt to build a new life in Canada. While the analytical approach developed in this paper attends to the aspirations and agency of young immigrants and refugees, structural, institutional, and relational arrangements are understood to shape their experiences of settlement, social inclusion, and belonging.

DISABILITY DISTURBS: RETHINKING THE SOCIAL I

Session Code: SDS4A   Session Format: Regular Session

This session includes two panels that chart the limits and possibilities of a sociocultural politics of disability, by analyzing the ways Disabled, d/Deaf and m/Mad embodiments, pedagogies, theories and art disturb normative understandings of the social. Panels collect and engage diverse perspectives from Sociology, Equity Studies, Disability Studies, Education, Science and Technology Studies, Family Studies, and Social Work, to disturb and otherwise work 'the weaknesses of the norm' (Butler 1993, 237).

Organizer(s): *Katie Aubrecht, Mount Saint Vincent University; Patricia Douglas, Brandon University; Anne McGuire, New College, University of Toronto*
Chair: *Katie Aubrecht, Mount Saint Vincent University*

Presentations:

1. **The Imaginative Surprise - Disability Studies**
Author(s): *Tanya Titchkosky, OISE, University of Toronto*
What does imagination have to do with disability politics? And, how might the new materialist and realist perspectives in disability studies benefit from engaging with imagination in complex ways? This paper attempts to address these questions by turning to the work of Sylvia Wynter. I make use of Wynter's work as a way to guide my analysis of what some disability studies scholars find surprizing about pursing disability studies on their campuses. This analysis is supported by, and relies on interview material from, a SSHRC funded project, "Re-imaging the Appearance and Disappearance of Disability in the Academy."

2. **Paradoxically Disability as Disturbing (as pathology) or Disrupting (as a life expressed)**
Author(s): *James Overboe, Wilfrid Laurier University*
The disabled or mad life is constituted as pathology from the able or sane prototype. As Proctor argues the experience of impairment often imposed upon the bodies and minds of the "Other" whether based upon race, ethnicity, gender and queerness. This paper argues that the use of "impairment" as a mechanism of pathology not only for various forms of disability but as a means to marginalize and devalue the life of the "Other". Moreover, often people considered not reaching the level of the able/ sane prototype must contend with the double helix of the discourses of ableism and sanism as . This paper contends that it is the affective understanding of impairment that is the driving force for pathology. Resulting in an uneasy feeling that cannot be dismissed through a reasoned argument. The disturbing aspects of impairment for the able or sane centric individual is it points to the fallibility and fragility of those that demarcate themselves as closer to the able or sane prototype. Secondly, through propaganda it is easier to paint the "Other" with the same pathological brush that unleashes resentment and worse. The second part of the paper offers to see "impairment" as a disruptive force by simply being an expression unto itself - with a non-binary orientation that stems from the impersonal registry. In effect, the feelings of Othering are displaced by a stronger affect theory where life moves beyond restrictive identity and even the human.

3. **Critical disability studies at the edge of global development: Why do we need to engage with Southern theory?**
Author(s): *Xuan Thuy Nguyen, Carleton University*
Commenting on the politics of intellectual work in contesting the domination of colonial powers in the global South, post-colonial theorist Raewyn Connell (2014) argues that: "[t]he argument for southern theory isn't mainly about different propositions, but about different knowledge practices. And what we ask northern intellectuals to do, more than anything else, is start learning in new ways, and in new relationships (p. 219). This paper will interrogate the ways Northern theory and discourses have constructed disability in the context of global development, and proposes that Southern theory offers an alternative knowledge practice that has a potential to disrupt traditional unequal power relations between Northern and Southern knowledges. Reflecting on a project on educational rights for girls with disabilities in Vietnam, funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) [2013-2015], I propose that interdisciplinary, collaborative and participatory research can offer an alternative politics of engagement that works to decolonize uncritical forms of knowledge on disability framed by Northern theory. I suggest that this approach enables scholars and activists to participate in the process of knowledge production in ways that tackle the absence of disability voices in the global South.

4. **Strange Beauty: Aesthetic possibilities for sustaining disability into the future**
Author(s): *Eliza Chandler, Ryerson University; Esther Ignagni, Ryerson University*
Michalko writes, "It is easier to imagine the end of the world than a different one" (2011, para 1). Michalko is suggesting that it is easier to imagine the end of a life than a life with disability. Death, or so it seems by our cultural orientations to disability, is preferable to a different kind of life and future with difference. In the midst of such a culture, disability also shines through as a liveable life, as a difference that is inherently valuable (Seibers, 2002), ushering in new possibilities for life with difference (Kafer, 2013). Our presentation will use disability studies to theorize how recent events have shaped our individual and collective stories of disability. We animate how disability disturbs as we consider the limits and extend possibilities for crip futurities. Stories that will be theorized in this paper include a conversation with longtime disability activist Tracy Odell said of living into the future, "disability activists will give the aging

population a more accessible way of life while the aging population will give disabled people greater access to death" (2016). Odell's statement chillingly foreboded the Supreme Court of Canada decision to pass legislation legalizing physician-assisted death, a story which shaped how Canadian culture imagines a disability futurity cut short, particularly in the context of Canada's absence of a federal accessibility legislation, which could help us better imagine possibilities for disability life. We also think about the emergence of a disability aesthetic through our involvement in a disability arts initiative, Project Creative Users. We suggest that in a culture that finds it easier to imagine the end of life then to imagine a life with difference, disability aesthetics can disturb a sense disability as vital and desirable in order for us to keep on living.

DURKHEIM AND SOCIAL THEORY

Session Code: CND1   Session Format: Regular Session

This session consists of papers engaged with theoretical issues, debates and innovations arising from engagements with Durkheim's oeuvre and Durkheimian social science. Durkheim made extensive theoretical interventions ranging from articulating a distinctive ontology for sociology, to developing epistemological protocols for empirical and theoretical research, and reflexively linking products of sociological research to an axiology. He also offered various conceptions of social change, social structure, regional theories of work, social pathology, power, solidarity, religion, education, individuality, knowledge, and others.

Organizer and Chair: *Ronjon Paul Datta, University of Windsor*

Presentations:

1. **Émile Durkheim : le rôle critique de la normativité sociale**
Author(s): *Jean-Marc Larouche, Université du Québec à Montréal*
À l'encontre des sociologues qui limitent leur recours à É. Durkheim que pour illustrer, légitimer une posture de science positive vouée à la description/explication des faits sociaux, on soulignera que la dimension critique est inséparable de cette visée positive, qu'elle est constitutive du geste sociologique durkheimien. La fondation normative de cette tâche critique réside précisément dans l'explication/compréhension d'une normativité inhérente au social. Rien ne l'illustre mieux que le Livre III de la Division du travail social portant sur les formes anormales de celle-ci. À l'encontre des lectures qui considèrent que Durkheim se contredirait en prenant pour anormal ce qui est devenu normal et qui considèrent tout autant inappropriée la distinction entre le normal et le pathologique, on rappellera que cette distinction n'a de sens pour Durkheim que dans une articulation bien comprise de la théorie et de la pratique et conséquemment de la tâche critique.

2. **Durkheim's Theory of Sacrifice: On Useless Expenditure**
Author(s): *Melissa Ptacek, Independent scholar*
Georges Bataille's statement that "Emile Durkheim seems to me to be unjustly disparaged nowadays" has, in an ironic confirmation, sustained little serious attention from students of Bataille. Students of Durkheim, in contrast, have at least to some extent become more open to suggestions of unexpected (and, to some, unwelcome) lines of influence between Durkheim and radical thinkers quite opposed to much of Durkheim's efforts. I argue that such a line of influence exists with respect to a concern intimately entwined with Bataille's radicalism, namely, sacrifice. The analysis and theorization of sacrifice amongst Durkheimians is regularly assigned not to Durkheim but to his nephew and colleague Marcel Mauss, who with Henri Hubert wrote Essai sur la nature et la fonction du sacrifice . However, I show first that Durkheim and Mauss engaged in a tense struggle over the identification, interpretation, and meanings of sacrifice, with Durkheim ultimately publicly conceding Mauss's conception while continuing to maintain aspects of his earliest conceptions of sacrifice, which resurface in Durkheim's late monograph, Les Formes élémentaires de la vie religieuse . Second, I examine the struggle over sacrifice between Durkheim and Mauss in order to pinpoint key aspects of what so intrigued Bataille about Durkheim.

3. The Social Is Religious: A Durkheimian Interrogation of "Secularism" in Canadian Society
Author(s): *Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor*

Émile Durkheim differed from his contemporaries by arguing for a homology between religion and "the social" in his mature sociology, so much so that Tiryakian (1978) contends that the title of his book The Elementary Forms of Religious Life "could have just as easily read The Fundamental Forms of Social Life " (p. 219). Here, I argue that Durkheim's theory of religion offers important insights for understanding the dynamics of civics and cultural politics in Canadian society, especially those that revolve around "secularism." Sociologists in general concur that the secularization thesis can be abandoned (Turner, 2006) as the world "is as religious as it has ever been" (Berger, 2001, p. 445). If we agree with Turner, what conceptual tools can we then use to understand religious phenomena in ostensibly secular societies? Shall we rely on Bellah's concept of "religious sociology" (Ramp, 2010) or Habermas' (2008) concept of "post-secular" societies? How can we use these concepts to think about religion in secular Canada? My work reflects on such theoretical and methodological reflections via an active, critical engagement with Durkheim's (1995) sociology of religion, drawing inspiration from his contentions that "society never stops creating new sacred things" (p. 215) and that religion is "destined to transform itself rather than disappear" (p. 432). I argue that we can use Durkheim's work to study modern-day Canadian society in which our social world is still dominated by religious symbols and resemblances. References Berger, P. L. (2001). Reflections of the sociology of religion today. Sociology of Religion, 62(4), 443-454. Durkheim, É. (1995). The elementary forms of religious life (K. Fields, Trans.). New York, NY: The Free Press. Habermas, J. (2008). Notes on post-secular society. New Perspectives Quarterly, 25 (4), 17-29. Retrieved from http://www.staff.amu.edu.pl/~ewa/Habermas,NotesonPost-SecularSociety.pdf Ramp, W. (2010). Durkheim and after: Religion, culture, and politics. In B. S. Turner (Ed.), The Blackwell companion to the sociology of religion (pp. 52-75). Chichester, UK/Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell. Tiryakian, E. A. (1978). Emile Durkheim. In T. Bottomore & R. Nisbet (Eds.), A history of sociological analysis (pp. 187-236). New York, NY: Basic Books, Inc. Turner, B. S. (2006). Religion. Theory, Culture & Society, 23 (2-3), 437-444.

4. Questioning Durkheim's DOL: on social solidarity and law as social fact
Author(s): *Storm Jeffers, University of Toronto*

The Division of Labour (DOL) in Society is one of the most prominent alternative depictions of the effect of industrialization. Unlike theorists such as Tocqueville and Marx, Durkheim posits that the true function of the DOL is to create solidarity within society. I argue that this depiction is deeply problematic because it situates an incogitable form of the DOL as normal. Further, it portrays the truly normal forms of the DOL as pathological. These distorted categorizations are a result of three unwarranted assumptions made by Durkheim. First, social laws follow the same principles as those associated with natural phenomena. Second, the law itself is a sufficient social fact from which analysis will yield an accurate depiction of various forms of social solidarity. Finally, because law is a sufficient social fact in understanding social solidarity, other social facts can be ignored in the analysis. This work uses three significant historical cases as exemplar against his assumptions: 1) the emergence of vagrancy laws (from 1348-present), 2) the Dreyfus affair, and 3) the case of voting rights for African-Americans in the US. Through this theoretical conversation with Durkheim's text, I conclude that Durkheim violates his own sociological method and refute his central argument.

GAMBLING, CHANCE, AND ECONOMY

Session Code: ECS2   Session Format: Regular session

This session features papers that address the place of gambling in late capitalist economies, which includes a broad range of venues and practices: from sites of legalized gambling (casinos, lotteries, sports betting, etc.) to stock and financial markets, to the 'practical gambles' of everyday life.

Organizer and Chair: *James Cosgrave, Trent University*

Presentations:

May 29, 2017

1. **Chance and the Economy: Lottery Participation and Labour Migration between the Maritimes and Fort McMurray.**
Author(s): *James Cosgrave, Trent University; Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University*
This paper develops the chanciness of economic participation by looking at the popularity of the "Chase the Ace" draws in the Maritimes, situating participation in relation to communal and regional social and economic networks. The draws are contrasted with the social and economic objectives of the official provincial lottery and gaming offerings of the Atlantic Lottery Corporation. In 2016, the Chase the Ace winner was previously a Fort McMurray employee, who donated a portion of her winnings to Fort McMurray disaster relief. Thus, we draw out the chanciness of economic life, displayed in labour migration, lottery participation, and the effects of environmental conditions and changes that contribute to such chanciness.

2. **Neoliberal expectations versus modern realities: Gambling and the economic crisis**
Author(s): *Samantha Ilacqua, Concordia University*
Neoliberal rhetoric often dominates discussions in the field of gambling studies. When adopted by governments and policy agencies, neoliberal ideology becomes an obstacle to developing effective prevention policies for gambling-related harm. However, patterns of gambling behaviour following the financial crisis of 2008 become problematic for the neoliberal perspective: as financial instability increased, so did rates of various forms of gambling in many countries. The neoliberal approach can only explain this phenomenon by writing off such gambling activity as abnormal, illogical, deviant. Drawing from Marxist theorists and political economists, this paper uses the example set by the 2008 crisis to criticize the use of neoliberal ideology as a mode of labeling human behaviour in the market as either rational or irrational. This paper calls for a rethinking of consumption-based addictions and or compulsions, urging scholars to consider the notion that the aforementioned gambling activity (and similar consumption patterns) may be a completely rational reaction to the socioeconomic environment.

3. **Responsiblizing Capitalism: Responsible Gambling in the Late Capitalist World**
Author(s): *Jennifer Reynolds, Concordia University; Samantha Ilacqua, Concordia University; Martin French, Concordia University; Sylvia Kairouz, Concordia University*
In contemporary Western societies, gambling markets have drastically expanded over the past 35 years and have become a major source of income for national economies. With a rise in governmental control over gambling enterprises, intense pressure has been applied to state agencies to protect citizens against gambling-related harms. State agencies have thus developed responsible gambling (RG) frameworks to prevent and reduce potential harms associated with gambling. To interrogate this development, we present some preliminary findings from a larger project investigating RG as a form of governmentality. Our paper notes that use of the concept of responsibility in gambling began roughly around the 1980's in discussions on treatment for problem gambling. Framing responsible gambling as a way of addressing problem gambling is, as scholars have observed (e.g., Reith 2007), a way of individualizing gambling-related harm. We theorize this development as a form of 'responsiblizing capitalism', a term that connotes a subtle interplay between rhetorics of individual self-management and corporate social responsibility. From this perspective, responsible gambling may be viewed as an archetypal form of consumption in late capitalist economies. Reference Reith, Gerda. 2007. "Gambling and the Contradictions of Consumption: A Genealogy of the 'Pathological' Subject," American Behavioral Scientist 51 (1): 33-55.

GENDER AND IMMIGRATION IN THE CANADIAN CONTEXT: ISSUES AND EXPERIENCES ACROSS GENERATIONS

Session Code: FEM7   Session Format: Regular session

Immigrant women in Canada are extremely diverse in terms of their backgrounds and belong to different generations. In this session we examine the experiences of immigrant women of different generations: mothers, daughters, grandmothers, granddaughters, aunts, nieces, and how that experience varies across Canada but also in multiple contexts: at work, at home, in family relationships and in social contexts.

Organizer(s): *Peruvemba Jaya, University of Ottawa; Marilyn Porter,*
Chair: *Ann Denis, University of Ottawa*

Presentations:

1. Generations of women and study abroad: Gendering international education in Canada
Author(s): *Sinziana Chira, Dalhousie University*
International students are a population of growing importance for Canada, both as additions to university campuses and as a source of highly skilled immigrants. As Canada continues to grow its share of the international education market, much has yet to be explored about the intricacies and reasons for undertraining transnational education journeys for incoming students; and even less is known about the gender dynamics of these migration decisions. Basing my analysis on data from in-depth, semi-structured interviews with 43 women ages 18 to 38 studying and working in Canada's Atlantic region and originating from diverse countries, in this paper I investigate women's motivations and experiences with international education in Atlantic Canada. My work reveals that decisions regarding international education journeys often unfold intergenerationally, and are nuanced by previous experiences with migration shared through multigenerational women's transnational networks.

2. The Interstitial Space of Asianadian: Immigrant Women Confront the Metaphysics of Canadian Colonialism
Author(s): *Angie Wong, York University*
Canadian settler colonial formations are grounded in the metaphysics of European Enlightenment rationalism specifying white superiority and the erasure of alterity. Such a mode of thinking and being has maintained state hegemony in determining who gets to be included and who gets to be excluded from state formation; immigrant women are often targeted as undesirable citizens due to racist and sexist immigration policies. There are, however, interstitial moments where the anti-colonial spirit emerges to confront colonial metaphysics among literary and artistic circles that give space for immigrant women to discuss the nature of their position in Canadian colonial configurations. Asianadian: An Asian Canadian Magazine (1978-1985) provided such a space for Asian born Canadians and newly arrived immigrants. Reflecting on problems of assimilation and exclusion, I argue that where the Canadian state lacked appropriate structures of support for immigrant women, Asianadian provided political, cultural, and socio-economic support by hosting a literary, photographic, and artistic archive and offering community support. I further discuss the success of Asianadian in challenging white settler assumptions by providing a space for immigrant women across generations to discuss how issues of sexism, racism, and homophobia affected their ability to exist freely in the Canadian settler state.

3. Grandmothers in Place and on the Move: Thoughts from Immigrant Grandmothers in Newfoundland
Author(s): *Marilyn Porter, Memorial University*
The immigrant experience varies according to many factors. Immigrants in large centres, such as Toronto, face different challenges from the ones facing immigrants in smaller place, such as St. John's, NL. Newfoundland is known for the strength of it's culture and community connections. But this strength can also be exclusive and resistant to change. In this paper, I draw on interviews with immigrant grandmothers living in St. John's. some had immigrated recently; some many years ago. Some had their grandchildren close by; others struggled to retain (or create) relationships over long distances. Some were concerned with how they would be cared for in their old age without the support of a large ethnic or religious community. Some had resources to visit their country of origin; some had not visited for many years. All the grandmothers wanted close relationships with their grandchildren, and all were concerned that they could pass on their cultural and linguistic heritage. This paper will document some of the grandmothers' experiences and attempt to understand their distinctive concerns as well as their contribution to immigrant life in NL.

4. Immigrant grandmothers in Ottawa: Intergenerational Communication in transnational families
Author(s): *Peruvemba Jaya, University of Ottawa*
Based on interviews and focus group data, this study examines how immigrant grandmothers from diverse countries of origin,living in Ottawa communicate and transmit cultural values to their grandchildren.The

context of multiculturalism as well as their transnational heritage is important. In addition the postcolonial feminist perspective which provides for an understanding of women's experiences in terms of history and location strengthens the theoretical foundation of this paper. A nuanced analysis of gender intersecting with race ethnicity class and cultural diversity has been used in this study. The following research questions have been posed: How do immigrant grandmothers transmit cultural values to their grandchildren in the Canadian context? More specifically, what negotiations do these grandmothers make to effectively communicate to their grandchildren about their countries and cultures of origin?

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND THE CITY: AT THE INTERSECTION OF CULTURE, CLASS, GENDER AND ETHNICITY

Session Code: IND1   Session Format: Regular session

The urban Indigenous population continues to grow yet the focus of much research and discussion remains with rural and reserve communities across Canada and abroad. Identity, struggle and recognition remain tied to the idea of living 'on reserve' to the exclusion of the realities of many Indigenous people living in cities. This session will broadly consider papers that critically engage with topics covering Indigenous perspectives, engagement and relationships in urban contexts.

Organizer and Chair: *Rochelle Cote, Memorial University*

Presentations:

1. **Indigenous Student Communities: Sites of Both Empowerment and Discord**
Author(s): *Kerry Bailey, McMaster University*
One could argue that the campuses of post-secondary institutions in Canada are not only sites of debate and learning, but also urban contexts that (although they may claim self-sufficiency) are intimately connected to the 'world at large'. Within these urban zones there are ongoing struggles over identity, power, resources and definitions of success. Indigenous students must dive into these churning waters once they enter the university community. Within academia, there has been an increased focus on the education levels of Indigenous peoples, with studies largely comparing completion levels with those of non-Indigenous peoples. However, there is still a lack of research investigating the lived experiences of these students. The current study explores the questions of how the history, and present realities, of racism and oppression contribute to the lived experience of Indigenous post-secondary students. In what ways are they still faced with racism and inequality? How are students seeking and securing community, power and resources with the post-secondary environment? What role is lateral violence playing as these Indigenous student communities forge new roads and battle for equality? And how do Indigenous students' experiences vary by gender, class and other intersecting social categories?

2. **The Role of Cultural Support On-Campus for Indigenous Students in Post-Secondary**
Author(s): *Brigitte Benning, University of Victoria*
Of 118 Friendship Centres across Canada, there is only one directly situated within the walls of a post-secondary institution; the On-Campus Friendship Centre [FC] at Grande Prairie Regional College [GPRC]. As it is an urban hub for surrounding Indigenous communities, GPRC draws in a large population of Indigenous students. This partnership between an Indigenous and non-Indigenous organization, which is governed by an elected Circle of Indigenous Students, has grown dramatically since its inception in 2000. In that time, the recruitment, retention and graduation rates of Indigenous students has also increased. Has the On-Campus FC played a role in this change? How does the program effect the experiences of Indigenous students at GPRC? Why is it important for the urban Indigenous population? What challenges does an organization like this face and how can the program be better supported? What are wise practices that can be shared with the rest of the country as we work towards an era of reconciliation? Through my research with the On-Campus FC, I have been exploring these questions alongside Indigenous students and administration involved with the program. In this presentation, I will discuss the role of cultural support on-campus through sharing my findings from recent research.

3. **Embracing 'Mask'ulinity: Indigenous Women, Identity, and Street Gangs**
Author(s): *Robert Henry, University of Calgary*

Research conducted on Indigenous female street gang members expresses that there is a need to understand street gangs through a gendered approach, because Indigenous females become gang involved due to 'social injury', "as they tend to come from more disadvantaged backgrounds, and once gang-involved, face a number of additional gender-based risks" (Grekul & LaRocque, 2011: 133). Once involved with a street gang, research shows that the female experience is most often connected to sexual activities for the gang or drug transportation (Goodwill, 2009;Totten, 2010). As a result, Indigenous females are regulated to the margins of street gangs where they become doubly marginalized as Indigenous and female (Grekul & LaRocque, 2011). As a result, the agency of the women who become involved is continually linked to their ability to provide 'sex' and drug mobility for the gang. However, what is missing through this research is how Indigenous female gang members embody a specific type of masculine performance as a way to protect themselves and increase their economic capital within local street fields. Using data collected from nine Indigenous women who were involved with, whose partners were involved with, or their children were involved with Indigenous street gangs, I show how the women who were actively involved in street gangs embodied a specific masculine performance, connected to local street codes, that is also found in male street gang members. As a result, this challenges the continued narrative that Indigenous women are only sexual objects within street gang set spaces.

NO STRINGS ATTACHED: SOCIOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS OF HOOKUPS

Session Code: GS5   Session Format: Roundtable

This session will discuss current empirical and theoretical research on hookup culture. Areas of theoretical and empirical investigation include: frequency of contraception use in hookups; queerness and transgender sexuality; slut-shaming and hegemonic masculinity discourses; power differentials and negotiations of hookups; racialized and gendered sexualities; cultural representations of young adult sexualities; the influence of social media and communication technologies on experiences of hookups.

Organizer(s): *Nicole Andrejek, McMaster University; Marija Ginic, McMaster University; Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. **Blurred Boundaries: Transitioning Across and Between Casual Sexual Relationships**
Author(s): *Melanie Greene, Memorial University of Newfoundland*
Increasing efforts are being made in the scholarly literature to explain and describe an array of 'uncommitted' sexual relationships, many considered to characterize, in varying capacities, what are known as casual sexual relationships (CSRs). CSRs can refer to a range of repeated or on-going sexual encounters, such as hook-ups, booty calls, fuck buddies, and friends with benefits. Whereas existing research has examined such topics as the range of both sexual and social activities engaged in by casual sexual partners, the role of sexual health and sex education, motivations for becoming involved in such relationships, communication between partners, and the feelings and emotions that work to complicate such entanglements, little consideration has been given to how these relationships evolve and change over time. Furthermore, it is not known what, if any, factors may inhibit relationship development or cause their termination. This session will detail a research study which explores the experiences, interactions, and behaviours that influence the transition across and between relationships, while situated in the context of the current literature on casual sexual relationships. Through this analysis, we hope to gain a better understanding of relationship dynamics and development, and the intersection between casual sexual relationships and committed relationships.

2. **Really Bad Sex? The Role of Pleasure in Understandings and Negotiations of Consensual Sex**
Author(s): *Shannon Russell, University of Ottawa*

May 29, 2017

With recent discussions of a "grey area" of consensual sex (Fahs & Gonzalez, 2014; Ruckh, 2014) this research explores how young adults aged 18 to 25 negotiate and understand sex. More specifically I am interested in the degree of pleasure in sexual encounters and whether it influences someone's perceptions of how consensual an encounter feels. Drawing on theories of sexual scripts which determine the expected behaviours and interactions of sex (Mehta et al, 2011), concepts of seduction and coercion will be examined as existing on opposing ends of a spectrum of consent. Employing focus groups and interviews with young adults from Universities and Colleges in Ottawa, Ontario, I will explore definitions and experiences of consensual sex, and how sex is negotiated. This research takes a step away from quantitative research of hook-ups and sexual pleasure, and contributes methodologically by comparing normative ideas of sex, pleasure, and consent, to actual lived experiences. By empirically and sociologically examining the negotiations and expectations of sex, and by considering the influence of pleasure, this research will deconstruct the notion of a "grey area" of consent, as well as the sexual scripts and power differentials that young adults enconter.

3. **Hooking up in the Digital Age**
Author(s): *Nicole Andrejek, McMaster University*
Research from the sociology of gender and sexualities suggests that there is a recent "sexual paradigmatic shift" in the way that sexuality is organized in universities (Heldman and Wade 2010; Reid, Elliot and Webber 2011). Unlike the dating culture that existed prior to the early 2000s, the dating culture of universities can now be characterized as a "hookup culture" (Stinson 2010). Hookup culture has its own set of norms, rituals, and associated risks for young women (Wade 2017). Alongside this cultural shift in dating, young women are also coming of age during a time of expansive technological advances, and new hookup technologies are an understudied aspect of the current paradigm shift. This paper draws on preliminary findings from a mixed-method dissertation project that combines online surveys and focus groups. It investigates how technology is impacting the hookup and dating process for different groups of women at a mid-sized university in Ontario to learn what groups of women are using hookup apps, how is technology impacting the process and risks of hookups, and whether technology improving their overall romantic and sexual experiences.

PROBLEMATIZING POLICY II: ROUNDTABLE

Session Code: SP4B   Session Format: Rountable

Inspired by the influential work of feminist, post-structural policy analyst, Carol Bacchi, the organizers of this session feature papers on the co-constitution of different policies (federal, provicial, municipal, and/or institutional) and the social problems that they seek to address.

Organizer and Chair: *Fiona S. Martin, Dalhousie University*

Presentations:

1. **Diversifying the student population? The persistence of class inequality in university admission process**
Author(s): *Emily Truong, University of British Columbia*
Universities have implemented a broad-based admission (BBA) process that requires students to detail their extracurricular and non-academic activities. The goal of the BBA process is to diversify and broaden the student population. I draw on interviews with students of different social classes to examine if this new admission process is helping students of working class background. I found that middle-and-upper-class participants wrote extensively on extracurricular achievements while working-class students focused on how they were able to triumph over social adversities and disadvantages. Working-class students are less likely to participate in extracurricular and non-academic activities due to the lack of financial and social resources. I argue that the BBA process reproduces class-based inequality and this will affect future working class students' chances of gaining university admission. Theoretically, I move away from viewing working class background exclusively as a disadvantage by showing how working class students draw on

their adversity, work ethics, and family responsibility to construct unique personal statement that focus on strong work ethic, maturity, and responsibility to overcome class and educational inequality.

2. Problematizing violence against women legislation: The Prairie provinces as a case study

Author(s): *Michelle Carrigan, University of Guelph; Yvonne Daoleuxay, University of Guelph; Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*

Since the 1990s, domestic and family violence legislation has been implemented and amended across Canadian provinces and territories. The focus of legislation is typically on the use of protection orders with the stated intent to provide additional protection to victims and restrain the respondent from certain activities. Carol Bacchi's poststructuralist approach to policy analysis, known as the "What's the Problem Represented to be" (WPR Approach) provides a method to critically analyze the presuppositions and underlying assumptions embedded in domestic and family violence legislation in Canada. This paper examines how domestic and family violence has been problematized in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba as a case study of one region of the country. The objectives are to critically examine the taken-for-granted meanings in legislative documents and their proposed solutions, while also identifying what is left unproblematized. These insights have relevance for future legislative developments in Canada and on an international level.

3. Responding to the presence of pets in the context of intimate partner violence: Insights from shelter staff in Canada

Author(s): *Rochelle Stevenson, University of Windsor; Amy Fitzgerald, University of Windsor; Betty Barrett, University of Windsor*

When it comes to the abuse of companion animals (pets) in situations of domestic violence, there are several consistent research findings. One, women experiencing intimate partner abuse also report abuse of their pets (Ascione, et al., 2007; Volant, et al., 2008; Krienert, et al., 2012). Two, women will delay or avoid leaving abusive relationships out of concern for the safety of their pets (Faver & Strand, 2003; Fitzgerald, 2005). Three, there are few programs in place to support women who leave the abusive relationship with their pets (Stevenson, 2009). Surveying 116 domestic violence shelter staff members from 16 different shelters across Canada, the current study explored the prevalence and awareness of programs available to women to ensure the safety of their companion animals. The presentation will focus on the details of the programs available, the awareness of staff members of programs at their own agency, as well as perceived barriers and benefits to establishing safe pet programs. Policy recommendations and implications for the safety of women and their pets will also be presented.

4. Electoral Institutions, Population Health, and Consideration of Macro-Economic Correlates: A Bayesian Approach

Author(s): *Andrew Patterson, University of Lethbridge*

Studies suggest that population health is contingent on whether and how a country uses elections to choose its leaders. For the growing research field where political and health sociology intersect, the role that macro-economic correlates have remains unclear, however. Empirical studies for instance do not necessarily support theoretical arguments suggesting an intervening role for economic inequality, which may be due to problems of missing data. To investigate these issues, this study 50 years of annual data for 179 countries. Five regime types are specified based on the style of their elections: majoritarian, proportionally representative, mixed-member and competitive-authoritarian electoral systems as compared to closed autocracies, which do not use competitive elections to choose their leaders. Controlling for both GDP and net Gini, Bayesian hierarchical models indicate that higher levels of GDP correspond strongly with both democratic electoral institutions and population health, which is consistent with the view that national wealth is either a confounder or a mediator over the long term. This pattern does not apply to competitive authoritarian regimes or vary substantially between democratic regime types. The same models also point to net Gini as a potential mediator, but only for purely proportional democracies. Implications for further study are discussed.

5. Digging Down into Democracy: Why Preferences Don't Matter

Author(s): *Josh Curtis, Bishop's University; Matthew Parbst, University of Toronto*

Previous research has found strong support for the opinion-policy relationship, especially for salient political issues. Contrary to this dominant view, we find that previous cross-national research has

overestimated the role of public opinion for policy change by failing to simultaneously account for within- and across-country change. This shortcoming has led to the spurious conclusion that public opinion influences welfare state spending in large cross-national samples. Using pooled individual-level survey data from four waves of the ISSP Role of Government module (1985-2006) combined with country-level data from 19 OECD countries, we measure the effect of public opinion on four salient policy domains: pensions, health care, unemployment, and education. Our analysis explores whether (1) public opinion at the country-level influences social policy spending in OECD democracies, and (2) the opinion-policy relationship is stable over a range of policy issues within countries. We find no support for either query. Rather, our data show that when longitudinal within-country change is considered – a practice now common in comparative research spanning multiple time periods – the importance of public opinion disappears. We outline some possible explanations for these effects, as well as the implications for policy makers.

REFEGEES AND REFUGEE CLAIMANTS: POLICIES, PRACTICES AND EXPERIENCES I

Session Code: MIG6A   Session Format: Regular session

This session examines (1) how regulation of humanitarian migration has taken place historically up to our days in Canada, through government policies and practices, and service provision at the federal, provincial and local levels; (2) how such regulation has shaped the settlement experiences of refugees and refugee claimants in Canada; and (3) how NGOs, activists, private groups and individuals have worked for and together with refugees and refugee claimants in facilitating acceptance and settlement. The gender and race dimensions of policies, practices and experiences will be especially interrogated and assessed.

Organizer and Chair: *Evangelia Tastsoglou, Saint Mary's Univeristy*

Presentations:

1. **Tracing the Development and Politics of Canada`s Co-Produced Refugee Resettlement Policy**
Author(s): *Nicholas Fraser, University of Toronto; Kristen Pue, University of Toronto*
Canada is one of a small group of countries for which the number of government-sponsored resettlement refugees has rivaled or exceeded the number of individually recognized refugees including the US, Australia, and New Zealand. However, Canada`s refugee resettlement policy is unique in that it includes a private as well as a public sponsorship program. Canada`s co-produced resettlement policy has attracted international attention, leading to increased research on its impacts and effectiveness. While there have been many studies on asylum migration, few studies address the domestic politics that shape the development of refugee policy. What social science research has yet to explain is why Canada has opted for a co-produced model of governance to achieve its refugee policy aims. Our paper seeks to fill this gap by examining the history of refugee policy in Canada to understand the politics behind this country's co-produced refugee resettlement policy. We examine the evidence behind three competing possible explanatory logics – functionalism, voice, and political ideology – in order to explain the origin of private sponsorship and its evolution over time alongside the government-assisted program.

2. **Cost Efficient 'Protection': Neoliberal Management of Refugee Claims in Canada**
Author(s): *Azar Masoumi, York University*
This paper examines how the encroachment of market logics and strategies of governance in the Canadian asylum system in the past few decades has relegated the liberal humanist notion of refugee protection and made it secondary to economic and security priorities . This process has been marked by variously placed impetuses for action and inaction. On the one hand, despite well-established knowledge about the considerable discord between refugee law, originally devised in the aftermath of World War Two, and contemporary patterns of displacement, there has been little action to revise Canadian legal frameworks to better match contemporary causes of displacement. On the other hand, Canadian refugee law and state bureaucracies that are charged with implementing it, have been constantly revised and transformed in order to make refugee claim processing quicker and less costly. These initiatives have been accompanied by

increasing reliance on non-governmental organizations and private individuals to deliver many necessary support services to refugee claimants, and a strong presence of border control and security services in refugee adjudication processes.

3. The IFHP and the Politics of Irregularization: Mechanisms of Control and Acts of Resistance in Toronto's Everyday Places

Author(s): *Laura Connoy, University of Waterloo*

This paper explores the irregularizing practices of Canada's Interim Federal Health Program (IFHP) within the context of Toronto. Since 1957, the IFHP has provided healthcare coverage to refugee populations who are not eligible for provincial or territorial health insurance. In 2012, the program was amended as a means to deter 'bogus' refugee claimants from making asylum claims within the country. I argue that the changes made to the IFHP reflect how refugee claimants are irregularized in Canada, or more specifically, how their movements are subject to control. Drawing from interviews, policy documents, press releases, and NGO position papers, I highlight how refugee claimants are irregularized in everyday spaces and places in Toronto and how irregularity is experienced. I conclude by drawing attention to how irregularization is challenged through various visible and less visible 'acts' of solidarity that aim to 'liberate' experiences of irregularity, however temporarily.

4. The Anatomy of a Discourse: Content Analysis of the Canadian Political Parties' Discourses on Muslim Immigrants and Refugees

Author(s): *Abdie Kazemipur, University of Lethbridge; Jennifer Will, Memorial University*

This paper provides a content analysis of the debates, hearings, and bills that occurred in Canadian Parliament, during the period 1994-2017, as they related to Muslims both globally (countries in the Muslim world) and locally (Muslim immigrants and refugees). The driving research questions are: a) the general nature of the positions taken by the various political parties, and the possible changes in those positions over time; and b) the degree to which such positions, and the thinking behind them, have been influenced by local versus global contexts. In answering these questions, the paper utilizes both quantitative and qualitative approaches in analyzing the data.

ROUNDTABLE: ISSUES IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Session Code: EDU2C   Session Format: Roundtable

This session features papers that examine questions around issues in the sociology of education.

Organizer and Chair: *Karen Robson, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. Here it is, there it goes: an institutional ethnography of gender based violence in schools

Author(s): *Alison Fisher, York University*

The work by school staff in making incidents involving gender-based violence institutionally actionable has not been a significant subject of scrutiny in sociological research. It is this institutional process that is the focus of my doctoral research. Institutional ethnography is my conceptual frame (Smith, 1990; 1999; 2005). Theoretically, I combine feminist and critical race theory with critical policy analysis. I use qualitative research methods, including in-depth semi- structured interviews and critical textual analysis of key educational policy documents. In this session, I will share findings from interviews conducted in the fall of 2016 with staff from the Toronto District School Board (TDSB). Preliminary results suggest that once staff has sufficiently determined that an incident involving gender based violence has occurred ("here it is!"), the matter is turned over to school administrators, where the incident becomes less visible to staff who work directly with youth, and more textually mediated through the work of school administrators ("there it goes!"). School staff and school administrators must negotiate tensions between student experiences of gender-based violence on the ground and in the moment, and 'gender based violence' as it is textually defined through various related laws and policies.

2. **Finding hope through education: Student experiences of Supported Education**

Author(s): *Shanti Fernando, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Tyler Frederick, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Alyson King, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Allyson Eamer, University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

The Mental Health Commission of Canada has stated that it is likely at least 1 in 5 people will suffer from a psychiatric disorder. For persons living with mental illness, access to and persistence in traditional models of education are limited by the stratification created by a number of complex personal, social and systemic factors. This research explores adult Supported Education (SEd) literacy programs at psychiatric care facilities in several Ontario cities which provide students with a combination of mental health and academic supports both within these treatment centres and within the community. Our SSHRC funded, multi-site study has conducted student and staff interviews to explore student academic and vocational goals, motivations, sense of agency and perceptions of success as they undertake studies in literacy, math, digital skills, high school credits and English language development. Our mixed method analysis of student interviews draws on both Bourdieu's social capital theory, constructing sociability to gain greater access to intellectual and economic resources, and Freire's critical pedagogy theory of adult education, as a method for learners to understand and overcome the structures oppressing them. Through this analysis, we identify several themes, including systemic barriers to goals, social isolation, self-advocacy, perseverance and self-perception.

3. **Canadianization Movement, American Imperialism, and Scholastic Stratification: Professorial Evidence from 1977 to 2017**

Author(s): *Francois Lachapelle, University of British Columbia; Patrick John Burnett, University of British Columbia*   (Recipients of the 2017 Best Student Paper Award)

Many voices across the Canadian academic field are raising concerns about the perceived ongoing re-Americanization of Canadian professoriate's national PhD origin while others suggest such forces only affect the country's largest research-intensive universities (Wilkinson et al. 2013). As the narrative suggest, this current wave of internationalization comes after a period of committed Canadianization between the mid-1970s and the late-1990s. Using the largest dataset detailing the academic trajectories of 4,934 U15 social science faculty between 1977 and 2017, this paper examines the Canadianization Movement as a case-study of scientific inequalities and institutional stratification in the country's academic field. For the 1977-1997 period, findings indicate that all U15 schools recorded a domestication of their faculty's doctoral degree with the noted exception of Canada's top-three schools. Results from the 1997-2017 period, on the other hand, indicates school's field-positionality and the retirement wave helps explain the differential occurrence of de-Canadianization and re-Americanization trends. Canadian universities actively committed to "global" aspirations show trends of de-Canadianization and re-Americanization of their faculty's doctoral credentials.

4. **Exploring transfer pathways to post-secondary in a community-built response to improving access to education**

Author(s): *Alan Bourke, Mohawk College*

The province of Ontario has recently committed to developing "community hubs" as a way to localize the delivery of social services and better serve local communities. A community hub can be a neighbourhood centre, a school, or any other public space, and tailored to the specific demands of the communities they serve as defined by local needs, services, and resources. Drawing upon case study research focused on building transfer pathways to post-secondary through the provision of tuition-free credit courses for residents in underserved communities in Hamilton, Ontario, this presentation critically assesses the value of the community-based delivery concept with regard to challenging the barriers to education that residents experience. In detailing how a multi-sectoral strategy of community engagement can help reduce real and perceived barriers to post-secondary accessibility, the paper explores the potential of community-based learning hubs to rethink and expand how post-secondary institutions seek to engage with underserved communities.

5. **Self-Selection in Academia: Examining the Influences of PhD Student Aspirations**

Author(s): *Brittany Etmanski, University of Waterloo*

A growing body of research focuses on the employment outcomes of PhD graduates, but substantially less literature focuses on their aspirations prior to graduation. Though tenure-track appointments have become

sparse, many students' aspirations remain set on academic employment. Drawing on the National Research Council's (NRC) 2006 Assessment of Research Doctoral Programs, this research aims to examine what factors influence students' decisions to persist in or abandon their academic aspirations. Females and students in the biological and physical sciences were most likely to be cooled out of their academic career aspirations. Contrary to past research, institutional prestige was not found to have a significant effect on students' career aspirations. Given the growing importance of institutional rankings, future research would benefit from examining whether institutional prestige is a significant influence on student aspirations prior to PhD enrolment, or upon graduation.

SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE: CONTESTED FACTS, INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE IN THE INFORMATION/DIGITAL AGE

Session Code: SST5   Session Format: Regular session

Developments in communications technologies over the past 100 years have created exponentially increasing information flows and have allowed for an increasing number of spaces/sites where established and emerging facts, information and knowledge can be and are being produced and contested. This process is occurring in natural science, social science, politics, and in many other settings. In this session, participants will present their research on and scholarship about examples of such spaces/sites.

Organizer and Chair: *Carmen Schifellite, Ryerson University*

Presentations:

1. **Users as Drugs Researchers: Drugs and Knowledge on an Online Forum**
Author(s): *Alexander Betsos, Simon Fraser University; Suzanna Crage, Simon Fraser University*
What do drug users know? The answer found online may be surprising. Forums across multiple online venues are dedicated to people who use unregulated, little-known psychoactive substances, and post information about the drugs and their experiences with them. This study is a qualitative analysis of the posts on one forum. We find that posters discuss drugs differently than drug users studied by most academic researchers. As people use these online spaces, they develop identities as drug researchers : people who explore the effects of research chemicals and, in the absence of clinical trials, create knowledge by sharing and comparing experiences. Information on the forums is constructed as legitimate knowledge through sharing trip reports—detailed descriptions of experiences—and using pharmacological language. One inspiration is Alexander Shulgin, who is responsible for the synthesis of hundreds of drugs that became known as research chemicals. Their dissemination of knowledge in these spaces involves complex relationships with biotechnology. They critique the way most drug research is conducted while simultaneously legitimating academic knowledge. This forum is an example of how online spaces facilitate the creation of new forms of knowledge, and how the discourses of science are being internalized by people who use drugs.

2. **The Death of Propositional Expertise? On Digital Culture and the Climate Science "Debate"**
Author(s): *Michael Christensen, York University*
Long before "post-truth" became the 2016 word of the year for Oxford Dictionaries, scholars and environmental activists sounding the alarm on global warming were facing a form of political opposition that aimed to delegitimize the scientists, institutions and even the evidence suggesting that climate change is a problem. As this "debate" has moved online it has raised important questions about the value of scientific knowledge when it must compete with "alternative facts" in a sea of informational noise. This paper explores such questions by examining the controversy that followed from the email hack of climate scientists at the University of East Anglia, known as "climategate." By focusing on the actors who exploited the emails to challenge climate science and the responses of the scientists who were implicated in the hack, the paper finds that the online debate around this issue shifted to focus on the norms of scientific work and the mechanisms that produce legitimacy, rather than the evidence itself. In this case, it became clear that the propositional knowledge of the scientific experts (i.e. assertions about atmospheric warming) were

subsumed by procedural questions about gathering and interpreting data from tree rings or satellite readings. The paper therefore considers (1) whether propositional knowledge based on difficult and provisional scientific processes can compete on a digital terrain that has no shortage of unfounded assertions of propositional knowledge, and (2) whether there are forms of digital literacy or digital citizenship that can support scientific enterprises without relying on increasingly tenuous conceptions of expertise.

3. **Seeking Legitimacy in the Academic Field: The Case of Open Access Journals in Canada**
Author(s): *Taylor Price, University of Toronto; Antony Puddephatt, Lakehead University*
As a result of rising subscription costs, university research libraries are no longer able to provide all content from academic journals to their patrons; this has been termed the "serials crisis" (Paniche and Michalak 2005). Open access publishing, the practice of publishing material online without price-barriers (Suber 2012), is poised to improve this state of affairs (See Tri-Council and NSA policies). However, new open access journals often struggle as they attempt to compete with more established, subscription-based journals. Drawing on open-ended interviews with 12 Canadian open access journal editors in the social sciences and humanities, some generic practices of attaining legitimacy as a knowledge-generating organization situated within wider intellectual fields are presented. The open access editors in our sample work to achieve legitimacy in two ways: (1) creating and maintaining social and ideological boundaries, and (2) creating alternative methods and forms of acceptable content for academic publishing.

4. **"Citizen science" as contested knowledge**
Author(s): *Edward Millar, Ryerson University*
GPS-enabled networked mobile devices, distributed computing, and other advances in communications technology have offered new capabilities for involving the public in ecological research. Spatial ecologists and environmental geographers are increasingly turning to volunteer-generated, crowdsourced data to produce information about the state of the environment. Although the technological aspects of this method of information generation may be new, the question of public participation in science, and the possibilities for what has come to be called "citizen science" have long been matters of debate within Science and Technology Studies. This presentation will explore "citizen science" as a contested form of knowledge creation, will unpack issues of expertise, reliability, and authorship, will trace changing understandings of the "citizen" that is implied by citizen science initiatives, and will argue that implicit assumptions about the nature of participation can shape the type of knowledge that gets produced.

5. **Smart City in a Global World, From Global North to Global South**
Author(s): *Azin Moalej, Ryerson University*
The development of smart cities arose in answer to the problems of rapid urbanization and population growth as well as to improve the livability and sustainability of cities. The definition of "smart city" is diverse; as an adjective applied to these cities, "smart" means to use different applications of information and communication technologies (ICT) to become more intelligent, efficient, and integral in overcoming the predicaments of rapid urbanization. However, are all of the ICT applications equally useful for cities from the global south to the cities of the global north? How do different states use the ICT applications for the governance of their cities? Is "smart city" a viable solution to organize all cities of this global world?

COMPARING CONSERVATIVE BACKLASH AND ITS CONSEQUENCES ON GENDER AND SEXUALITY MOVEMENTS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Session Code: GS4   Session Format: Panel

The social landscape that gender and sexuality movements encountered in Canada under the conservative Harper government shaped their direction for a decade. In 2017, the United States faces a new Republican government that brings an uncertain future for gains that have been made in gender equality, transgender and LGBT rights, and social justice for racial/ethnic minorities and immigrants. This panel comprises empirical research comparing the past and future of gender and sexuality movements in Canada and the United States that have been and are under threat of conservative backlash.

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Organizer: *Melanie Heath, McMaster University*

Panelists:
- Tina Fetner, McMaster University
- Amin Ghaziani, University of British Columbia
- Melanie Heath, McMaster University
- Judith Taylor, University of Toronto

DECOLONIZING AND RECONCILIATION CALLS TO ACTION: CRITICALLY CONSIDERING SETTLERS' RESPONSES

Session Code: IND9   Session Format: Regular Session

There have been multiple calls to action for settlers of Turtle Island to contribute to reconciliation and decolonization work. This session will address several questions regarding these actions, responses, outcomes, and policy changes.   This session is co-sponsored with the Canadian Political Science Association.

Organizer(s): *Binish Ahmed, Ryerson University; Grace-Edward Galabuzi, Ryerson University*
Chair: *Grace-Edward Galabuzi, Ryerson University*

Discussant: *Binish Ahmed, Ryerson University*

Presentations:

1. **Addressing social psychological barriers to forwarding Indigenous rights in Canadian environmental organizations**
Author(s): *Karen McCallum, School of Advanced Study, University of London*
Settlers working in environmental advocacy organizations need to develop specific strategies informed by sociological research to forward Indigenous rights as part of their environmental agendas. In my research with environmental activists from Eastern and Central Canada (2014-2015), I found that though there is widespread ideological commitment to supporting Indigenous rights there are insufficient organizational strategies in place to achieve these goals. This matters for three reasons: 1) Settler environmentalists have the potential to be effective allies in mutually beneficial strategic alliances with Indigenous land defense organizers 2) The threat of infringement on Indigenous rights is mobilized frequently by environmentalists to forward environmental agendas, therefore they must ensure they are indeed working to support Indigenous rights 3) Due in particular to the impact of the release of the TRC Final report, #IdleNoMore, and Powershift conferences, settler environmentalists increasingly want to forward Indigenous rights. I use a framework to analyze interview data that brings together social movement and social psychology theories with work on ethics, encounter and intentionality. I demonstrate how activists can better actuate available tools and apply relevant sociological theory to remove barriers and create opportunities to forwarding Indigenous rights through their work in environmental organizations.

2. **Unsettling Pathways: How Some Settlers Embrace Reconciliation With Indigenous Peoples**
Author(s): *Jeff Denis, McMaster University; Mollie McGuire, McMaster University*
This article investigates the pathways taken by some settler Canadians toward embracing reconciliation with Indigenous peoples. Using in-depth, face-to-face interviews with 40 settler Canadians who attended at least one Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) event each, we take a life history approach to understanding how participants came to be involved in the TRC, and how they came to care about Indigenous issues more generally. Guided by a synthesis of Regan's (2010) pedagogical framework for "unsettling the settler within" and Warren's (2010) theory of the "seminal experiences" that lead some white Americans to embrace racial justice activism, our data analysis reveals at least six facilitating conditions that are commonly encountered by settlers on their ways to embracing reconciliation with Indigenous peoples. These conditions include: unsettling lessons on residential schools and colonialism,

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meaningful intergroup relationships, witnessing social injustice in Canada or abroad, prior social justice activism, personal experiences of marginality, and the importance of role models. Theoretical and practical implications are explored.

3. The White Knight and his Crown: Justin Trudeau and the Not-So Sunny Ways of Contemporary Settler Colonial Statesmanship

Author(s): *Travis Hay, York University; Connor Steele, University of Ottawa*

In the very year of Canada's founding, Walter Bagehot wrote that while parliament is the expedient branch of government, monarchy bestows a 'dignity' on governments without which they cannot legitimately function. In the wake of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, its relationship with the Harper regime, and other postcolonial challenges to settler colonial sovereignty, this paper explores the ways in which the Trudeau administration is reinventing the idea of paterfamilias in order to imbue heterosexist settler colonial exercises of governance with a veneer of 'dignity' or 'honour.' Building on the work of Scott Morgensen, who critiques the ways in which setter colonial states animate 'spaces between us' by seeking to overdetermine and manage the relationalities that manifest between Indigenous and Queer subjects, our paper analyzes Trudeau's gestures of apology and reconciliation and argues that these serve to restore or rescue Canada's putatively natural propensity towards peace, order, and good government. Connecting the optics of the Trudeau administration's public apologies to what has been articulated as the practice of 'pinkwashing', we shall argue that Trudeau's desired image as the apologetic and chivalrous Canadian sovereign reconfigures Queer rights as colonial, maintains the 'spaces between us', and positions the prime minister as the paterfamilias - protector of the constitution and guardian of its (not so) sunny ways.

4. From romanticization to appropriation: White settler women and self-making in Indigenous/non-Indigenous solidarity encounters

Author(s): *Carol Lynne D'Arcangelis, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

This paper draws on my study of the barriers to and possibilities for decolonized grassroots solidarity practices between Indigenous women and white women in Canada today. My broader research identifies the white settler pursuit of "proximity" to Indigenous women (a desire to get literally or figuratively close to Indigenous women) as an overarching barrier. In this paper, I draw on interviews with Indigenous and white women to discuss one aspect of this desire: romanticizing and appropriating Indigenous "cultural values." In effect, I trace constructions of Western and Indigenous "difference." I argue that the slippage from (sanitized) nostalgia to invasive appropriation consolidates the white settler's sense of legitimacy as individual and national subject. Additionally, I identify a complicating dynamic—the tendency of some Indigenous women to also idealize Indigeneity, although for the purposes of furthering Indigenous peoples' political aspirations. Drawing on Emma LaRocque (2010) and Bonita Lawrence (2003), I contextualize this idealization as part of the anti-colonial resistance in which Indigenous participants engage despite the risk of reproducing essentialized notions of Indigenous difference. I end by asking, given the scripted discursive roles circumscribing all participant subjectivities (although with uneven benefits), how can this aspect of white settler/liberal subjectivity be mitigated?

DISABILITY DISTURBS: RETHINKING THE SOCIAL II

Session Code: SDS4B   Session Format: Regular Session

This session includes two panels that chart the limits and possibilities of a sociocultural politics of disability, by analyzing the ways Disabled, d/Deaf and m/Mad embodiments, pedagogies, theories and art disturb normative understandings of the social. Panels collect and engage diverse perspectives from Sociology, Equity Studies, Disability Studies, Education, Science and Technology Studies, Family Studies, and Social Work, to disturb and otherwise work 'the weaknesses of the norm' (Butler 1993, 237).

Organizer(s): *Katie Aubrecht, Mount Saint Vincent University; Patricia Douglas, Brandon University; Anne McGuire, New College, University of Toronto*

Chair: *Katie Aubrecht, Mount Saint Vincent University*

Presentations:

1. **Disability, Risk, and the Politics of Spectral Medicine**
Author(s): *Kelly Fritsch, University of Toronto; Anne McGuire, University of Toronto*
In April 2016, the New York Times reported the story of Angela Collins and her partner Elizabeth Hanson, who had conceived their son with the help of Xytex Corp, a sperm bank in Augusta, Georgia. They choose Donor 9623, a man described as healthy, having an I.Q. of 160, and who was working toward his Ph.D. in neuroscience engineering. Seven years after the birth of their son, Hanson made the discovery that Xytex Corp had omitted information from the donor's profile. In making this discovery, Collins and Hanson filed a lawsuit against the sperm bank for failing to disclose that the donor had a mental illness and criminal record, conjuring up eugenic legacies of risky genetics that continue to inflect contemporary understandings of embodied difference. And while the old biosocial sciences that mark social inequalities and socially undesirable differences as being produced by static underlying biological abnormalities that can be medicalized, the new postgenomic biosocial sciences signal a break from genetic reductionism, contending that biological differences are co-constituted by our biologies as well as by our social, cultural, political and economic environments. Such postgenomic epigenetic biosociality leaves us wading through a field of potential risks to our health and future outcomes. While drawing on the legacy of the old biosocial sciences, popular and legal discussion surrounding Collins' and Hanson's son shows us how he is simultaneously participating in a new realm of biosocial sciences wherein risk is individualized, treatment is customizable, and surveillance is, by necessity, perpetual. In this paper, we explore how, more often than not, the solution to risky epigenetic phenomena is to intervene biologically rather than alter the social and structural towards more just ways of living, and the consequences of this approach for disability more generally.

2. **Disturbing Behaviours: Rethinking sociological studies of science**
Author(s): *Patricia Douglas, Brandon University; Margaret Gibson, York University*
This paper rethinks sociological studies of science through an examination of the regulation of autism with that of gender/sexuality. The work of Ivar Lovaas, founder of Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA), is used as a prime case study. ABA is the most commonly used and funded autism intervention today that seeks to extinguish autistic behaviors, primarily among children (Williams & Williams, 2011). Less recognized is Lovaas's involvement in the Feminine Boy Project , where he developed interventions into the gender identities and behaviors of young people (Burke, 1997; Dawson, 2008). We use disability studies and queer theory to understand queer, trans, and autistic identities as contested, constructed and intersecting historical and socio-cultural phenomena (Jack, 2014; Kafer, 2013; McRuer, 2006; Nadesan, 2005; McGuire, 2016; Silverman, 2012). We assert that a queer disability studies perspective opens up autism as a cultural nexus and deepens understandings of intersecting and contested histories of science, professional scopes of practice, and dominant futurities. In the midst of current debates in Ontario about ABA funding and the discourse of hopelessness surrounding autistic children's futures, this "history of the present" makes a significant and timely contribution to sociological and disability studies scholarship. In particular, this paper forefronts the need to center disability studies in sociology in order to challenge normative conceptions of disability, gender, and sexuality.

3. **Disruption of the (white/able) neighborhood: NIMBY, race, disability and deinstitutionalization**
Author(s): *Liat Ben-Moshe, University of Toledo*
This proposed presentation interrogates various forms of resistance to community living (especially the construction of group homes or facilities for those exiting residential institutions, drug and disability rehabilitation programs in the community) as posed by those currently living "in the community," also known as the NIMBY (Not In My Backyard) phenomenon and the way it relates to race/ability. I demonstrate how desegregation (or inclusion) in the disability arena followed, paralleled and intersected with racial desegregation in the 1960s and 1970s in the U.S. The widespread NIMBY phenomenon in regards to the construction of group homes for those deinstitutionalized was related to larger attempts to protect against the threat of disruption to the 'White neighborhood,' which was already embedded within ableist norms. Lastly, I will discuss the costs and effects of combating this 'disruption' of the White 'normal'

neighborhood used by advocates supporting community living in the 1970s and 1980s, using affective economies of innocence and likeness to (re)gain acceptance and inclusion.

4. **How Disability Studies Disturbs Social Work History and its Associated Moralities**
Author(s): *Chris Chapman, York University*
This paper discusses a book entitled A Violent History of Benevolence: Interlocking Oppressions in the Moral Economies of Social Working , co-authored with AJ Withers. The book centres histories of disability, colonialism, anti-Black racism, and cisheteropatriarchy. This paper discusses four sections that centre a disability analysis in our genealogy of professional social work as animated by an ethic of the healing power of domination and imagined moral superiority: 1. The "unchaining of the mad" happened shortly after the straitjacket was invented in the same Hospital, and those responsible were an ex-patient and his wife who also worked there (not the doctor who gets credit); the medicalization of madness was an instrumentalization of violence rather than a reduction of violence. 2. The emergence of the category "invalid" in social welfare policy and its relationship to the contemporaneous emergence of the categories "invert" and "Indian." 3. The leadership role that both the "progressive" and "conservative" wings of early professional social work played in eugenics. 4. The North American "birth of rehabilitation" as distinct from that in France and described by Stiker, due to the greater prominence of eugenics here; also the shared moral economies and contemporary histories of disablist rehabilitation/eugenics and colonial assimilation/genocide.

NEW THEORY IN ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

Session Code: ECS3   Session Format: Regular session

This session focuses on new theoretical developments in economic sociology and political economy. Possible themes for presentations include: the crisis and resilience of capitalism; contemporary finance, risk, and crisis; recent shifts in economic inequalities and class relations; aspects of potential and actual moral economies; the emerging digital economy, and the dynamics of global capitalism.

Organizer and Chair: *Dean Curran, University of Calgary*

Presentations:

1. **Rituals of Entrepreneurship and Startup Survival**
Author(s): *Adam Hayes, University of Wisconsin-Madison*
Contemporary entrepreneurship has developed into an institutionalized set of rituals that must be carried out for a startup company to gain legitimacy, accumulating symbolic capital in the process. By conforming to these rituals, the "pre-organization" form of firms appears isomorphic, decoupled from their proposed lines of business. The institutional structure of entrepreneurship acts as a gatekeeper, granting only those that have carried out their rites permission to enter in to competition for professional investment. Startups often seek venture capital (VC) investment not only as a means to achieve their funding goals, but as a mechanism for the conversion of symbolic capital accrued in the pre-organization stage into social capital, which confers a distinct survival advantage. This paper quantifies this advantage using an accelerated failure time (AFT) model to estimate relative duration from company founding to failure by alternative funding sources, and holding constant factors such as amount of money raised and company size to isolate the effects of VCs' conversion of capital. The results show that all else equal, VC-backed startups can expect to survive longer than any other funding alternative. This research, moreover, attempts to incorporate strands from both new institutionalism and organizational ecology in order to better understand the rituals of entrepreneurship and startup survival.

2. **Polanyi beyond embeddedness: a theoretical synthesis of the institutional constitution of the economic**
Author(s): *Mathieu Charbonneau, Concordia University*

This presentation aims at moving beyond the embeddedness-centered interpretation of Polanyi's institutional analysis by synthesizing its core conceptual apparatus through a theory of the institutional constitution of the economic in general and markets in particular. First, after having discussed the Weberian and Parsonsian, embeddedness-centered reading of the Polanyian approach following the influence of Granovetter, I briefly present recent reinterpretations of Polanyi as a thinker of the institutional constitution of the economic. Second, building on these reinterpretations and especially on Block and Somers (2014) and Plociniczak (2007), I reconstruct the core Polanyian theoretical apparatus in line with the political-economic, classical-sociological and institutionalist traditions of Marx, Durkheim and Veblen. In doing so, I outline Polanyi's concept of "the reality of society" in contrast to New economic sociology's focus on "the social," I discuss the notion of the economic as an instituted process, and define the central Polanyian idea of fictitious commodity both as a sociological concept and as a theoretical method. In conclusion, I discuss the implications of understanding Polanyi's approach as a form of ontological or critical realism and the potential Polanyian contributions to the theory of value.

3. **Institutionalizing Neoliberal Free Trade in North America**
Author(s): *James Watson, McMaster University*
The growing interdependence of states' economies for trade and investment is among the defining factors of modern political economy. This interdependence has taken on a highly structured and institutionalized form through free trade agreements (FTAs) and international bodies such as the World Trade Organization (WTO). Although this trade liberalization is supported by dominant discourses of "free trade" and its supposed universal benefits, the process nonetheless reflects certain interests both within and between states – namely, those of domestic and foreign capital. This paper examines the specific structures and processes in FTAs and the WTO that have institutionalized corporate and business interests for the purposes of maintaining a "favourable business climate" in Canada. These institutionalized means include trade dispute mechanisms, anti-protectionist policy, and the legalized concept of expropriation. Oversimplified casual explanations concerning the implications of liberalized free trade are avoided by focusing on how institutionalized means are structured and enforced to advance and maintain the interests of capital. Finally, this paper discusses how the institutionalization of these business advantages in turn places restrictions on the autonomy of the state to pursue certain policies, especially in the areas of labour and the environment.

4. **A Political Economy of Ecological Depletion? Water and Environmental Justice in Neoliberal California**
Author(s): *David Champagne, University of British Columbia*
America's neoliberal economy has moved in to a new historical stage of environmental inequality. Neoliberalism not only exhaust s the usual strategies to ensure cheap labour , but also the ecological bases required by capital (Evans, 2002). R esearch on green capitalism (Dauvergne, 2016), sustainability (Satterthwaite, 2011) and environmental justice (Holifield et al., 2010), postulates a far-ranging privatization of basic resources. Of this, Califor nia's water banking practices offer a troubling illustration. However, what is often lacking in research is a historical view o f neoliberalism that allows us to seize economic and ecological inequality alike. To answer this challenge, we shall discuss the renewal of Marxism under the world-ecology paradigm and its many fruitful insights (Moore 2015). We firstly elucidate the central concepts of the approach and then portray California ' s water use and pressures towards privatizat ion in the neoliberal era (1970-2017). The US is now the first supporter of "water banking" in the world, and Californi a, an exemplifying case (Piper, 2014). Our views rest on an account of key policies, along with representative data of social and environmental inequalities. Thirdly, we debate how this shift in a new historical stage of environmental inequality holds urgent implications on issues of global environmental justice.

OMNIBUS SESSION: HEALTH

Session Code: OMNI1A   Session Format: Roundtable

This session features papers relating to Heath.

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Organizer(s): *Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*
Chair: *Terry Wotherspoon, University of Saskatchewan*

Presentations:

1. **Modern medicalized understandings of transness: Youth perspectives from the Canadian Trans Youth Health Survey**
Author(s): *Hélène Frohard-Dourlent, University of British Columbia; Elizabeth Saewyc, University of British Columbia; Jaimie Veale, University of Waikato; Tracey Peter, University of Manitoba*
In this paper, we draw on qualitative and quantitative data from the first Canadian Trans Youth Health Survey (CTYHS) to analyze how young people understand and argue for modern definitions of sex, gender, and gender identity, at a time in our society where these definitions are particularly in flux. In the survey, we incorporated multiple questions about gender identity, soliciting feedback on each question from young survey participants afterwards through two rating questions and an open-ended textbox. What quickly emerged from these data was a clear tension among young participants those who understand sex and gender through a social construction lens that highlights the workings of cissexism and cisnormativity in our society, and youth who espouse a perspective of sex and gender that draws on notions of biological essentialism. We examine this latter paradigm more specifically by analyzing what narratives youth draw on to articulate it in their comments. This view, we argue, is connected to medicalized essentialist notions of transgenderism but also differ from them in significant ways due to the influence of the work that feminists and sociologists of gender have done to uncouple sex and gender in the last 50 years. We consider the implication of this perspective for future research focused on trans youth, in particular in the context of large-scale surveys.

2. **Psycho-Social Burden of Thalassemia Major Patients: A Study of Thalassemia Centre of District Multan, Pakistan**
Author(s): *Kamran Ishfaq, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan; Johar Ali, University of Malakand; Bareera Fayyaz, National University of Modern Languages; Salman Naeem, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur*
Thalassemia is an inherited blood disorder which is passed from parents to their children. It is a major health problem in Pakistan. The objective of the present study is to study the psycho-social life aspects of Thalassemia major patients. The study was conducted in the Thalassemia center of The Children's Hospital & the Institute of Child Health Multan, Pakistan from 1 st June 2016 to 30 th November, 2016. T he data was collected from 91 registered Thalassemia major patients age between 12–18 years. A structured interview was used as a tool for data collection through convenient sampling. The questions relating to perceived burden of Thalassemia major in the various psychosocial life aspects of affected patients, disease impact on education, sporting capabilities, difference from friends/siblings, social interactions, body image, social life, family adjustment, anxiety, isolation, and stigmatization were asked. Among the total respondents 50(54.9%) responded that Thalassemia disease has impact on their education. Majority 77(84.6%) of the respondents reported that they not engaged in outdoor play at the same level of their friends. Greater part of the respondents 70(76.9%) were not satisfied with their body image. Majority of the respondents 55(60.4%) not discuss their illness and its related problem with their friends. Majority of the respondents 71(78.0%) said that they feel different from their siblings. About 55(60.4%) of the respondents feel that their disease limit their social life. The findings suggest that there is a need of psychosocial support as well as medical help for Thalassemia major patients and their families.

3. **Exploring the Relationship Between General Strains and Youth Probationer Substance Use**
Author(s): *Thomas Mahoney, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Adrienne Peters, Memorial University of Newfoundland*
Across Canada, there has been a heightened focus on substance use and importantly substance abuse among youth. An abundance of research has examined which factors contribute to an early onset of substance use and increase an individual's likelihood of developing a substance abuse problem. Applying Agnew's general strain theory, we examine the role of strain on youth substance use among a purposive sample of youth probationers (n=192) from Vancouver, British Columbia who have become involved in the justice system as a result of being identified as higher "needs" (i.e., are charged with a violent offence, have known attachments to criminal organizations, and/or have comorbid mental health diagnoses). We were

interested specifically in assessing whether noxious stimuli and the removal of positively valued stimuli in these youth's early home/residential environments had a positive relationship with their use and abuse of various substances. Drawing on secondary data collected from youth probation officer case files, we conducted a series of multinomial regressions to examine this relationship. The results reveal that other adverse, non-familial strain variables have the greatest impact on this sample of young people's substance use behaviours. We conclude by presenting policy recommendations related to substance use/abuse prevention and intervention.

PROBLEMATIZING POLICY I

Session Code: SP4A   Session Format: Regular session

Inspired by the influential work of feminist, post-structural policy analyst, Carol Bacchi, the organizers of this session seek papers on the co-constitution of different policies (federal, provicial, municipal, and/or institutional) and the social problems that they seek to address. The session is comprised of critical sociological interrogations that explore the grounding pre-suppositions and implications of policies on emergent or contested issues.

Organizer and Chair: *Fiona S. Martin, Dalhousie University*

Presentations:

1. **Current Controversies in Drug Policy: The Silent Regulation of Research Chemicals**
Author(s): *Alexander Betsos, Simon Fraser University; Suzanna Crage, Simon Fraser University*
Research on Canadian drug policy rarely considers contemporary controversies involving the legal regulation, or scheduling, of drugs. This paper draws on existing work and newly analyzed archival records to examine the regulation of research chemicals, which have not been formally tested for human consumption. It discusses and critiques the historical and contemporary bases of federal decisions around drug scheduling, policymaker goals, and how current practices support these goals. In Canada, decisions about regulating the accessibility of drugs continue to reflect moral ideations and scientific understandings of health endorsed by supporters of the 1908 Opium Act. Current justifications for scheduling specific drugs reflect moral and paternalistic attitudes about drugs, rather than reasons for and effects of consuming specific compounds. Decisions also reflect a desire for a society without any unscheduled drugs. For instance, the government regulates drugs that are not currently present in Canada or have had no clear negative impact. The process of drug scheduling reduces its profile, making this a silent controversy compared to the United States. We critique this as an area of health and drug policy governed by moral rather the evidence-based concerns; the resulting practices limit access to drugs and enflame rather than mitigate drug-related crises.

2. **Multiplicity and ambiguity in the framing of pregnant women's substance use in Canadian drug treatment policy**
Author(s): *Fiona S. Martin, Dalhousie University*
This paper examines how substance use by pregnant women is currently framed in Canadian drug treatment policy. Previous studies suggest that the higher the level of controversy surrounding a particular social or health issue, the more value-laden and less "evidence-based" policy responses will be. Others demonstrate that policy is one of the primary techniques used to police, and in some cases punish, substance-using pregnant women. This paper argues that policy in this particular domain is a more contested space, inhabited by multiple participants and multiple understandings of what is problematic and worthy of policy intervention, than previous studies suggest. Drawing on the findings of an ethnographic content analysis of Canadian drug treatment policy documents, the paper identifies the different meanings attached to ostensibly uncontested concepts such as "harm," "stability," "recovery," and "gender-sensitivity" across and within policy documents. The paper goes on to discuss this multiplicity, and the ambiguity it generates, in relation to the comparatively narrow range of strategies used to address pregnant women's substance use in Canada.

3. **The Negotiation of Housing First**
Author(s): *Christopher Kohut, University of Calgary*
Homelessness policies across North American have been increasingly oriented around the 'Housing First' paradigm, which prioritizes the provision of housing before addressing other needs such as illness or employment. Through the application of a Housing First model, Calgary's plan looks to focus their resources on the most vulnerable populations experiencing homelessness. This approach became guided by an evidence-based policy analysis that awards housing to those individuals deemed to be most financially costly to the state. This research will analytically dissect the implications of this new form of policy analysis and compare that to the actual experiences of the homeless population accessing these services. My research finds that housing first policies confront homeless people with a series of dilemmas that must be negotiated and solved in various was. This paper will explore three of these dilemmas. Firstly, I show how homeless individuals are often encouraged or forced to embellish their own personal crises in order to gain access to housing. Secondly, I demonstrate the necessity and challenge experienced by the homeless to adhere to the prescriptions of what a homeless person needs to be in order to get services. Lastly, I explore the loss of community experienced by individuals once they finally receive housing.

4. **Neoliberalism, Social Reproduction and Indigenous Child Welfare: the 2016 Canadian Human Rights Tribunal Decision**
Author(s): *Kate Bezanson, Brock University*
This paper examines the January 2016 Canadian Human Rights Tribunal's (CHRT or the Tribunal) decision in First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada et al. v. Canada (Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development). In this landmark case, the CHRT found that the Canadian government had discriminated against First Nations children on reserve in its provision of funding for child welfare. This paper asks a central questions about the CHRT decision: can the main constitutional issues it raises be understood as contests over, and crises of, care? This paper proceeds in three stages. First, it reviews and contextualizes the CHRT ruling and subsequent compliance orders. Second, it suggests that since the inception of the First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) program in 1990, the struggle over child welfare on reserve has occurred concurrently with an escalating neoliberalization of social and economic policy, resulting in increased downloading and individualizing social risks. Third, it applies the lens of social reproduction to the case, showing how the conflicts over social reproduction are shifted: among levels and branches of government and crystallized in the misapplication of Jordan's Principle; among child welfare service providers, agencies and agents; and within families, communities and foster care providers. The lens of social reproduction here illuminates both the multigenerational effects of settler neo-colonialism and its practices, and a potential for law and social policy to attend to its limits and failures. It concludes by exploring the possibility that FNCFCSC v. Canada reflects profound substantiated claims for equality, material redress AND recognition, with implications for the goal of reconciliation.

QUEERING VIOLENCE: RESPONDING TO INTIMATE PARTNER & SEXUALIZED VIOLENCE IN QUEER AND TRANS LIVES

Session Code: VLS2 Session Format: Regular session

Feminist analyses traditionally consider violence as a manifestation of patriarchal gender norms. This session will instead focus on queer intersections between gender and/or sexual identity, and violence. We feature papers that address themes including: 1. Violence within LGBTQ communities. 2. Violence against LGBTQ communities. 3. Violence that troubles heterosexual identity.

Organizer(s): *KelleyAnne Malinen, Mount Saint Vincent University; Ardath Whynacht, Mount Allison University*

Presentations:

1. **The Hunt and the Hurt: Exploring Gendered Contradictions in Responses to Sexualized Violence Perpetration**

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Author(s): *Jane Gavin-Hebert, Avalon Sexual Assault Centre; Dee Dooley, Avalon Sexual Assault Centre*
Leniency and humanity are afforded to male perpetrators of sexualized violence, witnessed routinely through the frequency and duration of conviction and sentencing, defence arguments and denial of guilt, as well as the allocation of specialized resources and supports in the community and legal systems. However, when the perpetrator does not conform the normalized narrative of cisgender, heterosexual male dominance, a different response from state and media agencies is observed. The naturalization of male invasion and the criminalization of women and trans bodies, and the upholding of misogyny, trans misogyny and male impunity, is fortified in this response. Women and trans people accused of sexual perpetration are dehumanized, monstrosized, ostracized, and unhesitatingly presumed guilty. Male perpetrators are not vilified, rather they are victimized through the sociological imagination that positions them as targets of vigilantism, feminist irrationality, and, ironically, witch hunts. The historic ritual of male violence against bodies deviating from gendered expectations of subjugation is embodied through the ongoing use of the appropriated term "witchhunt". Placing "witchhunt" in historical perspective, with similarly constructed male fears of "feminist lynch mob" and "vigilante", this paper highlights key examples of oppressive strategies to frame oppressors as victims to untangle gendered contradictions in responses to sexual perpetration and victimization.

2. Hazing rituals and sexual assaults: How the research maintains gender norms
Author(s): *KelleyAnne Malinen, Mount Saint Vincent University*
Both sexual assault and hazing are common forms of violence on university campuses, especially in fraternity and sport contexts. Furthermore, hazing often includes sexual assault. However, most sexual assault victims are female while most hazing victims are male. These forms of violence serve in distinct ways to consolidate gender norms. This paper compares scholarly articles about hazing on campus to scholarly articles about sexual assault on campus. Articles on hazing prove less likely to problematize use of power or recognize harm, and more likely to entertain the question of whether the violence in question is socially beneficial. Malinen argues these differential framings function to maintain heterosexual norms and identities. To ask about power, coercion, and consequent trauma in cases of hazing is to queer our understandings of these practices. The advantages of this queering would include enabling more effective critique of hazing rituals, denaturalizing the lingage between femininity and victimization, and making space for the survivor-speech of heterosexually identified men.

3. Police Responses to Reported Same-sex Intimate Partner Violence in Canada
Author(s): *Jessica Whitehead, University of Guelph; Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph; Tina Hotton, University of Guelph*
Intimate partner violence (IPV) is often perceived to be a heterosexual crime; however, it may occur in any intimate relationship regardless of relationship type or sex. This study focuses on IPV that occurs between same-sex couples in Canada and how the criminal justice system responds to these incidents. To date, the majority of same-sex IPV (SS-IPV) research focuses on determining its rate of prevalence with less emphasis on the types of SS-IPV committed or how the criminal justice system response to these incidents. Furthermore, the majority of the limited research uses U.S. data or is based on smaller convenience samples and, therefore, may not be generalized to explain SS-IPV in Canada. The objective of this study is to expand on the existing research by assessing how police respond to SS-IPV once it is reported. Data from Statistics Canada's 2007-2011 Uniform Crime Reporting Survey is utilized to determine the frequency with which SS-IPV is reported to police in Canada, the type of incidents reported, and police responses. Results are then compared to police responses regarding instances of heterosexual IPV that occurred during the same period.

4. Another kind of closet: Carceral Violence in Queer, Trans and 2-Spirit Lives
Author(s): *Ardath Whynacht, Mount Allison University*
This session considers queer, trans and 2-Spirit experiences in the Canadian criminal justice system, with attention to the ways in which pervasive binaries (male/female // victim/offender // right /wrong) perpetuate gendered violence in a heteronormative, patriarchal society. Taking up an transformative justice approach, the author considers the ways in which a queer abolitionist approach to the carceral state could impact the ways in which violence is experienced by queer, trans and 2-Spirit people in their intimate lives as well as their public engagements.

QUESTIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY, AGENCY AND STIGMA: DISSECTING THE DISCURSIVE GOVERNANCE OF HEALTH AND WELLBEING I

Session Code: SST2A   Session Format: Regular session

Speaking to the 'Far & Wide' aspect of the 2017 Congress Theme—From Far & Wide: The Next 150—this session engages far- and wide-reaching discourses of health governance. Health governance is a matter of policy, but it also reaches into the minutiae of everyday life, affecting the formation of individuated subjectivity as much as the national identity of populations. This session explores the discursive governance of health and wellbeing.

Organizer and Chair: *Martin French, Concordia University*

Presentations:

1. Apps...Gaps and Traps: governance through public health promotion
Author(s): *Carmen Lamothe, Concordia University, Montreal*
Mobile phone applications (apps) for health are proliferating at a tremendous rate and public health agencies are now starting to offer their own apps as a tool for promoting public health information. This raises important questions related to how apps actually work in public health contexts and as a form of health promoting discourse. This study takes a governmentality perspective (Rose, O'Malley & Valverde, 2006) to critically examine apps disseminated on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) "apps" webpage. This paper considered how these apps construct public health problems, which groups of people are held accountable for these problems and conversely, who is implicitly absolved of responsibility for these problems. Two apps: "CDC Heads Up Concussion" and CDC's "Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD)" were selected for an in-depth pilot study of "apps as [discursive] artifacts" (Lupton, 2014). Drawing from Bacchi (2009), a Foucaultian framework for analyzing apps as discourse was developed. This study uncovered important insights around the way that public health apps can be understood as both discourse and as forms of governmentality. I argue that these apps have constructed public health problems in ways that explicitly hold some groups, parents and women of childbearing age, accountable, while implicitly absolving others, sports bodies, helmet manufacturers, alcohol companies and men, of responsibility.

2. Standards and the Everyday: Hand Hygiene, Responsibility, and the Scientification of the Mundane
Author(s): *Emma Whelan, Dalhousie University*
This paper explores the rise of hand washing protocols and education campaigns as efforts to reduce the spread of infectious diseases, both in health care facilities and public spaces more generally. Such protocols and campaigns have produced a plethora of standards and guidelines around hand washing in the early years of the 21 st century. The development of such standards appears to be related to several goals: (1) to create a norm about the right way to wash one's hands; (2) to give that norm moral and epistemic weight by tying it to scientific authority; and (3) to responsibilize members of the public, and especially health care providers, to follow the norm. At the same time, the proliferation of different hand washing guidelines points to the difficulties in accomplishing standardization across varying sites and contexts, of achieving consensual standards, and of gaining buy-in to hand washing. I argue that one of the difficulties in creating a standard with scientific authority, one that has the power to normalize 'correct' handwashing behaviour, is the mundane nature of hand washing: its status as a common sense practice, a practice of the everyday. In this paper, I begin to sketch out some relations between standardization and complacency, responsibility, and everyday forms of knowledge by drawing together work on moral regulation and responsibilization with insights from science and technology studies on standards and standardization.

3. Shifting Family Responsibility – Children With Complex Health Conditions
Author(s): *Nicky Hyndman, University of Prince Edward Island; Alison Luke, University of New Brunswick*
Caring for a child with complex health conditions (CHC) places considerable stress on families. Primary care is often fragmented and difficult to navigate. Care typically requires home care, hospitalizations, emergency room visits, and countless appointments with specialists. Findings from our study suggest that

responsibility for care is shifting to families/individuals. This reflects broader trends in healthcare policy and is consistent with characteristics of neoliberal governance, particularly following the 2008 financial crisis as neoliberal governments embarked on austerity programs. Drawing on interviews with families and other stakeholders which explored the experiences of caring for children with CHC, this paper reports on the shift from social to private responsibilities and frames discussion within the concept of "responsibilizing ethos" (a cultural mentality of rule). We explore to how this plays out in peoples' everyday lives in caring for a child with CHC and how caregivers come to self govern in particular 'responsibilized' ways. Key words: neoliberal governance (political theory; political economy)(New Public Management; Third Way); health care reform (health policy, health economics, neoliberal health policy); social justice; health equality; social determinants of health; public policy (health, social, education); responsibility/responsibilization (Nikolas Rose, 2000); individualization; self-governing Ilcan, Suzan (2009) Privatizing Responsibility: Public Sector Reform under Neoliberal Government Brodie, Janine (2007) Reforming social justice in neoliberal times Whiteside (2009) Canada's health care "crisis": accumulation by dispossession and the neoliberal fix Rucket & Labonte (2014) The global financial crisis and health equity: Early experiences from Canada

4. **Demon Drugs: Negotiating the Agency of Chemicals Actors**
Author(s): *Brett Richardson, Concordia University*
Actor Network Theory is renowned for extending agency to non-human actors. In the field of addiction, Schull's (2012) ANT-inspired analysis of video machine gambling de-centers the agency of the 'addict' and disperses it across a network that includes the machines , as well as the industry and designers behind them. This paper attempts to negotiate the sociopolitical implications of assigning agency to objects in addiction research. Somewhat ironically, most critical work regarding addiction has actively sought to de-center agency from drugs themselves. Drugs have been feared and controlled, of course, to the extent that millions find themselves incarcerated. And in biomedical-oriented research, the drug is the only thing with agency left, the drug user having been "hijacked" by it (Volkow 2013). Alexander (2008) has criticized the "myth of the demon drug", highlighting the social-environmental conditions that encourage consumptive behaviours, while others criticize the bio-essentialist, reductive, and responsibilized terms that typically define addiction (Garriott and Raikhel, 2015). My paper will sift through the implications of assigning agency to drugs, asking: Does ANT represent a necessary middle path out of reductive thinking about addiction, or does it unwittingly resurrect the myth of the demon drug?

REFUGEES AND REFUGEE CLAIMANTS: POLICIES, PRACTICES AND EXPERIENCES II

Session Code: MIG6B   Session Format: Regular session

This session examines (1) how regulation of humanitarian migration has taken place historically up to our days in Canada, through government policies and practices, and service provision at the federal, provincial and local levels; (2) how such regulation has shaped the settlement experiences of refugees and refugee claimants in Canada; and (3) how NGOs, activists, private groups and individuals have worked for and together with refugees and refugee claimants in facilitating acceptance and settlement. The gender and race dimensions of policies, practices and experiences will be especially interrogated and assessed.

Organizer and Chair: *Evangelia Tastsoglou, Saint Mary's Univeristy*

Presentations:

1. **Tracking the Interregional Mobility of Recently Arrived Refugees in Canada**
Author(s): *Fernando Mata, University of Ottawa*
Using data from the Immigration Database (IMDB) which links tax-filer information to provinces of landing and current provinces of residence, the purpose of this study was to track the interregional mobility among three cohorts of refugees arriving to Canada between 2000 and 2013. The refugee sample consisted of about 181,000 individuals comprising government assisted, privately sponsored, landed in Canada and refugee dependants. Three aspects of interregional mobility were examined: net migration, movers-stayers

and the social demography of refugee flows. The net migration picture revealed favourable gains in the Prairie region though Ontario and Quebec also benefited from migratory interchanges. Analysis of mover-stayer ratios suggests that refugees were a very mobile group compared to other non-refugee classes, particularly within the first ten years after arrival. Investigation of the socio-demographic composition of flows identified five major flow types which were defined by refugee categories, age, gender, birthplace, education and the geographical area where the migratory interchanges occurred

2. **Housing the Syrian Refugees: A Sociological Examination**
Author(s): *Lori Wilkinson, University of Manitoba*
Nearly one out of every four Syrian refugees who came to Canada between November 2015 and February 2016 was destined to Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba. This presentation reviews some of the initial settlement experiences of this group of newcomers to the Canadian prairies. One of the major problems in resettling a large number of refugees in a short period of time was the availability of large, inexpensive housing to accommodate the large families arriving to Canada. On average, government assisted refugees had family sizes of 8 persons, while privately sponsored families had 4 persons (IRCC 2016). Some families stayed for extended periods of time in hotels until suitable accommodation could be found. That didn't happen in Manitoba; no one destined to that province stayed in a hotel providing us with a good number of families who attained housing quickly versus those who may have had to wait in temporary housing. This study will compare the initial settlement experiences of those families who were housed upon arrival to those who stayed in a hotel in an attempt to address the question, to what extent does acquisition of permanent housing immediately upon arrival influence the initial settlement experiences of refugees? Much of the research on resettlement and housing suggests that the stability provided by immediate housing helps ease some of the acculturative stress experienced by some newcomers as they begin their new lives in Canada. Attention will be given to the sociological implications of large scale resettlement and examples of how the immigrant settlement organizations dealt with the issues arising from hotel housing for newly arrived families from a public sociology perspective.

3. **Tensions and dilemmas faced by Syrian refugees, their private sponsors and settlement workers**
Author(s): *Mehrunnisa Ali, Ryerson University*
Preliminary analysis of qualitative c data ollected from Syrian refugee families shows that they themselves, their private sponsors, and settlement workers who try to facilitate their social intergration encounter several dilemmas to which there are no simple answers. For example, the refugees want to develop social relations with people with whom they share a language and culture but also those with whom they don't. Living and working with one or the other both have costs and benefits. Private sponsors want to facilitate but not direct the refugees' social lives, but don't quite know how to do both. Settlement workers want to offer socio-emotional supports but also maintain the boundaries of their professional roles. By first identifying these dilemmas we can move towards new ways of addressing them.

4. **Social Innovation for integrating survivors of torture, war, and political oppression in Community-Based Participatory Action Research**
Author(s): *Jaswant Bajwa, George Brown College*
In recent years, Canada has welcomed tens of thousands of refugees and asylum seekers (Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2014). However, refugees to Canada struggle to avail themselves of meaningful opportunities for social contribution and participation. They have specific needs but face multiple barriers that present challenges in creating access to post-secondary education that is the key to social inclusion, opportunities and community integration. This limits their social and economic mobility. The legal status a refugee has within Canada can also present additional access barriers and challenges including eligibility for grants and scholarships which can create a hierarchy of opportunity within the refugee community. This community-based participatory action research project, through a partnership between George Brown College (GBC), the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Wellesley Institute and the Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture (CCVT), established innovative outreach for people seeking to integrate into Canadian society through education following experiences of torture and war. The overarching research question was: How can post-secondary institutions support community groups in advancing the educational goals and social inclusion of victims of torture? This presentation will share the evidence based model developed through this research, knowledge gained and significant social and economic benefits

through improved educational and community services, as well as by aiding in the meaningful integration of survivors into Canadian society.

THE DURKHEIM-CONUNDRUM: A REFLECTIVE TEACHING PANEL AND DISCUSSION

Session Code: CND2   Session Format: Panel

This panel invites reflection amongst teachers of sociological theory who encounter the caricature of Durkheim so commonly re-iterated in introductory text books (that we, too, often teach!). Durkheim is not unique in the degree to which his ideas are simplified and/or caricatured in many introductory textbooks (we also meet Marx the 'conflict theorist' and Weber the 'symbolic interactionist'); however, he is unusually maligned by his characterization as a relatively one-dimensional conservative, through thick association with Parsonian functionalism. Rarely is he depicted as a thinker whose ideas are compatible with, and strengthen, contemporary progressive sociological visions. How should we respond to this? How do we respond to this?

Organizer(s): *Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta; Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University*
Moderator and Discussant: Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta,

Panelists:
- William Ramp, University of Lethbridge
- Anisha Datta, King's University College at Western Ontario
- Jean-Marc Larouche, Universite du Quebec à Montreal
- Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University
- Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph

THE UNDERGRADUATE VOICE

Session Code: TP3   Session Format: Roundtable

This roundtable session is organized in the spirit of professional development, mentorship, and sharing. We have invited 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.

Organizer(s): *Gary Barron, University of Alberta; Timothy Kang, University of Toronto; Annette Tezli, University of Calgary*
Chairs: *Timothy Kang, University of Toronto; Annette Tezli, University of Calgary; Katie MacDonald*

Presentations:

1. Representing Mental Health and Illness: A Discourse Analysis of #MyDefinition Anti-Stigma Campaign
Author(s): *Breeanna Gallant, St. Thomas University*
Mental illness anti-stigma campaigns have been created in response to negative representations of individuals with mental illness. Sociologists have just begun to consider the unintended consequences of these new representations. The aim of this research was to analyze the local anti-stigma campaign #MyDefinition, which was developed and implemented on two Fredericton university campuses. The campaign features portraits of individuals with mental illness accompanied by a description of their illness and accomplishments. Using Foucault's concept of governmentality, I conducted a critical discourse analysis of #MyDefinition. Findings demonstrate that the campaign forwards normative success stories in an effort to counter the stigma associated with mental illness. While these positive representations may

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counter stigma, they also unintentionally create an ideal way to be ill that may lead to more isolation for those who cannot meet this ideal. Further research is required to consider the social effects of these campaigns.

2. **Understanding the Racial Experiences of Black People in the Fraser Valley**
Author(s): *Mikayla Sherry, University of the Fraser Valley*

The Fraser Valley in British Columbia has a growing population; the Abbotsford population alone has the third highest number of visible minorities living in its city in all of Canada. Currently, the research associated with these minorities focuses on Asian and South East Asian populations, despite the number of those of African heritage living throughout this area. While these individuals often have histories associated with trauma, class struggle, and racialization, there remains a lack of information that accounts for their experiences growing up and living in the Fraser Valley community. I address an aspect of this shortcoming through an exploratory qualitative study, conducting a focus group with seven 20-30 year-old Black individuals who have resided in the Fraser Valley for 7-10 years. Focusing on the skin hue of these individuals, this research analyzes narratives regarding how participants construct, perceive, and develop their identities, intergroup relations, and how they negotiate and understand their stigmatized identities as a racialized "other" in the Fraser Valley. This study extends research on the visible minorities in this region, while ultimately providing a necessary framework that may facilitate community understanding and aid in constructing healthier relationships which remains an essential element in maintaining practices of multiculturalism.

3. **Capitalism and Food Security: Viability of Food Hubs as a Counter-Hegemonic Response to Neoliberalism**
Author(s): *Laura Funk, University of the Fraser Valley*
Neoliberalism poses a threat to the maintenance of sustainable and equitable food systems within Canada, thus marginalizing food insecure populations who struggle to access adequate food to sustain their diets. Recent reports state that over 1 million Canadians experience food insecurity, making it evident that food security is a pressing issue within Canada. A lack of adequate support from mainstream institutions begs the question of who can help establish equitable food systems and challenge the proliferation of neoliberalism. Employing Gramsci's theory of hegemony, this paper examines existing dominant food hegemonies and how they form a culture of consent, allowing the issue of food insecurity to persist within Canada. Second, it is argued that the creation of community-based food hubs actively foster counter-hegemonies that seek to change how food systems are understood, offering hope for change within these mainstream systems. Finally, it is argued that while food hubs are counter-hegemonic, they must rise to the challenge of enaging in a larger movement that targets the hegemonic neoliberal structures that perptuate inequality within our food systems; in order to alter neoliberal dominance as well, recommendations for how food hubs can be more effective in contributing to larger scale structural changes are introduced.

4. **Household Conditions, Bodily Self-Presentation and Mortality Risk in Older Adulthood**
Author(s): *Andie MacNeil, University of Toronto; Laura Upenieks, University of Toronto*
The presentation of the home and the body are units by which we can gain greater insight into the lives of older adults, because their highly personal nature links them to feelings of identity and purpose while simultaneously revealing a great deal about physical and mental health. This paper examines the role of household conditions and bodily self-presentation as a predictor of mortality among seniors. Using longitudinal data from the National Social Life Health and Aging Project (NSHAP) (n=3005), household conditions and bodily self-presentation were assessed at Wave 1, through reports by trained members of the NSHAP team on the household conditions and self-presentation/hygiene of the participants. Mortality was measured by counting all deaths that occurred among Wave 1 participants (2005-2006) up until the start of data collection for Wave 2 (2010-2011). Preliminary binary logistic regression results suggest that poorer household conditions and bodily self-presentation both predict a greater probability of death over a five year period, but the effect of bodily disorder holds its association despite the inclusion of a wide range of controls, including demographics, participants' health and functional capability, health behaviors, social connectedness and support, and in a full model that also incorporates household condition. Taken together, the results situate bodily presentation as a potentially important point of intervention in the lives of older

adults that could help reduce mortality risk, and worthy of further attention by clinicians and those caring for the elderly population.

5. **Pathologization through Pop Culture: The proliferation of mindfulness as a new tool of subjectification**
Author(s): *Spencer Huesken, University of The Fraser valley*
The proliferation of mindfulness within contemporary pop culture, has enabled a transition in which the ability to recognize and transcend the thoughts and emotions experienced in even the most mundane intricacies of everyday life, has moved from a discourse exclusive to niche cultural practices such as yoga and meditation, to a new apparatus of biopower, deeply embedded within societal constructions of selfhood. Through the pathologization of everyday life, the individual's capacities to understand and actively engage in the neurobiological underpinnings of the brain, becomes the imperative through which the personal fulfillment and success may be actualized, through the capacities to govern one's thoughts and feelings. This ability to become 'mindful' has quickly penetrated social hegemony, being propelled by pop-psychology, popular literature, podcasts, and in the lectures of self proclaimed life coaches and self-help gurus. The purpose of this study is to further explore the ways in which the therapeutic narrative has become deeply embedded within cultural constructions of the self, through the dissemination of information in popular culture. This study will conduct an extensive content analysis of various multimedia delineations of mindfulness presented in podcast material, self-help lectures, and popular literature. Data will be collected and coded further illustrating the consequences this new form of biopower has on the individual and society as it becomes ubiquitously woven into the threads of human fulfilment, as both a practice and as a metric of potentiality.

6. **"I Wanted to Have My Views Challenged": Religious Students in Secular Universities**
Author(s): *Aaron Penner, University of the Fraser Valley*
In a religiously pluralistic society like Canada, public institutions must remain neutral in order not to privilege one group or perspective over of another. In his theory of plurality, Peter Berger argues that a similar trend has spilled over into public discourse, which leads him to develop the concept of the "secular discourse." In addition to the existence of a secular discourse, there may be streams within secular universities that privilege non-religious worldviews, such as the physical sciences, and certain streams of philosophy, for example. There may also be some who object to expressions of certain perspectives, as evidenced by vandalism of a pro-life display on a Canadian university campus, and a ban for a pro-life group to have displays on another campus. In light of the complexities that a religious student might encounter within this environment, I set out to explore the ways that Christian students at a university in British Columbia, Canada, navigate it. Focus groups were conducted with students from a broad range of academic disciplines, in which I discovered that participants are strategic about when, where, and how they express their religious perspectives, in order to avoid the perceived possibility of stigmatization by non-religious peers and professors. Further, it became apparent that some Christian students make a conscious decision to attend secular universities in order to have their beliefs challenged.   WELCOME RECEPTION

WELCOME RECEPTION

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

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

May 29, 2017
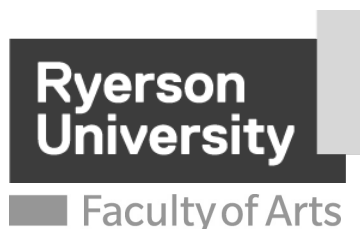
Session Code: SDS3   Session Format: Regular session

What possibilities, tensions, and challenges exist at the intersections of care and disability?

Organizer(s): *Rachel Barken, York University; Anna Przednowek, Carleton University*
Chair: *Anna Przednowek, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. **"A Hospital is Not a Home": Negotiating Violence and Intellectual Disability in Ontario, Canada**
Author(s): *Natalie Spagnuolo, York University*
Many people living in Ontario who have or who are labeled as having intellectual disabilities experience violence on a daily basis. Intimate, structural, and symbolic forms of violence can occur as a result of transinstitutional arrangements and inappropriate support systems. Paradoxically, people who experience violence are targeted for exclusion when they themselves exhibit what becomes characterized as violent behaviour. Interpretations of violent behaviour have practical consequences and can render individuals ineligible for existing residential supports, often resulting in their confinement in explicitly institutional settings. This paper considers how one site of confinement – acute care hospitals – serves as a locus for struggles around defining, legitimizing, and resisting violence in relation to intellectual disability. Discourses of containment and deficiency will be analyzed through case studies to expose the violence that it is inherent in certain interpretative practices and their associated care arrangements. The popular framing of these arrangements as crisis-driven and contingent will be questioned by applying an historical perspective. Reflections will then be offered which may be applied in response these problems, as we begin to anticipate – and indeed, work towards – a newer and better policy period.

2. **No Place Like Home?: Care and Disability in the Inclusive Elementary Classroom – A Consideration of the Ethical Conundrums Amidst Disorienting Intersubjective Encounters**
Author(s): *Maria Karmiris, OISE, University of Toronto*
In her introductory lines to a poem entitled 'Home', Shire (2015) writes: "no one leaves home unless home is the mouth of a shark." Elementary school teachers often talk about making inclusive classrooms as welcoming as home. There is a rhetoric of nurturing and care that often accompanies the sense that an inclusive classroom should feel like a welcoming home. Yet, as is evident by countless accounts of disability studies scholars (McRuer 2006; Hughes et al 2005; Van Hove et al 20012; Michalko, 2002), public education's conception of who is welcome at home, how home is constructed and what attributes are cultivated and valued at home represent, varying degrees of rejection and exclusion for countless of marginalized students including those labelled with disabilities. Through the work of critical disability studies scholars and post-structural feminist scholars, one purpose of this paper presentation will be to apply interpretive qualitative methods to foreground taken for granted neoliberal conceptions of care in the elementary classroom. This paper presentation will also consider the possibilities of re-imagining an ethics of care when reconsidered as multi-directional, disorienting and intersubjective amidst and through disability.

3. **Tensions and contradictions: Linking familial resilience, adaptation and transformation to socio-political dimensions of care.**
Author(s): *Anna Przednowek, Carleton University*
Over the last four decades, deinstitutionalization and neo-liberal policies have re-shaped care for adults with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (IDD) in Ontario. Today, familial care is the new norm, with mothers assume the bulk of the unwaged care work for their adult children with IDD, often in addition to precarious waged work. Yet, recent research trends in the area of families and children with intellectual disabilities reflect dominant encouraging themes of resilience, adaptation and transformation. I propose that de-contextualizing experiences of familial care provision from the current sociopolitical dimensions may "condone the continuing marginalization" of familial care providers (Knight, 2013). Alternatively, contextualizing familial care provision, reveals tensions and contradictions, where current care and disability policies are not only falling short in supporting unwaged familial care, but in many instances

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these policies are coercive. A broader review of literature also reveals that long-term familial caregivers are burning out and also fighting back.

CONCEPTUALIZING AND APPLYING RELATIONAL SOCIOLOGY II: ROUNDTABLE

Session Code: RS1B   Session Format: Roundtable

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.

Organizer(s): *Francois Depelteau, Laurentian University; Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University; Peeter Selg, Tallin University*
Chair: *Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University*

Presentations:

1. **What does relational analysis mean: from theory to methodology**
Author(s): *Peeter Selg, Tallin University*
Theoretical reflection on relational social sciences has produced an array of approaches that in one way or another try to bring "relationality" of the social into analytical prominence. At one extreme we have perspectives that add an additional variable of social relations to operationalize the "relational aspect" of social phenomena. At the other end of the continuum of approaches we see those that perceive the talk of relational "aspects" or "dimensions" of social phenomena as basically nonsensical, since they presume reality to be relational all the way down in the first place. Thus far ontological reflections have prevailed in these discussions. A fruitful way of conceptualizing different positions in them has been the distinction between self-action, inter-action, and trans-action. The current paper aims at moving from ontological to methodological level of discussion by reflecting (through reference to concrete examples) on what would self-actional, inter-actional and trans-actional analysis of social phenomena mean. Several illustrative case studies are sketched that focus on both historical and contemporary social phenomena.

2. **What do we see differently from the relational perspective?**
Author(s): *Piret Peiker, Tallinn University*
Foucault has noted that power, "unless we are looking at it from a great height and from a very great distance", appears to be everywhere and dynamic, rather than held by some, denied to some, statically. The remark illustrates how the relational lens shows the world differently from the substantialist lens, when looking at historical phenomena. Looking close-up, one sees: "smaller" actors and processes previously invisible; no static structures, since they now all appear as processes, and maybe also as less stable; compact entities (e.g. nations, events) appear as arenas of a multitude of trans-actions in their own right. I propose a brief example of the potential of Relational Sociology: to discuss the canonical "Warwick debates" between the nationalism theorists Anthony Smith and Ernest Gellner where they disagree over the patterns of nation formation, using the Estonians as the test case of the argument. The categories "self-action", "inter-action" and "trans-action", developed as a meta-methodological framework of analysis by Mustafa Emirbayer, François Dépelteau and Peeter Selg, enable me to compare Smith's and Gellner's respective interpretations of how the Estonian nation formatted, to one that could result from a relational approach.

3. **Individuals and Relational Sociology**
Author(s): *Francois Depelteau, Laurentian University*
There have been discussions on the importance of the individuals and their characteristics in relational sociology. To keep it simple, we can talk about two dominant tendencies: some relational sociologists claim that the individuals do not really matter since they are effects of relations, while others insist on their capacity to act in a different way (agency) even if they are under some forms of structural determination. I

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would like to propose a third option: individuals and their specificities are very important even when they occupy similar social positions in social fields, but their 'agency', their power or their freedom is limited by the basic empirical fact that they are co-producers of various social fields, interacting with other human and non-human interactants. In brief, we cannot understand social processes by dissolving the individuals and their personal characteristics. In fact, we should see them as being interdependent rather than free egos or 'egos' being determined by external social substances. Empirical illustrations will be provided showing how individuals navigate through social processes.

DIASPORA UNDER CRITICAL LENSES: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

Session Code: MIG1   Session Format: Roundtable

The current international political climate and neoliberal global market encourage the modern day dispersal of social actors to diverse transnational communities. Throughout this constructed global crisis, new diasporic communities are emerging. These changes, in turn, are transforming the concept of diaspora in ways that gesture towards an inclusive and comprehensive definition. In this session, we are inviting scholars to address these issues and to examine various approaches to address the shortcoming of current diaspora studies.

Organizer(s): *Shirin Khayambashi, McMaster Usiversity; Negar Pourebrahim Alamdar, York University*
Chair: *Shirin Khayambashi, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. **My Flag, My Identity: Fragmented Identities in Persian Diaspora**
Author(s): *Shirin Khayambashi, McMaster Usiversity*
The current definition of diaspora, although all encompassing, has its limitations and flaws. Based on my recent study of Iranian diaspora and their relationship with different Iranian flags, I argue Diasporas are fragmented and hierarchical. Through redirecting the internal frictions externally, diasporic communities enforce strict boundaries to separate their diasporic identity from other ethnic communities. A general study of Iranian flag debate, which perceived as small and insignificant by the community, demonstrate that a diaspora could not be understood based on its community cohesion. Iranian diaspora to establish a concrete community abroad relies on a long history of cultural identity to create strong boundaries to separate themselves internally and externally. The community's general understanding of the flag is rather vague and disjointed, and the aim to separate flag from cultural identity and its association with political parties, create deep and multiple cleavages within the Iranian diaspora. Different Iranian enclaves are presenting a distorted identity for the Iranian community, in which the only glue is a long history of culture and group positionality that separates Iranian community from other ethnic minorities.

2. **Invisible generation within diaspora**
Author(s): *Shila Khayambashi, York University*
In the diaspora, the experience of first generation members are rarely explored, and in a greater degree, the experience of dependent children and youths are rendered invisible. The first-generation diasporic youths are not only robbed of their rights to choose their countries of residency but also, forced into a never-ending labour of love during the period of adjustment. The lack of involvement in decision making, the pressure of adjusting to the novel lifestyle, and the newly-found responsibilities toward their parents disturb the progress of first-generation youths in their diaspora. This paper problematizes the invisibility and lack of recognition the youth's diasporic populations experience. In this paper, I will explore the experience of first generation diasporic youth by analyzing their lifestyle, social assimilation, and identity formation in diaspora. This paper, also, problematizes the social rights of these young individuals in the dominant society of host nation by reviewing the children rights policies in North American.

3. **The impact of resistance on the control of identity formation of racialized diasporic women**
Author(s): *Negar Pourebrahim Alamdar, York University*

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The relationship between migration incorporation and resistance is a challenging critical replete with controversy. Notwithstanding the voluminous literature on collective or community mobilization, relatively little scholarship, conceptually and substantively, exists that analyzes critically the individual self-empowerment of racialized diasporic women. This study seeks to bridge this gap by addressing the efficacy of the exigent need for critical analysis of the stages and processes of individual resistance in relation to the death of dignity. My research also analyzes the different levels of conforming / resisting in search for consciousness among diasporic women especially from Iran use to negotiate their identities through various institutions of socializing control. Conceptually, distance and engagement in terms of deference and defiance are constructed relationally in order to provide a set of innovative perspectives and methodologies in critical diasporic studies.

FEMINIST INTERDISCIPLINARITY: WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES IN AND RESISTANCE AGAINST HOSTILE WORK ENVIRONMENTS

Session Code: FEM5A   Session Format: Regular Session

Papers analyze different hostile work environments for women. Nichols analyzes Toronto labour market challenges for unemployed immigrant mothers. Joseph interviews Saudi Arabia's domestic foreign workers from India, examining relationships including their isolation. Braundy analyzes projects promoting women's work throughout Canada over decades, in the male dominated trades and technical workforce. Together these papers display how such contemporary systems as patriarchy and neo-liberalism create precarity for women seeking jobs and exclude women from good jobs.

This session is co-sponsored by the following Associations: Canadian Association for Social Work Education, Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education, Canadian Committee for Women's History, Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, Canadian Political Science Association, Society for Socialist Studies, Women's and Gender Studies et Recherches Féministes

Organizers representing the CSA: *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa*
Co-Chairs: *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa*

Presentations:

1. **Motherhood and Unemployment: Immigrant Women's Experiences from Toronto**
Author(s): *Leslie Nichols, Ryerson University*
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. Many federal government policies in Canada erroneously assume that women can actively choose when to enter the labour market. As Teghtsoonian points out, women do not have free choice regarding either social reproduction or wage work. The deficient Canadian federal childcare program (Little, Mikkonen, and Raphael), work interruptions, and job choices linked to childcare (Krahn et al.) push women toward precarious employment in the secondary labour market, where jobs are insecure and lack benefits. 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). This experience is further impacted by the identity of immigration. This intersectional qualitative study of immigrant unemployed women's lived experiences in Toronto explores the challenges that unemployed women from diverse backgrounds face, including financial impacts, job search challenges, the need for retraining, health impacts, and employment precarity (i.e., unstable and insecure work).

2. **Engulfed: A Feminist's Field Notes from Ethnographic Labour Research in Saudi Arabia**
Author(s): *Jolin Joseph, York University*
The rising mobility of migrant domestic workers (MDWs) from South Asia to West Asia is a pressing area of international policy concern. This is precarious, unregulated, exploitative work, rendered more so by the

absence of protective labour laws, pervasive gender inequalities, religious conservatism, emigration policies that push women into irregular migration, and the insular nature of the country and workplace. The paper is framed around preliminary observations from interviews with 56 MDWs conducted as part of a broader study of 1000 Indian migrants in Saudi Arabia between 2012-2013, by the Centre for Development Studies, Kerala. Through a grounded, auto-ethnographic account (Ellis 2004) it presents a reflexive account of the author's research trajectory, at once embedded in and at a distance from these transnational circuits of labour and capital. An analysis of migrants' experiences of liminality, marginality and modes of resistance is presented alongside an analysis of my complex, shifting positionality as we parallelly negotiate social, structural and systemic conditions of gender, race, class, and religious stratification.

3. **Increasing women's success in apprenticeships & skilled trades: Canadian case studies**
Author(s): *Marcia Braundy, University of British Columbia*
Canada is a diverse country, particularly in the cultural ethos that drives each province to implement change. Nowhere is this clearer than in initiatives undertaken to integrate women into the trades and technical workforce. Through equity policy and program intervention at all levels of access points: individuals, governments, employers, unions, educational institutions and community-based organizations have invented a myriad of settings, contractual arrangements, hands-on exploratory programs, mentorships, hiring, recruitment and retention practices to intervene in a social construct that has been embedded for centuries. Some focus on individuals making a success of their lives and providing employers with skilled labour. Others use governmental pressure to create a frame in which to negotiate solutions. Exploratory courses in trades & technology take different shapes, timeframes and expectations. Buy-in comes with both carrots and sticks. There is long term multi-faceted strategy development and frequent "one-offs," pilots unevaluated and not extended or duplicated. Each province uses different models and reporting. Forty years later, we are just beginning to move the needle from 3%, and there is momentum. The actual numbers are higher with more industry involvement. This paper will explore and compare several approaches undertaken using examples from across Canada.

MASCULINITY STUDIES: LOOKING BACK, LOOKING AHEAD I

Session Code: GS2A   Session Format: Regular session

Sociologists have been at the forefront of the study of men and masculinities over the past few decades. In keeping with the Congress theme, this session will focus on both the past and the future of masculinity studies, as well as the ways in which different ideas, approaches, and schools of thought might contribute to the development of the field.

Organizer: *Steve Garlick, University of Victoria*
Chair: *Keith O'Neill, University of Amsterdam, Trinity College Dublin*

Presentations:

1. **"Ice Girls," "Pink Jerseys," and "Inebriated Men": Hegemonic Masculinity and the Imagined Communities of Sports Fandom**
Author(s): *Nathan Kalman-Lamb, Duke University*
In this presentation, I argue, building on the theory of Benedict Anderson, that fans of sports teams form imagined communities. While these communities offer meaning and purpose in the context of the alienation and isolation of late capitalism, they also function as spaces that reproduce the logic of hegemonic masculinity. Through a reading of popular culture fan texts and an analysis of qualitative interview testimony from two women-identifying fans of hockey, I argue that sports fandom follows a patriarchal logic. The imagined community of sports fandom is designed for men who identify with conventional and constraining notions of gender and sexuality. If women are to participate, they must align themselves with the same gender logic – indeed, they must participate in their own objectification – or they will be made to feel uncomfortable and unwelcome. Ultimately, fan cultures work alongside the locker room culture of high performance sport to reproduce hegemonic masculinity and emphasized femininity.

2. **When a man's home isn't a castle: Performing hypermasculinity among men experiencing homelessness and mental illness**
Author(s): Erin Dej, York University
Hypermasculinity describes how patriarchal systems and misogynist ideologies influence gendered performances and conceptions of self. Much of the literature to date uses hypermasculinity to describe stereotypically masculine subjectivities and activities. This research uncovers how hypermasculinity plays out in spaces where men are vulnerable and otherwise weak; that is, where exaggerated forms of physical strength, aggression, and emotional detachment are not easily expressed. In this paper, I consider the ways heteronormativity is performed among men experiencing homelessness and who identify as mentally ill. These men were unable to perform traditional 'macho scripts' (Zaitchik & Mosher 1993) given their marginal social status but many performed the hypermasculine role by blaming their homeless status as a direct result of malignant women; objectifying and demeaning women mental health professionals; and by minimizing the role of emotion work (Horschild 1979) in their efforts to manage their distress. Importantly, there was a small but vocal counter-narrative where a few men rejected hypermasculine discourses and adopted a more complex understanding of masculinity. Examining how hypermasculinity is reimagined by those sitting on the margins provides a unique angle that further contextualizes the concept and its analytical potential.

3. **Masculinity Beyond 'the Social': Hegemony, New Materialisms, and Nature**
Author(s): *Steve Garlick, University of Victoria*
Raewyn Connell's concept of hegemonic masculinity has been the most important theoretical resource for critical work on masculinities over the past thirty years. In this paper, I ask whether the concept needs to be reformulated in order to respond to the growing awareness that social relations cannot be abstracted from the broader economy of life in which they are situated. Consistently throughout her work, Connell has tied the concept of hegemonic masculinity to patriarchal domination and, although numerous scholars have subjected the concept to critical examination, the grounding of hegemonic masculinity in patriarchy has mostly been approached only obliquely through the proxies of power and structure. The questions I pose here concern whether this limited focus on patriarchal domination encompasses everything that is at stake in the hegemonic relationship between masculinity and femininity. A key insight emerging out of ecofeminisms and new materialist feminisms is that the activity, domination, and control of nature is central to contemporary Western gender relations. Following this line of thinking, I ask: Does it still make sense to foreground an ideological concept of hegemony? And can hegemonic masculinities be reconceived in order to appreciate how they function within socio-natural ecosystems?

NOT-FOR-PROFITS AND APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: APS3   Session Format: Regular session

Not-for-profit organizations play a critical role in trying to resolve the challenges prevalent in our communities, but are facing a future with increasingly limited funding and support. This session features papers that offer insight into the current state of organizations in the not-for-profit sector with an emphasis on best practices moving forward. The session encourages submissions from both academic and non-academic researchers.

Organizer and Chair: Sara Cumming, Sheridan College

Presentations:

1. **CEO's power and Nonprofit Performance: Evidence from Chinese Philanthropic Foundations**
Author(s): *Qian Wei, Memorial University*
Although there is extensive literature about the relationship between CEO power and corporate performance, how much power a CEO has and its impact on organizational performance of nonprofits has hardly been studies before. This paper addresses this gap by proposing a two-dimensional framework to conceptualize the CEO's structural power and strategic power in nonprofit organizations. Several indictors

are developed to operationalize these two kinds of power. Finings show that CEO's structural power is positively associated with the nonprofit performance while the strategic power has a negative impact.

2. **The case of Jane's: Feminist allegiance in the non-for-profits**
Author(s): *Jaime Nikolaou, University of Toronto; Maritza Sanchez, Jessie Centre*
I am currently engaged in ethnographic fieldwork at Jane's House—a Toronto-based non-for-profit for pregnant and parenting teens. At the executive director's request, we are co-writing a position paper that clarifies why Jane's has long-used the term "feminist" in its organizational mandate. Although the paper is intended for counterpart directors, this retention is sociologically interesting for a number of reasons. First, compared to how the majority of agencies for young mothers operate (Rains et al. 2004), Jane's feminist identification suggests subversion. Indeed, in contrast to viewing teen pregnancy as a social problem, Jane's puts energy toward making motherhood viable, if not empowering, to teens who choose to carry to term. Second, given that the Ontario government is now limiting funding to youth-based agencies that have accredited mental health status (Ministry of Children and Youth Services 2012), identifying as a feminist organization—one that prioritizes situational understanding of the causes and consequences of teen pregnancy—also makes Jane's stand out. Finally, following a decade of neoliberal rule under the federal Conservatives—an era that delegitimized and deinstitutionalized the Canadian women's movement and resulted in non-for-profits competing with each other for project-based versus core monies (Rodgers and Knight 2012)—the decision to broadcast feminist allegiance, rather than nix or conceal it, is an unexpected attempt at organizational survival. Despite these potentially debilitating factors, Jane's House is thriving. In the spirit of resource sharing, we thus report on the subversive aspects of this position paper, highlighting what other feminist non-for-profits might strategically glean from the case of Jane's.

3. **Racial Politics and Social Policy in Urban Canada**
Author(s): *Anne-Marie Livingstone, Johns Hopkins University*
The paper discusses the results of a qualitative study that sought to compare the policies devised in Ontario and Quebec to deal with problems of urban poverty and racial inequality. In 2005, the two provinces would initiate new policies in reaction to incidents of urban violence in which young black males were viewed as prime victims and offenders. The policies they devised were not only entirely divergent, but also departed from the province's established trajectory of social policy. In Quebec, where the state has a reputation for progressive social policies, policy-makers leaned to the right and came up with a package of disciplinary strategies, designed to control the presumed threat of "street gangs" in low-income black neighborhoods of Montreal. The priority would be on bolstering policing, "gang prevention," and youth detention. In Ontario, where neo-liberalism and "tough on crime" policies seemed to be more entrenched, policy-makers voted to increase social provision and created the province's first-ever "Youth Opportunities Strategy," in which funding went into jobs and community programs for low-income youth. The reasons for the policy divergence boil down to a combination of local institutional factors, ideas, interests, and actors. However, the factor that most tilted the balance in favor of a racially-inclusive policy in Ontario is the role of black Liberal politicians and black community organizations in directing the policy agenda onto the root causes of the violence, namely poverty and racial inequality. In Quebec, black political leadership and coalition-building have been held back by Québécois nationalism. In the end, the Montreal police became the leading authority on the violence and advocated a crime-fighting agenda on "street gangs" that it had long been developing. The study sheds new light on the role of racial minority political mobilization and incorporation in the development of race-conscious policy in Canada.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: CHANGING BOUNDARIES BETWEEN STATE AND SOCIETY

Session Code: PSM2A   Session Format: Regular session

Scholars whose work addresses issues of political sociology and social movements, broadly defined, are featured in these sessions.

Organizer(s): *Barry Eidlin, McGill University; Randle Hart, Saint Mary's University; Andrew Patterson, University of Lethbridge; Michelle Ryan, University of Ottawa*
Chair: *Kim Pernell-Gallagher, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. Worthy?: Crowdfunding the Canadian Health and Education Sectors

Author(s): *Martin Lukk, University of Toronto; Erik Schneiderhan, University of Toronto; Joanne Soares, University of Toronto*

Crowdfunding, the practice of fundraising through numerous, often small contributions on dedicated websites, has become a significant funding mechanism for organizations and individuals. A recent industry report suggests crowdfunding in Canada is steadily growing and will reach $190 million in value of total domestic transactions in 2016. Although proponents describe it as an empowering practice from which anyone can benefit, crowdfunding raises pressing sociological concerns, particularly in education and healthcare funding. Why must people turn to the internet to support their health and education needs? Who wins and loses? How does the rise of crowdfunding for social needs help understand gaps in the welfare state? To begin to answer these questions, this paper presents the empirical findings of a mixed methods analysis of Canadian crowdfunding campaigns for individual health and education expenses, 2011–2014. Preliminary findings suggest that funding campaign outcomes are associated with mobilizing campaigners' existing resources, including social and cultural capital, and that crowdfunding constitutes a new venue for the reproduction of inequality in online spaces. Understanding who turns to crowdfunding and what determines campaign success can help policymakers better serve public needs in these areas and recognize novel ways in which technological developments benefit the public unequally.

2. The Business of Hope: Professional Fundraising and Neoliberalization in Canada, 1995-2009

Author(s): *Mary-Beth Raddon, Brock University*

A discourse analysis of fifty in-depth interviews with experienced and prominent fundraisers across Canada examines these fundraisers' aspirations to introduce a "culture of philanthropy." The fundraisers reflected on careers covering at least one decade before the 2008 global financial crisis, a period of growth and professionalization of the fundraising industry that occurred concomitant with neoliberalization of the state and nonprofit sector. Although the fundraisers held differing political identities, they presented a consistent moral vision for the "culture of philanthropy" based in generosity, democratic ideals, and hope for social transformation. However, they constructed these ideals through neoliberal discourses of individualism, personal responsibility, competitiveness, devolution of government, and low taxation, and against a Keynesian welfarist program of progressive taxation and state-funded services. By attending to the ways neoliberal discourse simultaneously incorporated and opposed welfarism, this analysis illustrates how the ascendance of neoliberalism was contingent on prior rationalities.

3. Public School Administration and the Boundary Politics of Citizenship

Author(s): *Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto; Luin Goldring, York University*

The goal of our paper is to enrich conceptual understanding of two features that distinguish the production of noncitizenship today. The two features are: the variability of experiences of noncitizenship, and the indeterminacy of the legal status trajectories of noncitizens. We present a qualitative study of access to schooling for precarious legal status migrants. Between 2012 and 2015 we conducted 78 in depth interviews with administrators, teachers and support staff of the Toronto District School Board. The purposive sample allows us to assemble the bordering practices and borders of precarious noncitizenship as it is produced within Toronto's public education system. In this paper we focus on eighteen interviews conducted with local school administrators and examine their interpretation of access; the process of enrolment; post-enrolment management of precarious status students; and school administrator responses to migrant family crises. Throughout we analyze how public school administrators interpret and put into play the policies and procedures that govern access to school for precarious legal status children and youth. In so doing we contribute to better theorizing the heterogeneity of experiences of noncitizen access to state entitlements and offer a conceptual specification of the ways in which routine encounters between citizen and noncitizen write the boundaries of membership and differential inclusion.

Session Code: THE6   Session Format: Regular session

2017 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of Erving Goffman's most incisive collection of essays, Interaction Ritual. Though overshadowed by the more readily accessible and sound-bite friendly Presentation of Self in Everyday Life, Interaction Ritual has become a quiet and unassuming classic. At first glance it appears to be a serious (and witty) analysis of face-to-face interaction, but on closer reading the book yields formidable insights into areas that have become central concerns of social scientific inquiry across a range of substantive topics, including the social life of emotions, psychiatric authority, risk in everyday life, and the connection between capitalism and character, to name but a few.

Organizer and Chair: *Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph*

Presentations:

1. Rethinking 'Action' and the Place of Gambling in Goffman's Work
Author(s): *James Cosgrave, Trent University*
In 'Where the Action Is,' Goffman pursued the significance of 'action' for understanding everyday life orientations, and explored a number of other concepts (character, consequentiality, fatefulness, etc.) to illuminate this significance. A crucial example of action is gambling, which for Goffman was the 'prototype of action.' This discussion considers the importance of gambling in Goffman's work, in light of recent research that explores Goffman's own gambling proclivities and time in Las Vegas, and also seeks to rethink the idea of 'action' for contemporary social life, both as an everyday life course of action, and as a structuring 'principle' that influences various courses of action.

2. Goffman Meets Restorative Justice: An investigation into the restorative justice interaction order
Author(s): *Aidan Lockhart, University of Guelph*
Relying on the work of Erving Goffman, I intend to detail the interactional conditions of a successful restorative encounter. To begin, I explore how participants construct, in situ, a unique restorative interaction order that operates independently of the external sources of structural organization. By reflecting on this interaction order, I reconceptualise the statuses that are produced in—and through— both harmful and restorative encounters. In particular, I suggest that, in addition to the psychological view of victimhood as deeply disempowering, the victim identity is also a superordinate status necessitating acts of deference and demeanour. Next, I demonstrate that the retributive and juridical model effectively prohibits the deference and demeanour necessitated by this superordinate identity. Conversely, I illustrate the ways this behaviour gains expression within the restorative interaction. Lastly, I demonstrate that the restorative interaction, when it is successful, functions according to what Goffman calls, a corrective interchange, and can be studied by deploying his concept of facework.

3. Negotiating Victimhood: The Informal Interactions Following Events Which Could be Construed as Victimizations
Author(s): *Dylan Reynolds, University of Guelph*
Studies of victimization are often devoid of a theoretical foundation and ignore the interactions through which victimizations receive meaning. However, past research consistently finds that the most frequent activity undertaken following victimization of a variety of crimes is some form of interaction. Drawing on Goffman's Interaction Ritual , this paper argues that interactions which routinely occur following events which could be constructed as victimizations are central to understandings of 'victimhood'. Studying these interactions could lead to increased knowledge of the processes and meaning of victim-making. Furthermore, this paper suggests that the concepts presented in Goffman's essay "Where the Action Is" are beneficial for analyses of these interactions as he clearly defines the chance and precariousness of everyday encounters. This paper uses imagined scenarios, situations which could occur across a variety of social contexts, to demonstrate the significance of post-victimization interactions and the utility of Goffman's concepts.

4. Incarcerated Masculinities: The Infrapolitics of a Total Institution

Author(s): *Jarrett Rose, York University*
Despite extensive sociological analysis of prisoners in U.S. federal and state correctional facilities, few researchers have studied how males in juvenile detention centers construct identities while negotiating the boundaries of hegemonic masculinity. Teachers in juvenile detention facilities are uniquely situated between officers and inmates as quasi-neutral actors. Using participant-observation, this paper presents my experience of everyday life and the presentation of self in an all-male unit inside a youth correctional institution. I use my experience as a teacher in this setting to extend Goffman's conceptualization of "behavioral materials" by describing the practice of "infrapolitics" of officers and inmates. Because hegemonic masculinity becomes more salient in hierarchical and homosocial settings, correctional facilities are a prime location for its expression and its undermining. This total institution, outside the boundaries of "normal" social life, offers access to juveniles in a "trauma reduction unit"—a stigmatizing label in itself. I investigate how inmates manage speech, behavior, and hidden emotions, negotiate formal and informal rules, engage in daily rituals, and, critically, construct a space for dignity and agency. By examining the hidden and public transcripts of infrapolitics as well as the displays of hegemonic masculinity, this paper extends Goffman's analysis to the power dynamics of masculine self-presentation in total institutions.

5. **The Test**
Author(s): *Dean Ray, York University*
What is the difference between a ritual and a game? Both involve co-presence, mutual entrainment, and collective effervescence. However, there is one key difference: in a game, strategies are evident and expected, while in a ritual, they are covered-up. This paper uses ethnographic and qualitative data to examine HIV testing rituals amongst gay men and how rethinking rituals as games can be used to resist power. HIV is a sacred good for participants, a collective representation for group trauma inscribed through the collective effervescence of the AIDS crisis and re-enacted in testing rituals. They are piacular rites: blood offerings to a collective representation, imbued with a special kind of consequentiality, a fateful significance that follows one beyond the clinic walls. Danger is used in the ritual to inscribe asceticism, an inoculation to protect from future immorality. Tests concentrate the whole of the AIDS crisis into a singular fateful moment. One sex-worker, who felt morally obliged to get tested, revealed to me how he would subvert the ritual of the test by entering into it as a game, played between himself and the nurse. Therefore, when the testing ritual is reimagined as a game, strategies of the test are revealed, and one subverts its piacular and ascetic consequences. The ritual of the test loses its power when medical practitioners are revealed to be using interactional strategies toward public health ends. This paper examines how participants 'game rituals', reconceptualizing rituals as games to subvert power. This technique goes beyond HIV tests.

RACE AND IDENTITY IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Session Code: EDU2A   Session Format: Regular session

This session features papers that examine questions around issues in the sociology of education.

Organizer and Chair: *Karen Robson, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. **She's Got Game: Exploring the Experiences of Black Canadian Female Athletic Scholarship Recipients**
Author(s): *R.C. George, York University*
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 at all levels, 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 social, educational and athletic experiences? Are they successful or unsuccessful in their objectives and in which ways? Using Critical Race and Black Feminist Theories as conceptual frames, my research aims to theorize how Black Canadian female athletes operate within the racialized, gendered and classed context of competitive sport. Through semi-structured interviews with 10 former Black female scholarship recipients from the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), I examine the specific ways in which these athletes navigate the contested space of competitive basketball, giving voice to its impact on their social, athletic and educational outcomes and experiences. My 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 social athletic and educational experiences and opportunities from those that currently dominate the Black male-centered discourse.

2. **Subject Formation of Adolescent Refugee in Canada- Case Study**
Author(s): *Sofia Noori, York University*
With the federal government's recent commitment to support the resettlement of an additional 25, 000 refugees from countries like Syria the existing adolescent refugee population will continue to grow in Canada's foreseeable future. It is imperative to gain a better understanding of their experiences of migration and in particular, how they perceive themselves integrating (or not) in Canadian society as new settlers and/or members of racialized minority groups. To date, the experience of refugees from the global south has not been well investigated. I intend on developing an understanding of how adolescent refugees' experiences of war, displacement, and their new minority status may impact their identity formation with regards to ethnicity, race, and gender. Through a critical analysis of the few available oral and written life stories that have been published, I will shed light on the narratives of this Canadian population. This research will hopefully help shape the direction of information being gathered for the design and delivery of services or assistance to refugee youth.

3. **'Too Asian?': Differences in International and Domestic University Student Campus Involvement**
Author(s): *Nicole Malette, University of British Columbia; Emily Truong Cheung, University of British Columbia; Wendy Roth, University of British Columbia*
In 2010, Maclean's magazine published the article " Too Asian: Some frosh don't want to study at an Asian university". They suggested that the increase in international students at Canadian universities (especially Asian students) was detracting from campus social climates. With the demand for international education increasing in Canada, over the past two decades, popular media often places blame on international students for their lack of integration. Concerns among support professionals and academics about the lack of integration between student groups remains. However, much of the current literature on international student integration does not consider the differences in types of social activities both international students and domestic students engage in. In this paper, we argue that student's experiences of integration are fundamentally shaped by the structure of academic and social life on their campus. Through the analysis of 90 undergraduate international and domestic student interviews we find that international students describe using their non-academic time to take part in a range of campus clubs and executive organizations. Conversely, domestic students describe using their spare time for attending parties, going to bars and hanging out with friends. International students also frequently commented on a lack of domestic student involvement in on-campus organizations. Findings from this paper suggest that international students actively integrate themselves into their campus cultures, but that the social activities that domestic and international students take part in do not always overlap. International students' active participation in campus activities rejects the assumption that international students detract from campus cultures.

4. **Indigenous Focused Summer Literacy Learning Programs in Ontario: A Mixed Method Assessment**
Author(s): *Emily Milne, MacEwan University; Scott Davies, University of Toronto; Janice Aurini, University of Waterloo; Cathlene Hillier, University of Waterloo*
The Ontario Ministry of Education sponsored Indigenous focused Summer Literacy Learning Programs for grades one to three students to reduce disparities in learning during the summer months. How effective were these programs for Indigenous students? Data was collected on literacy growth for a non-random sample of 218 Indigenous and 642 non-Indigenous summer program participants between 2013 and 2015. Fifty interviews were also conducted with Indigenous (mainly Haudenosaunee, Anishinaabe, and Métis)

and non-Indigenous parents and educators involved with the programs. Indigenous attendees did not experience statistically significant academic gains. However, the programs were seen to strengthen Indigenous family/school relationships. The implications of these findings for improving Indigenous education outcomes are considered.

RED LIGHTS, SEX WORK, AND SETTLER COLONIALISM ON THE PRAIRIES

Session Code: IND5   Session Format: Regular session

Sex work in prairie contexts have long drawn the attention of the settler colonial gaze in works such as James H. Gray's (1971) Red Lights on the Prairies. Such early examinations invisiblize the settler-colonial imperative of gendered and racialized oppression and naturalize colonial gender violence. Yet, even when the context of settler-colonialism is included in examinations of sexualized labour (Razack 1998), sex workers are blamed as a collectivity for accommodating social domination. Such responsibilization of sex workers for upholding and creating the bourgeois condition of hegemonic masculinities fails to alter the structural conditions in which violence is rooted. In turn, such approaches elide experiences of and resistance to colonial gender violence, while upholding the colonial imperative.

Organizer(s): *Julie Kaye, University of Saskatchewan; Erica Lee, University of Saskatchewan; Emily Riddle, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

1. **Sex Work and Settler Colonialism: Reproducing the Colonial Imperative through Inclusion**
Author(s): *Julie Kaye, University of Saskatchewan*
Depictions of sex work in settler colonial prairie contexts, such as James Gray's Red Lights on the Prairies, uncritically explore the pressures of reform movements in segregating sites of sexualized labour and colonial conflations of "Native woman as prostitute." Placed in the context of colonial displacement and continued violence, gendered and racialized notions of prostitution as "the social evil" (Valverde 2008: 77) are considered alongside colonial perceptions of the potlatch ceremony as "the ultimate sign of degradation" (Mawani 2002: 52) and whiteness as the standard of purity. Rooted in settler colonial critique, this presentation examines how the inclusion of Indigenous women in setter colonial interventions into sex work naturalize the national, racial, and sexual priorities of the settler-colonial state despite being framed as efforts to address colonial legacies. Informed by my forthcoming book manuscript, Responding to Human Trafficking: Dispossession, Colonial Violence, and Resistance among Indigenous and Racialized Women (University of Toronto 2017), I argue the settler, bourgeois, Canadian identity was and continues to be constituted both in opposition to and in management of gendered and racialized constructions sex work and indigeneity.

2. **Red Lights on the Prairies: A Nehiyaw Feminist Critique**
Author(s): *Emily Riddle, University of British Columbia*
This paper revisits James H. Gray's 1971 work Red Lights on the Prairies from the perspective of a nehiyaw (Cree) feminist Treaty Six descendant, examining archival and oral history documenting interactions between Indigenous people and settlers in the Edmonton area after adhesion to Treaty. In a letter to the then Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald in 1883, six years after entering Treaty Six and waiting for reserves and rations, Chiefs in the Edmonton area desperately write: "Our young women are reduced to starvation to become prostitutes to the white man for a living, a thing unheard of amongst ourselves". James H. Gray's 1971 work Red Lights on the Prairies examines what he calls the "booze-brothel syndrome of the urban pioneers" and the roles of sex work in the settlement of the prairies. Gray's work fails to critically address colonially imposed gender norms, settler colonialism, or Treaty history all of which play important roles in this era in the history told in his book.

3. **Native Sex Work and Sovereignty: Toward Truly Liberating Indigenous Movements of the Wastelands**

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Author(s): *Erica Violet Lee, University of Saskatchewan*
Indigenous people on the prairies face overpolicing, underfunding, and chronic lack of access to harm reduction health care as part active, ongoing state dispossession. But the prairies are also home to current and historical Indigenous resistance movements, such as organizing for Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women. Addressing the colonial roots of sex work shame, drug use stigma, and the disappearing of Indigenous bodies considered to be "at risk" and therefore unmournable requires an Indigenous Feminism framework that recognizes the agency of all. Here, we envision organizing spaces and movements for Indigenous freedom that are truly liberating for those made vulnerable by colonialism and patriarchy.

ROUNDTABLE: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF RISK

Session Code: ECS4B   Session Format: Roundtable

This session focuses on recent developments in the sociology of risk, both theoretical and empirical. Possible areas of analysis for papers include: risk in the economy, environment, financial systems, as well as social and personal lives. Within these areas, possible themes include the social production of risk, risk perception, the growing sense of "social crisis", risk and inequalities, as well as risk and individual and collective identification.

Organizer and Chair: *Dean Curran, University of Calgary*

Presentations:

1. **A critical analysis of users' risk evaluation of controversial oral contraceptives**
Author(s): *Alina Geampana, McGill University*
The purpose of this paper is to analyze risk models employed by users to assess the safety of new and controversial oral contraceptives. Drawing on in-depth interviews with 24 contraceptive users residing in Canada, I argue that their assessment does not adhere to a predetermined technical-rational formula as assumed by professionals. This research has found that very few users are informed about numerical risk probabilities before they go on a contraceptive pill. Instead, risk perception is influenced by expert opinions, different evaluations of the risk of unplanned pregnancy, and personal embodied experiences with contraceptive pills. Many recent studies have dealt with genetic and other medical risks from a critical qualitative perspective. However, in the past years, the risk literature on the evaluation of contraceptives has remained limited to quantitative and survey perspectives, with a few exceptions. This study addresses these shortcomings not only by providing a detailed analysis of women's experiences while on the pill, but also by showing how the modern complexities of health risk assessment extend to the realm of hormonal contraceptives.

2. **The 2013 Southern Alberta Flood: Impacts of Flood Risk Mitigation Strategies on Perceptions of Risk and Resiliency**
Author(s): *Tanysha Victoria Stamper, University of Calgary*
In order to adequately prepare and respond to the increased frequency and severity of disasters, detailed analyses of space-specific experiences of resilience need to be considered (Cutter, Burton, & Emrich, 2010). The 2013 Southern Alberta Flood offers unique insight into how flood-affected Calgarians perceive their risk and resilience in relation to risk mitigation within their homes and communities. Using 40 coded interviews, this research explores the important connections between how flood-affected individuals and communities use risk mitigation strategies to form individual and collective risk and resilience identities. Findings from this data suggest that experiences of risk and resilience are heavily influenced by risk mitigation strategies. This research highlights a multifaceted dynamic between participants' conceptualization of their individual and community levels of resiliency and exposes the complexity of resilience unique to the eclectic communities of Calgary. References Cutter, Susan. L., Burton, Christopher. G., & Emrich, Christopher. T. (2010). Disaster Resilience Indicators for Benchmarking Baseline Conditions. Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management , 7 (1), 1–24. http://doi.org/10.2202/1547-7355.1732

3. **Cross-Scale Linkages in the Canadian North: Ensuring Indigenous Representation in Neoliberal Northern Development**
Author(s): *Justin Barnes, Trent University; Nadine Changfoot, Trent University*
The combination of neoliberal restructuring and climate change may be one of the most influential dynamics shaping northern society in Canada today with much at stake for northern Indigenous communities. The neoliberal restructuring of the Canadian political economy in the name of privatization, marketization, and globalization is having a tremendous influence on the relationships of northern indigenous groups with both the state and with private industry. These changes are providing options for climate change adaptation but are limiting scope by forcing the acceptance of climate change and providing limited adaptation measures that coincide primarily with economic prosperity within the national and global economy. To better understand how the distinctive levels of Canada's network of institutions are distinguished by their approach and perspective of climate change in the North, the organizational structure of the Canadian political economy is situated within the functionalist paradigm. As new strategies are being developed to accommodate changes due to climate change and future northern development, it is important to recognize the systemic imbalances between regions and class along with the complex political and economic adjustments being made. Through the advancement of cross-scale linkages, climate change adaptation strategies in the Arctic can be shifted from being a coping strategy to strategies that deliver long-term positive outcomes for northern Indigenous communities.

4. **Risk and military experience: Life course of young veterans of the Canadian Infantry aged 18-29 who experienced a deployment in Afghanistan**
Author(s): *Jean-Francois Chapman, University of Ottawa*
Our study aims to explore the meaning that young veterans of the infantry of the Canadian Forces aged between 18 and 29 give to their experience before, during and after their military service. While taking into consideration the structural factors tied to the experience of young veteran (family and interpersonal relationships, schooling, career and employment pathways), we place a particular emphasis on the importance of voluntary risk taking present throughout their journey. Guided by the theoretical work of David Le Breton on the Passion of risk and the work of Stephen Lyng on "Edgework", our research is interested in the construction of the experience of young veterans in a dynamic relation between their life story and risk taking. Using a life course perspective, twenty semi-structured individual interviews were conducted with young veterans of the infantry of the Canadian Forces who have experienced a deployment in Afghanistan between 2001 and 2011.

SOCIAL STUDIES OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II: ROUNDTABLE

Session Code: SST1B   Session Format: Roundtable

This session features papers that contribute to social studies of science and technology.

Organizer(s): *Goetz Hoeppe, University of Waterloo; John McLevey, University of Waterloo; Patrick Watson, McMaster University*
Chair: *Patrick Watson, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. **The Science Ding Police: Making Sense of the Politics and Policing of Scientific Publics**
Author(s): *Anthony Nairn, Carleton University*
n 1915, Albert Einstein finished his theory of general and special relativity, a paradigmatic shift in understanding the cosmos. One-hundred years later, an international group of scientists discovered the last untested piece of Einstein's work: the gravitational wave. How can we understand the relationships that binds science, scientists, and society at large more dynamically? When we are told Einstein's theory is fact, what does that mean, and by whose authority? Using general relativity and the 'discovery' of the gravitational wave as our guiding example, I use both STS and political sociology to establish scientific theory as the thing constituting unique publics ; represented through political discourse and normalized by

policing . Bruno Latour's Actor-Network Theory will be the foundation of this analysis, in unison with his Dingpolitik . The practices of the scientist are political acts; as nature becomes legitimized and represented by the scientist on behalf of the thing . Using Rancière, I will identify how a network is stabilized by the public becoming policed . This will show the theory of general relativity as a thing , a public , of legitimized networked actors working towards stability through political representation , becoming policed as the representation dismantles the controversy between the visible and invisible .

2. The Police's Data Visibility: How Data Technologies Are Used to Document, Analyse, and Predict Police Officer's Use of Fatal Force

Author(s): *Ajay Sandhu, University of Essex*

From a social perspective, surveillance technologies which employ big data represent a threat to fundamental human rights concerning privacy, free association, and free expression, among others. However, the same technologies may also provide opportunities to introduces new checks on state authority. For example, statistical data logging use of force incidents facilitates new ways to assess police officers' decision making in confrontational interactions with citizens, and hold individual police officers accountable for questionable conduct including the excessive use of fatal force. This article considers the unique contributions that data technologies make to efforts to monitor police officers' use of fatal force by examining the role that websites like The Counted, Fatal Force, and Mapping Police Violence play in filling the long-standing gap in publically available data about police use of fatal force. The article concludes with a discussion of the challenges inherent in data technologies which must be addressed before declaring data brokers and data sharing websites a solution problems like the lack of transparency and accountability in policing.

3. The Discourse of Innovations and Its Impact on Dementia Care for Older Adults

Author(s): *Guang Ying Mo, Rotman Research Institute, Baycrest Health Sciences / Ontario Telemedicine Network; Rene Biss, Rotman Research Institute, Baycrest Health Sciences / Ontario Telemedicine Network; Laurie Poole, Ontario Telemedicine Network; Bianca Stern, Canadian Centre of Aging and Brain Health Innovation, Baycrest Health Sciences; Karen Waite, Ontario Telemedicine Network; Kelly Murphy, Univeristy of Toronto / Baycrest Health Sciences*

More than half a million Canadians live with dementia, and that number is expected to grow to almost a million in 15 years as the baby boomer generation ages. Many older adults with dementia choose to age at home. Many government and non-government agencies are focusing on innovative solutions to provide care for older adults, such as telemedicine, wearable technologies, smart home, and educational programs. This research aims to understand how the healthcare system addresses the needs of people with dementia and how the discourse in the system influences the diffusion and adoption of innovative solutions among patients and healthcare providers. We will conduct a survey and in-depth interviews with various stakeholders in dementia care, including professional caregivers, government and non-government agencies, patients, and their family members. The hypotheses are (1) there are multiple innovation mechanisms in complex healthcare networks that dictate the innovation dissemination and adoption processes; (2) various stakeholders have various perspectives of innovations which lead to barriers of innovation adoption; and (3) patients' needs are only partially addressed due to communication gaps between themselves and the healthcare system. We will conduct quantitative and qualitative analysis to examine these hypotheses and use our results to inform health practices.

THE MANIFESTATION OF PREJUDICE IN EVERYDAY LIFE: EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF MICRO-AGGRESSIONS IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

Session Code: SP2   Session Format: Regular Session

First coined in 1970, microaggressions are brief, daily, verbal or non-verbal exchanges that communicate negative views, ideas, or beliefs about marginalized individuals because they belong to a particular minority group (Sue 2003; Pierce et al. 1978). Despite the growing interest in microaggression theory, especially within psychology, there remains a paucity of research using a sociological lens. This session is

aimed at extending microaggression theory within the discipline of sociology, with a particular focus on such social categories as race, gender, age, immigration status, and disability.

Organizer: *James Baker, McMaster University*
Chair: *Stephen H. Riggins, Memorial University*

Presentations:

1. **Meaning-Making and Refugee Youth Experiences of Modern Day Racism**
Author(s): *Sabreena Ghaffar-Siddiqui, McMaster University*
Sue et al. (2007) define microassaults- more obvious in nature, microinsults- subconscious and subtle, and microinvalidations, which can manifest in the form of stereotyping, as types of microaggressions that lie on a continuum. Sometimes deliberate and intentional and other times casual and unconscious, these acts of prejudice generally target those who are socially marginalized. Being subject to microaggressions can inevitably lead to self-esteem issues, mental health problems, and can ultimately put one at a disadvantage. Being able to identify a microaggression in everyday life may be the first step to reporting discrimination, but what if, although negatively affecting an individual, a microaggression is not recognized as such? During our interviews to explore racial microaggressions as experienced by refugee youth in Hamilton, one of the salient themes was the inability of many of these youths to recognize an experience as racially motivated. This begs the question, what of those victims who are unaware of the oppression they are facing? "If a tree falls in a forest and no one is around to hear it, does it make a sound?" My paper will explore the issue of definition in the context of microaggression theory and how it affects the reporting of modern day racism.

2. **Structural Violence in the Lives of Youth: the Experience of Institutionally Permitted Micro Aggressions on Identity, Belonging and Mental Health**
Author(s): *Eugenia Canas, Western University; Helene Berman, Western University; Amanda Aziz, University of Toronto*
Structural violence has been variously conceptualized as the inequitable distribution of power and life opportunities that is built into the structure of society, sanctioning micro-aggressive gestures that shape individual behaviours. Due to the embedded nature of structural violence, its examination requires supporting individuals in connecting their daily, even embodied, felt experience with institutional-level policies and values. This presentation draws from work conducted under a national, five-year CIHR-supported grant formally titled Promoting Health through Collaborative Engagement with Youth: Overcoming, Resisting, and Preventing Structural Violence. This project has been titled by the youth as Voices against Violence: Youth Stories Create Change. In the course of this research, youth ages 16 to 24 from across Canada participated in group discussions about their everyday lives, using art-based and intersectional approaches that sought to validate the multiplicity of their experiences. In this youth-centred participatory process, the art-making supported youth in naming the problem and connecting individually-felt micro aggressions with larger structures that promote them. This process revealed youths' experience of diverse and ongoing forms of casual degradation, dismissal and invalidation of their developing identity, sense of belonging, and efficacy as social citizens — all to the detriment of their mental health. Micro aggressions on youth identity were seen as permitted and encouraged by various institutional discourses, in particular that of the media. Attendees will receive recommendations for the use of art-based methods and participatory engagement to validate the complexity of youths' individual experiences, while finding places for resistance through artistic expression and solidarity.

3. **Disability issues and participation in adaptive leisure activities of Manitobans living with disability**
Author(s): *Nelson Oranye, University of Manitoba; Donna Collins, University of Manitoba; Pamela Holens, University of Manitoba*
Many people with disability continue to experience discrimination and exclusion from participation in many life activities. The degree of exclusion may be much more prominent in developing societies, but even in developed countries like Canada, many people with disability still feel excluded by the existence of several physical and social barriers. Due to the sequelae arising from impairments and diverse health conditions such as diabetes, accident, stroke, back deterioration, vertigo, difficulties with coordination, brain injury, arthritis, multiple sclerosis, cognitive disability, and spinal injury, a lot of people with

disability require some form of adaptation or accommodation to effectively participate in many leisure, work and activities of daily living. In this experiential qualitative study, we explored the opportunities, facilitators and barriers disabled people experience in their leisure activities participation in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Several themes emerged that speak to the multifactorial nature of the accessibility challenges, positive changes and experiences of people with disability and their service providers. This study reveals that a lot of the adaptations, accommodations and social changes that may be required to facilitate disabled people's participation in leisure are still lacking in many situations. We suggest areas where some of these changes remain crucial for people with disability.

4. **"'Cry Me a River': the affective and moral terrain of everyday relations of race**
Author(s): *Sarita Srivastava, Queen's University*

Why is it that conversations about racism often lapse into tense, awkward moments or angry and hurtful exchanges? Why are so many institutional attempts at anti-racism and diversity anemic, explosive or misdirected? One of the ironies is that the failures of anti-racist efforts are most visible in precisely the places where we would most expect them to succeed – social movements, community organizations, universities. A closer look at the everyday landscape of diversity and anti-racist work shows us that the very practices and techniques that are used in the service of diversity are also those that derail it. My research explores the affective and moral terrain of everyday relations of race, including the ways in which we are often compelled to speak about ourselves and our emotions regarding racism, and the ways that representations of emotion become racialized. I argue that emotional attachments to psychic comfort hamper efforts at anti-racism even in – perhaps especially in -- spaces where people see themselves as egalitarian.

CANADIAN RELIGIOUS TRENDS: LOOKING BACK AND LOOKING FORWARD

Session Code: REL1   Session Format: Regular session

Canada's 150th anniversary in 2017 provides an interesting point to reflect on religion's dynamic place in Canadian society – the place it has known and the place it will have. Papers that look back and look forward are welcome in this session, reflecting on themes including secularization, revitalization, and polarization, along with individual expressions ranging from pro faith to no faith. This is an interdisciplinary session hosted by the Canadian Society for the Study of Religion.

Organizer(s): *Reginald Bibby, University of Lethbridge; David Feltmate, Auburn University, Montgomery; Marybeth White, Wilfrid Laurier University*
Chair: *Dave Csinos, Atlantic School of Theology, Halifax*

Presentations:

1. **Religion as a Continuing Source of Grassroots Social Conservatism in Canada**
Author(s): *Sam Reimer, Crandall University; Sarah Wilkins-Laflamme, University of Waterloo*
With Trudeau leading his Liberals to a decisive electoral victory in 2015, bringing to an end nearly a decade of Conservative rule, observers are now wondering if religious conservativism's role in the Canadian political landscape is waning. With processes of secularization underway, many assume religiously active individuals are becoming less important to political outcomes due to their smaller numbers. Or indeed, since no longer permeated throughout society, people's religion and religiosity should play a smaller role in their ideological stance and their political choices. Yet, polarization theory hypothesizes that in fact social and political divisions are growing between religious and secular groups who both occupy an important place in society. In this paper and using data from recent Canadian Election Studies, we test this polarization theory in the context of Canadians' attitudes towards hot-button issues such as same-sex marriage, gender roles and abortion as well as their voting behaviour in the 2004 to 2015 federal elections. Have the contours of religious voting changed between 2004 and 2015? Is there a growing coalition of

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religious conservativism, especially between Catholics and Protestants? Is there evidence of converging attitudes and voting alignment among the religiously committed in Canada?

2. 'Not that kind of atheist': skepticism as a lifestyle movement
Author(s): *Jonathan Simmons, University of Alberta*   (Recipient of the 2017 Best Student Paper Award)
This article examines atheist activists from a lifestyle movement perspective. I focus on how atheist activists adopt the term 'skeptic' as a distinct identity marker to represent their growing interest in other types of activism beyond atheist community building and the criticism of religious beliefs. My data comes from 35 interviews with Canadian atheist activists and participant observation in the province of Alberta. In contrast to previous social movement approaches to atheist activism, I deemphasize the importance of collective identity in atheist activism and instead attend to personal identity as the site of social change. My findings show that being a skeptic is a personally meaningful identity in the context of a relatively weak secularist collective identity (Smith and Cimino, 2012). Moreover, atheist activists who also identify as skeptics wish to expand the boundaries of the atheist movement to include individualistic projects of personal affirmation based on science and critical thinking. This work contributes to our understanding of the everyday activities of activists who engage in individual action in the absence of a strong collective identity. In particular, this article expands our understanding of lifestyle movements beyond the current focus on socially conscious consumption. Instead, I return to the roots of lifestyle movement theory, that is, how one's everyday choices serve as a form of protest. Finally, this work contributes atheism scholarship, which has neglected the diversity of individual identities within atheist organizations and among atheist activists.

3. "Doing Things Differently": The Feminization of the Christian Pastoral Role
Author(s): *Kathleen Steeves, McMaster University*
The entrance of women into pastoral roles within several mainline protestant denominations is arguably one of the most salient transformations in the Canadian Christian church in this century, raising questions around if women pastor differently, and how they might change or revitalize the institution of Christianity in Canada in the future. Drawing on a series of 44 semi-structured, in-depth interviews, this qualitative study reports three fundamental ways Canadian female pastors perceive they are revitalizing Christianity and changing the pastoral role through: (a) bringing new perspectives to "old" church problems, (b) using their experiences as women to relate to other marginalized groups and inform their practice and teaching, and (c) actively maintaining a presence in their communities, bringing "Christ" outside the four walls of the church through their social justice engagement. I argue that, as increasing numbers of women enter into pastoral leadership roles, they will reshape broader societal norms around what it means to be a "Christian" and "pastor." This is a trend to pay attention to in the future of Canadian Protestantism.

4. Religious Polarization: Clarifying the Impact of Secularization and Desecularization in Canada and Elsewhere
Author(s): *Reginald Bibby, University of Lethbridge*
As organized religion in Canada experienced significant declines in participation in the post-1960s, most observers interpreted what was happening through the eyes of the secularization thesis. However, since approximately the turn of the century, accelerated immigration from pro-religious settings has been contributing to a measure of religious resurgence, particularly in the case of Catholicism, Islam, and evangelical Protestantism. This influx is contributing to pronounced religious variations, where large segments of the population are variously embracing religion, rejecting religion, and opting for a "middle" position. Such a situation can best be understood by using a religious polarization framework. It highlights the fact that in every society and every conceivable group setting – national, regional, local, and immediate – some people are religious and some people are not, with others in between. In the context of polarization, secularization and desecularization tendencies are always at work, having an impact on the inclination of people to be "pro religious," "no religious," or opt for a "low religious" position. So understood, polarization may seem like a fairly prosaic and axiomatic framework. But it has considerable explanatory value in understanding past, present, and future religious trends in Canada and elsewhere. It consequently warrants more usage.

Session Code: RS1A   Session Format: Regular session

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.

Organizer(s): *Francois Depelteau, Laurentian University; Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University; Peeter Selg, Tallin University*
Chair: *Peeter Selg, Tallin University*

Presentations:

1. **Weber's late theory of capitalism and the distinction metric/nonmetric**
Author(s): *Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University*
Max Weber's late theory of capitalism – as Randall Collins calls it – is his definite theory of capitalism if one bothers to read more than just his Protestant Ethic . Throughout Economy and Society , General Economic Society , Religion of China , Religion of India and Ancient Judaism , Weber identify multiple factors leading progressively to the development of modern rational capitalism. I reexamine these factors in order to classify them using the distinction between metric and nonmetric structures (or forms). Nonmetric structures refer to groups imparting a sense of identity to their members and separating them from outsiders. Metric structures are flows that are created and sustained when multiple individuals relay each other to execute the same operation. The point is not only that flows impart no identity, but also that they can go on even if the individuals executing the same operation in succession are never the same or always different. By revisiting the different factors discussed by Weber in his theory of capitalism, I show that metric structures can actually bring about social changes all by themselves. This gives support to a vision of the social world that includes the evolution of social systems or processes (defined as metric structures) in addition to the activities and projects of individual and collective actors (defined as metric structures).

2. **Communicational operations in intimate relationships as boundary work: A case study based on the television series La Galère**
Author(s): *Chiara Piazzesi, Université du Québec à Montréal; Martin Blais, Université du Québec à Montréal; Julie Lavigne, Université du Québec à Montréal; Catherine Lavoie-Mongrain, Université du Québec à Montréal*
Sociological accounts of intimacy have a been traditionally polarized between on the one hand, the analysis of cultural determination of intimacy as disconnected from individual agentic appropriation of cultural patterns , and on the other hand, the analysis of individual representations of intimacy as disconnected from systemic processes and (changing) cultural patterns . Drawing on the concepts of "boundaries" and of "boundary work" (Luhmann), relational sociology provides a promising third standpoint to grasp how "cultural forms are institutionalized and deployed in social networks" (Prandiniâ€¯2015, p.â€¯5). We understand "boundary" as the difference between a relationship and its environment (Luhmann, 1984; McKie & Cunningham-Burley, 2005), which intimate partners reiterate (and modify) using available semantic references through communicational operations. Relying on the media content analysis of a recent Québec television series, La Galère , we illustrate how such semantic references, while serving as blueprints, have their "meaning" reshaped within the relationships. Based on our analysis of sequences of intimate communication , w e argue that boundaries emerge from the stabilization of expectations (Fuhse 2013) within the intimate relationship, thus from contingent, contextual, and shared interpretations of partially scripted references to available repertoires of meaning.

3. **I, Parasite: A Spider-Wasp Method for Social Theory**
Author(s): *Stefan Dolgert, Brock University*
Over the last twenty years biomimcry – imitating "natural" designs and processes for human purposes – has emerged from a fringe subfield to a well-established method, especially in fields like urban design (Mathews 2011) and media studies (Parikka 2013). It has also reached politics through the lessons of

"swarm intelligence" in honeybees (Seeley 2010), and also social theory via Michel Serres' theory of parasitism (2007). But while Serres' work is certainly provocative, since his parasite subjects are literary rather than biological, his appropriation of the parasite thematic remains more metaphoric than applied. In this paper I propose to bring Serres' insights on parasitism together with a biomimetic interpretation of the spider wasp, in order to generate a distinct conception of the method of social theory. I suggest that the spider wasp Polysphincta gutfreundi , whose larvae neurochemically manipulate their host spider, is a potent model for contemporary theorists. I discuss three distinct moments in the wasp's actions: 1) insertion, 2) impersonation, and 3) re-wiring, and elucidate how theoretical methods inspired by P. gutfreundi may be usefull compared with those of Pierre Bourdieu, Patricia Hill Collins, and Michel Foucault.

4. **Who is the subject of biopolitics?**
Author(s): *Ott Puumeister, University of Tartu*
It is common knowledge that biopolitics and biopower take as their object "life". But qualifying biopolitics as governing life is simply a circular definition. However, this circularity points us to a crucial problem: can we speak of "life" that is outside politics or one that would be somehow opposed to politics or the political field of practices? Thinking biopolitics, we are, it seems, forced to think also life as constituted in the political field of power relations. Applying semiotics, we can conceptualize power relations as significational, as constituting the (possible) forms of being for the governed life. Biosemiotics, however, enables us also to consider life - and not only politics and government - as meaning-making activity that is perhaps able to resist the prescribed forms of being. Biosemiotics, then, enables us to consider how it would be possible to elaborate on Michel Foucault's statement that as soon as power takes life as its object, life also starts slip away from the grip of power. The argument of the presentation is that we can conceptualize this movement of life as biosemiotic agency. This approach does not mean a return to essentialism in order to constitute a realm fundamentally outside (bio)politics but a move towards considering the significational relations created by "life".

5. **Going Mobile: Collaborative Research and the Promises and Limitations of Mobile Methodologies**
Author(s): *Mark Stoddart, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Berit Kristoffersen, University of Tromso*
The mobilities research paradigm has developed a repertoire of mobile methodologies that provide valuable tools for doing relational sociology. But in encouraging a more mobile research practice, they risks encouraging research that is detached from engagement with the communities and places studied. As more place-based methodologies demonstrate, how we engage with local places matters. There are ethical and political implications of our relationships to research sites, and these may be obscured in mobile methods that encourage researcher mobility and cosmopolitanism. Drawing on the example of co-researching at Lofoten Islands, Norway, we argue that collaborative research strategies offer a useful framework for connecting mobile methods to the insights of more grounded placed-based research approaches. By adopting more collaborative approaches to research design and data collection for relational sociology, we can take advantage of the positive insights of mobile methodologies, while avoiding some of their potential drawbacks.

CRIME AND THE MEDIA II: ROUNDTABLE

Session Code: CRM1B   Session Format: Roundtable

The portrayal of crime, both real and fictional, is a central theme in a great deal of mass media narratives, including those that we consume through television programmes, feature films, news reports, videogames, advertisements and popular music. This roundtable features participants whose work explores the narratives of crime, transgression and control as constituted through news reports, docudramas and reality-TV programmes. The researchers draw upon both contemporary and historical examples from within Canada and beyond our borders to examine themes of inequality, criminalisation and resistance embedded in an array of diverse crime narratives.

Organizer and Chair: *Stephen Muzzatti, Ryerson University*

Presentations:

1. **Swords, werewolves and flesh: Border Security Canada's biopolitics**
Author(s): *Kathryn Barber, York Univesrity*
Border Security Canada (BSC) is a recently canceled, National Geographic-produced docu-series that sensationalized the everyday work of Canada Border Security Agency (CBSA) officers. In this paper, I conduct a content analysis of the third season in order to understand the show's construction of threat and threatened. I focus both on representations of human and non-human travellers. I understand BSC as a form of Andrejevic's 'securitainment' and use Roberto Esposito's idea of immunitas to interpret my content analysis findings.

2. **Politics of Fear: Penal Populism and Social Representations of Crime in Mass Media in Brazil**
Author(s): *Samuel Silva Borges, University of Brasília*
As a privileged vehicle for producing and reproducing narratives, the mass media plays a leading role in the formation of social representations - notions utilized by individuals to situate themselves and understand the world. These social representations, beyond being simply true or false, impact the fabric of social relations and have a pragmatic function as guiding the conduct of social actors. Social representations of crime in the news media stands out for being a popular product that sells. Therefore, it is continuously explored especially in its most spectacular forms. News media representations of shocking crimes are linked to increased sensations of anxiety and public insecurity in society, usually channeling an urge for emergency responses to crime by state actors. This paper argues that penal populism is a tool employed by state actors to justify increased repressive and penal control by playing on common discourses and practices tied to public insecurity. These politicians thrive - as can be seen through the electoral success of the 'bullet caucus' of the Brazilian National Congress and the popularity of media outlets that promote a punitivist discourse - on the culture of fear intensified by sensationalized representations of crime in the news media by appearing 'though on crime', gathering support and popularity for themselves while promoting punitive and retributive policies against those perceived as criminals. Based on this reasoning, this paper utilizes the Brazilian case to explore the relations between the social representations of crime in the news media, fear of crime in society in general and the political reactions to criminality through the strengthening of the penal system. Key-words: Media and Crime; Critical Criminology; Fear and Insecurity; Penal Populism.

3. **Unsuccessful Moral Panics: The Case of Black Hand Extortion Crimes in Southern Ontario**
Author(s): *Vincent Sacco, Queen's University; Erika Canossini, University of Toronto*
his paper is concerned with one particular critique of the literature on moral panic which we feel has not been sufficiently addressed; how do we explain the absence of moral panics when several of the factors thought to be associated with their genesis are in alignment? We attempt to illustrate the problem by discussing public reactions to extortionate crime in Italian-Canadian neighbourhoods in Ontario in the first decades of the 20 th century. To accomplish this task, we collected and analysed the reportage found in the daily press in several southern Ontario communities, and supplemented it with archival material. The analysis revealed that although Jenkins's criteria (2009) are satisfied, the development of a moral panic did not occur. This finding led us to question how the presence and absence of moral panics is retrospectively explained in terms of elements unique to the situational context under investigation. Furthermore, we argue that part of the solution to this puzzle can be found in the professional organization of scholarly publishing, which tends to prefer positive and significant results.

4. **Depictions of Masculinity and Youth Crime in Canadian News Media Stories**
Author(s): *Jennifer Silcox, Dalhousie University; Tracey Adams, The Western University*
When looking at Canadian crime and court statistics, it is evident that a disproportionate amount of youth crime is perpetrated by boys relative to girls. This paper explores this statistical reality in contrast to the reporting of youth crime within Canadian news media. The portrayal of masculinity in stories of youth crime in Canadian newspapers between 1991 and 2016 is examined using a feminist criminological perspective.

Session Code: FEM5B   Session Format: Regular session

This session seeks to challenge the heteronormativity and misogyny that characterize the disciplines that we teach and the university institutions that pay us our salaries. While many of us aim to push the boundaries of our disciplines and institutions, these forces push back. Panelists will discuss creative solutions based upon their personal experiences of how they have carved out spaces for liberation as part of a larger global struggle, with the aim of reclaiming the University as an institution of higher learning and repository of public knowledge(s).   This session is hosted by the Society for Socialist Studies.

This session is co-sponsored by the following Associations: Canadian Association for Social Work Education, Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education, Canadian Committee for Women's History, Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, Canadian Political Science Association, Society for Socialist Studies, Women's and Gender Studies et Recherches Féministes

Organizers representing the CSA: *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa*
Chair: *Susan Spronk, University of Ottawa*

Presentations:

1. **'Real' Politics and 'Identity' Politics: Resisting the Reprivatizing of Feminist 'Identities' in Political Science**
Author(s): *Nicole Bernhardt, York University; Laura Pin, York University*
Feminist analyses have long decried the public/private divide which sections life into "apparently opposing spheres of public and private activities" (Boyd, 1997) and has served to solidify patriarchal dominance in the public political realm while relegating feminist concerns to the private sphere. While this divide has faced contestation, particularly within feminist academic units, political science as a discipline has remained stubbornly resistant to intersectional interventions seeking to expand the political. Through an analysis of articles published since 1982 in three Canadian political science journals, our paper investigates how this resistance to feminist intervention manifests in the labelling of feminist and gender issues as 'identity politics'. Our argument has three components: first, we argue that the deployment of 'identity politics' with respect to gender is inconsistent, often employed without definitions, references, or in contradictory manners by different authors. Second, we argue that this labeling of feminist analysis as 'identity politics' is not analytically neutral, but largely a pejorative form of analytical distancing. Finally, drawing on our experiences as feminist political scientists, we interrogate the consequences of this identification of gender with "identity politics" to consider how the label identity politics serves to fortify the male stream, at the expense of feminist interventions, in the discipline of political science.

2. **The How of Feminist Resistance in Academia: Challenges, Contradictions and Solidarities in Everyday Practices**
Author(s): *Elaine Coburn, Glendon Campus, York University*
Writing about strategies of feminist resistance to patriarchal opposition to our research and teaching is not self-evident. First, feminist resistance may not always take the form of "strategies", but simple gestures, like sharing experiences of anti-feminist challenges with the woman colleague across the hall. Second, forms of feminist resistance in the academy may be absolutely vital but formalistically banal: answering back to patriarchy by writing books, editorials, special issues, creating conference sessions with an explicitly feminist focus, hiring other feminist academics, creating and supporting feminist departments and women's programmes. The life of feminist resistance is in the ethnographic details of these activities. Third, celebrating feminist resistance is important, providing women academics mutual support and courage in an often, even usually hostile context. This desire to celebrate feminist solidarity co-exists, however, in tension with the real differences and conflicts among women who experience academia from different social locations of gendered race, sexuality, dis/ability and more. This contribution draws on twenty years as a feminist academic in France and Canada to describe the how of everyday feminist resistance, including

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challenges and opportunities for feminist solidarity across inequalities of race, sexuality and dis/ability, in everyday research and teaching practices.

3. **Managing hostilities: A trans woman in the academy?**
Author(s): *Chamindra Weerawardhana, Queen's University Belfast*
This presentation will focus on the specific challenges facing a trans woman of colour in international politics/political sociology academia, which largely tends to follow Eurocentric epistemic patterns, and in terms of human resources, tends to be considerably cisnormative, and to a very large extent, cisheteronormative. I will draw on my own lived experience, highlighting issues such as claiming space, working towards developing, to borrow from Chandra Mohanty, emancipatory knowledges, challenging the epistemological priorities of the cisnormative academy, and in developing local, national and transnational intersectional-feminist solidarities within and beyond the academy. This involves a strong emphasis on a Transfeminist approach to research, teaching, career development, national and international networking. *** La présente communication tente d'aborder les défis spécifiques qu'affronte une femme transgenre racisée au sein du monde de l'université en science politique et en sociologique politique, qui, en large majorité, a tendance à suivre des codes et pratiques cisnormatifs, et pour la plupart cishétéronormatifs, en ce qui concerne la production scientifique et la gestion des ressources humaines. En appuyant sur ma propre expérience vécue en tant qu'universitaire franco-britannique, cette communication fera notamment le point sur les stratégies qui permettent de remettre en question les approches euro-centriques que suivent principalement la recherche dans ces domaines, en assurant, selon Chandra Mohanty, de la production scientifique émancipatoire, et en développant des réseaux aux échelles nationale et transnationale, avec un esprit féministe-intersectionnelle, tant au sein qu'au-delà de du monde universitaire. La présente communication s'appuiera sur le fait que les tentatives pour atteindre ces objectifs comprennent notamment une approche profondément « transféministe » envers la recherche, l'enseignement, l'avancement professionnel, et en ce qui concerne l'amélioration des solidarités nationales et internationales.

GENDER, SEXUALITY, AND TRANSNATIONALISM

Session Code: GS1A   Session Format: Regular session

Sociological research with a transnational focus on gender and/or sexuality seeks to understand the connections between gender and sexual discourses, practices, and subjectivities among and across national contexts. This session brings together research on the sexual and/or gendered politics of states/nations, examining how states wield and realign their power.

Organizer and Chair *Melanie Heath, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. **Governance Feminism, Postcolonial Resistance and the Gendered Production of Nationhood: Studying Feminist Interventions in Québec's Religious Signs Debate**
Author(s): *Emily Laxer, University of Michigan*
In 2013, Québec's Parti Québécois government proposed a Charter of Values, which – among other things – would prohibit public sector employees from wearing religious signs on the job. This article uses textual and interview data to examine how encounters between differently-positioned feminists in the ensuing debate informed the gendered production of Québécois nationhood. The findings problematize an existing dichotomy between studies that analyse feminists' responses to the religious signs issue through the lens of either governance feminism or postcolonial resistance. In particular, they show that the gendered meaning(s) assigned to nationhood in Québec's Charter of Values debate were constituted not only by those who supported the state's restrictive agenda, but also by those who challenged that agenda, in part by contesting latent colonial articulations of belonging in the nation. By expanding the notion of 'governance' to include those operating outside the 'precincts of power', and by extending the postcolonial framework

beyond resistance, the study's findings illuminate the important, yet under-appreciated, role that interactions between competing feminisms play in gendering the nation.

2. **Feminicidio as Transnational Gendered Lawmaking**
Author(s): *Paulina Garcia Del Moral, University of Wisconsin-Madison*
In June, 2012, the crime of feminicidio (feminicide) was incorporated in the Mexican Federal Criminal Code through the reform of Article 325. Article 325 defines feminicidio as the murder of a woman "for gender reasons." By the end of 2013, 31 of the 32 Mexican federal entities had reformed their criminal codes to criminalize feminicidio at the state level. The northern state of Chihuahua at the border with the United States remains the exception. The reluctance of Chihuahua to follow suit with this trend is striking, since it is the birthplace of transnational feminist activism against feminicidio . Emblematic of this activism is the case of González and Others "Cotton Field" v. Mexico , decided at the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in 2009. Mexican federal legislators, in turn, criminalized feminicidio as a means to comply with the legally binding "Cotton Field" judgment. More recently, the Mexican Supreme Court of Justice drew on this judgment in a decision declaring that the violent death of a woman must be investigated as feminicidio . In this paper, I pose two interrelated questions about this puzzle: What can it tell us about the impact of international human rights law on state practices? And, what can it tell us about the transnational dimension of criminalization? This paper brings together scholarship on international human rights law and social movements and literature on criminalization from a transnational feminist perspective. My analysis draws on debates of the Chamber of Deputies and the Chamber of Senators in the Federal Congress and the Congress of the State of Chihuahua from 1997-2015 as well as interviews with representatives of Mexican feminist NGOs against feminicidio . The paper illustrates that the criminalization is a gendered transnational process.

3. **From Sanctuary to Solidarity: The Gendered and Racialized Politics of Designing a "City Without Borders"**
Author(s): *Salina Abji, Carleton University*
In February 2013, Toronto city council passed a motion on "Undocumented Workers in Toronto," which reaffirmed the city's commitment to providing services to all residents regardless of their immigration status. This marked the first such "sanctuary city" policy for undocumented migrants in Canada. In this paper, I analyze the gendered and racialized politics of sanctuary cities, particularly for undocumented women seeking access to shelters and anti-violence against women services. The politics of service provision are complex in such cases, given that support against gender-based violence is often funded by multiple arms of the state. Drawing from qualitative interviews with thirty service providers in Toronto who work with women in cases of gender-based violence, this research analyzes both the benefits and limitations of sanctuary cities when centering the experiences of racialized women with precarious immigration status. The findings also show how some service providers responded to the policy's limitations by adopting organizational-level practices that sought to re-imagine the city as a postnational space.

4. **'Gender Ideology' as a Threat from Below: the Colombian Peace Process and its Implications for Women's Rights**
Author(s): *Jasmin Hristov, York University*
Peace negotiations between the Colombian government and the largest guerrilla movement in Latin America, the FARC-EP, took place in Cuba between 2012 and 2016. After a peace deal was finally reached, President Santos sought the popular endorsement of the agreement through a referendum. To the shock of many Colombians and the international community, the peace deal was narrowly rejected. The opposition to the peace accords was spearheaded by right-wing politicians, sectors of the economic elites, and the evangelical Churches. One of the key problems with the agreement, according to the opposition, was the repeated references to women's rights and the LGBTQ community throughout the text of the agreement, which they argued was an attack on the family and private property. Eventually, the text of the peace accords was changed significantly. The term 'gender equality' was replaced with 'equal opportunities between men and women' and efforts were made to ensure that there is nothing resembling the much feared 'gender ideology'. This paper has two objectives: 1) to examine gender inequality in Colombia as generated and reproduced through the following intertwined mechanisms: a) physical and sexual violence against women; b) economic dispossession; and c) pervasive destructive ideologies of femininity and

masculinity; 2) to demonstrate how the state's gendered politics associate struggles for women's rights with the notion of 'Internal Enemy', rooted in the National Security Doctrine. The analysis is guided by Marxist, Foucauldian, and transnational feminist theoretical perspectives.

PLACES AND SPACES OF VIOLENCE

Session Code: VLS1   Session Format: Regular session

Many reasons and various factors exist as to why individuals act violent towards other individuals, groups, or communities at both the interpersonal and state levels. Geographic locations and place-specific locales, however, are but one example of how place and space shape notions of violence within neighbourhoods, cities, provinces and countries. We view the intersections of sociology and geography as a key site for researchers to critically assess the relationship between violence, place and space.

Organizer(s): *James Gacek, University of Edinburgh; Anthony Piscitelli, Wilfred Laurier University*
Chair: *Anthony Piscitelli, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Presentations:

1. **Color violence, deadly geographies and the meanings of "race" in Brazil**
Author(s): *Luisa Schwartzman, University of Toronto*
The goals of the paper are to examine the role that "race" plays in the vulnerability to violence, in how people perceive and react to their exposure to violence, and in people's support for violent practices by state or private entities, within the Brazilian context. However, instead of viewing "race" as a uni-dimensional concept, I examine "race" as manifested and measured in three different ways: self-identified "census race"; interviewer-identified skin color, and racial composition of the municipality. Using individual-level data from the AmericasBarometer survey and municipal-level data from the Brazilian census, I find that racialized space and skin color, in interaction with each other, shape experiences of violence, and inform political stances toward legitimizing violent "governing practices." Nonetheless, once space and skin color is taken into account, the effect racial self-identification (at least according to "census race") on variables related to violence is often not present or goes in contradictory directions, indicating that classification may be partly a response to living in environments that are racialized and spatially configured in particular ways, which sometimes makes it a weak or contradictory predictor of experiences of, and political responses to, violence.

2. **A Comparative Analysis of the Violent Victimization Experiences of School and Street-Involved Youth in Toronto**
Author(s): *Steven Cook, Cardiff University; Julian Tanner, University of Toronto; Scot Wortley, University of Toronto*
Research on violent victimization among youth has received a considerable amount of academic attention in recent years; however, this research has typically been conducted separately for conventional populations of school-based youth and at-risk populations of street-involved youth. Although it is generally assumed that the rates of violent victimization are higher among the street-involved youth, to date, research has yet to undertake a comprehensive and comparative analysis of these two populations. Without this research, the presumed differences between these two populations will remain untested, and an analysis of how the mechanisms operate similarly and differently between these two populations will remain largely unexplored. This research addresses this gap in the literature by undertaking a comparative analysis of violent victimization among a comparable sample of school-based youth and street-involved youth. The results reveal that street-involved youth are violently victimized at much greater rates than their school-based counterparts, and these differences cannot be explained away by the social-situational factors that are more abundant among the street-involved youth. One factor---substance use—appears to have a unique influence on the violent victimization of the street-involved youth. The significance of these findings will be discussed, and directions for future research will be offered.

3. **Ordering of Justice: The Case of Detention Review Hearings**
Author(s): *Marie Coligado, Carleton University*
This paper extends Ericson and Baranek's (1982) ordering of justice to the immigration context by investigating the place of immigration detainees, and their representative refugee and immigration lawyers within the administrative sphere of the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB). Based on findings from my Master's thesis, it examines the ways in which both groups are subject to a specific ordering in detention review hearings presided over by members of the IRB's Immigration Division. Drawing from semi-structured interviews with former immigration detainees, and refugee and immigration lawyers from Ottawa and Toronto, this paper seeks to demonstrate how immigration detainees become highly dependant upon their legal counsel due to their powerless position as "one-shot" players. Despite their technical expertise and career experience however, lawyers are similarly constrained in their actions because of various bureaucratic and institutional barriers (e.g., limited time for case preparation, lack of access to clients). This paper suggests the need to question the ordering of justice in the IRB's administrative tribunal and its related legal proceedings as it is very real in its effects of punishment, namely through continued detention and deportation of immigration detainees.

4. **Violent Colonial Geographies: The Ruins of Residential Schools**
Author(s): *Katherine Morton, Memorial University of Newfoundland*
The physical spaces of closed and now deteriorating Indigenous residential schools in Canada carry enormous discursive and cultural weight. Decades after their closure, the ruins of residential schools are physical reminders of the colonial violence committed through the residential schools program. As modern ruins, the remaining structures and spaces continue to shape how Indigenous identity is understood and constructed by the dominant majority in the contemporary setting- particularly how the state responds to and frames the victimization of Indigenous peoples. The trauma of the residential schools program in Canada has deep and long-lasting implications for all contemporary Indigenous-state relations. Even though these schools were closed and sometimes repurposed, the remaining structures and physical spaces endure as highly visible confirmations of the colonial violence committed against Indigenous people in Canada. This research examines the meaning making role that the locations and physical spaces of residential schools play in contemporary Indigenous identity construction and Indigenous-state negotiations. Building on postcolonial theory, such as Ann Laura Stoler's conceptualization of "imperial debris" and "rot" (2013) this paper argues that the closing of Indigenous schools did little to extinguish the sites as locations for prejudicial construction of Indigenous identity according to lingering colonial attitudes and assumptions. The ruins of residential schools across Canada are evocative of the power of strategies of colonial geography. By positioning this research within the ruins as a starting point, this work identifies how race and space collide in the ruins of colonial geographies and what this means for identity construction in Canada as a contemporary settler state.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: THE POLITICS OF PROTEST

Session Code: PSM2C   Session Format: Regular session

Scholars whose work addresses issues of political sociology and social movements, broadly defined, are featured in these sessions.

Organizer(s): *Barry Eidlin, McGill University; Randle Hart, Saint Mary's University; Andrew Patterson, University of Lethbridge; Michelle Ryan, University of Ottawa*
Chair: *Lesley Wood, York University*

Presentations:

1. **Cultures of Engagement: Cross-National Differences in Political Action Repertoires**
Author(s): *Anna Slavina, University of Toronto*
This paper argues for a greater focus on the role of culture in the study of cross-national patterns of activism. Country-level differences in engagement are typically studied with an index of activism that

collapses several distinct activities into one scale or with a focus on one type of engagement. These differences are typically explained by measures of national wealth, inequality and institutional structures at the contextual level, and personal resources and postmaterialist values at the individual level. I argue that these approaches have not paid enough attention to the role of culture, either as country specific patterns of engagement, or as individual repertoires for political action. Presenting findings from a series of latent class analysis (LCA) models based on nationally representative samples from 32 countries, I show that different types of political engagement cluster into country-specific repertoires of activism. While standard measures of national structure and individual resources explain some of this variation, broader cultural understandings, including values and beliefs about the state and civic life, also account for cross-country differences. I argue that variation in political engagement reflects the influence of country-specific "styles" or cultural "toolkits" (Swidler, 1986) for political action, conditioned by broader civic culture, beliefs and practices.

2. Indigenous Protest Within Canadian Political Eras

Author(s): *B. Quinn Burt, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Corey Collins, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

This paper extends and develops Ramos' (2006) work on the explanation of Canadian Indigenous protest using three social movement theories: resource mobilization, political opportunity, and collective identity. Unlike Ramos' (2006) study, we focus on different Canadian political eras to measure how these theoretical explanations match the reality of protest rates. Four distinct Canadian political eras are considered from the years 1951-2000. Using negative binomial regressions, five models are constructed to test the impact of several variables on Indigenous protest rates within Liberal and Conservative eras. Findings suggest that resource mobilization positively influences protest during Conservative eras, while resource mobilization, political opportunity and collective identity negatively influence protest in Liberal eras. Though not conclusive, our results suggest that political eras—and decisive changes in Indigenous movements' political calculus—have an empirically verifiable reality reflected in protest rates.

3. Accounting for cross-national differences in nurses' labour militancy: The case of Nicaragua

Author(s): *Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph*

After decades of relative quiescence, nurses around the world have increasingly embraced labour strikes and stoppages, mass resignations, and protest in response to their exploitation as taken-for-granted care-workers. In so doing, they have overcome significant ideological and organizational hurdles specific to their profession. In Latin America, however, while nurses tend to be quite highly organized and networked, they are also the least militant of the health-care occupations. A case in point is Nicaragua, where the level of nurses' collective action around working conditions, salary, and broader policy matters has been much lower than other health workers and lower than nurses in other jurisdictions. It is this absence of mobilization, in spite of increasingly oppressive work conditions, that this paper seeks to explain. Key to the analysis is understanding impediments to what Mansbridge and Morris refer to as an "oppositional consciousness", whereby anger over unjust treatment becomes channeled into assertion of entitlements and readiness for disruptive action. Based on data from interviews and focus groups, I argue that Nicaraguan nurses are exposed to particular forces which sustain a culture of subordination. A major factor in this regard is the institutionalized incorporation of religion into their training, reinforcing the expectations of altruism and submissiveness on which the profession was founded. In the realm of political opportunity, nurses' labour militancy is constrained by the deep-rooted tendencies toward clientelism, corporatism, and presidentialism in Nicaragua's political system. These have become more pronounced under the increasingly authoritarian FSLN government, curtailing the autonomy of organizations that represent nurses' interests and that could transform their consciousness.

4. Movement Emergence in Peripheral Spaces: States, Grievances, and Vigilante Movements in the Global South

Author(s): *Michael Roll, University of Wisconsin-Madison*

Social movement theory assumes the existence of strong states. However, the capacity of most states is highly uneven across their territories. Referring to areas where the state does not enforce its monopoly of the use of physical force as 'peripheral spaces,' this paper asks: How do social movements emerge in these spaces? Anti-crime vigilante movements are among the most prevalent movement types in peripheral spaces but have been largely ignored in social movement studies. This paper analyzes the emergence of two

vigilante movements in peripheral spaces in Nigeria and Peru based on interviews, anthropological accounts, human rights reports, and newspaper articles. The findings contradict common movement emergence explanations like opportunity and framing. Vigilante movements in peripheral spaces initially emerge through contingent critical-events based mobilization in a context of persistent existential grievances. The early success of direct movement action then leads to rapid growth, emerging movement identity, and increasing claims making. By specifying the conditions, contingencies, and mechanisms of movement emergence in peripheral spaces, this paper both challenges and extends social movement theory.

PROFESSIONALS' CHANGING ROLES IN AN ADVANCED CAPITALIST KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY

Session Code: WPO7   Session Format: Regular session

Professional occupations requiring specialized knowledge appear to have been growing in recent decades, but skill underutilization may also have been increasing among professional employees as well as in the Canadian labour force more generally (Livingstone 2009, 2014). This session will explore the changing occupational class structure in Canada and associated general changes in skill use, with a special focus on the workplace power and knowledge utilization of professionals.

Organizer and Chair: *D.W. Livingstone, OISE, University of Toronto*
Discussant*: Vivian Shall, University of Guelph*

Presentations:

1. **The Changing Employment Class Structure and the Pivotal Role of Professional Employees in a "Knowledge Economy": Canada, 1982-2016**
Author(s): *D.W. Livingstone, OISE, University of Toronto; Brendan Watts, Western University*
This paper analyzes the changing character of the employment class structure in emergent "knowledge economies" on the basis of five national surveys in Canada during the 1982-2016 period. Professional occupations are found to be an increasing proportion of the labour force. But prior research has conflated four distinct class positions of professionals: professional employers; self-employed professionals; professional managers; and professional employees (Livingstone 2014). The changing general composition of professional and other occupations, of the general employment class structure and of professional classes within the employment class structure are all estimated. The most notable changes over this period are the growth of managerial classes, decline of traditional working classes and the growth of non-managerial professional employees. Professional employees may play a pivotal role in the further development of "knowledge economies". The latter part of the paper examines their changing working conditions and economic attitudes in comparison with those in other employment classes. Some implications of these findings are suggested.

2. **Professions, Hybrid Professionalism and Internal Stratification**
Author(s): *Tracey Adams, Western University*
Traditionally, professions have been seen to possess considerable internal unity and homogeneity (Larson 1977); however research has identified emerging divisions within professions across organizational roles and demographic characteristics (Freidson 1994; Coburn et al., 1997; Noorderaaf 2013). This paper explores internal stratification and segmentation within professions through a case study of the engineering profession in Canada. It expands on previous research in this area by exploring internal class differences within the engineering profession, and the impact of these differences on professional attitudes and goals. Do professional managers have a different outlook than rank and file members of professions? Or is the major divide between professional owners and employees? Drawing on the Canadian Workplaces in the Knowledge Economy (CWKE) survey of Canadian engineers, I explore differences among engineers in their attitudes to a range of professional issues and concerns by organizational position, class, gender, and race. These data promise to shed new light on stratification within Canadian professions, and their potential impact.

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3. **Professions, On-the-Job Learning and Contested Hybridization: Evidence on Ontario Nurses**
Author(s): *Peter Sawchuk, University of Toronto*
While the role of professional, on-the-job knowledge practices in the definition and re-definition of professional occupations continues to be debated (cf. Saks 2016; Adams 2015; Svarc 2016; Evetts, 2014; Gorman and Sandefur 2011), understanding of the effects of class dynamics within the labour (and learning) process itself remains under-realized. Drawing on preliminary (interview and survey) data from the Changing Workplaces in the Knowledge Economy (CWKE: 2016-2018) project, I examine the ways in which Ontario Nurses perceive significant changes in the way their work is organized. Not only do nurses raise important concerns over the types of labour processes (health care delivery models) under which they work, but implicated in this are changes to the learning they do on-the-job, the forms of knowledge intensification they experience, and subsequently the changing nature of nursing professional knowledge itself. As a result, it seems appropriate to speak of a distinct example of hybridization involving (contested) normalization of managerial principles (Noordegraaf 2015) in the nursing profession.

QUESTIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY, AGENCY AND STIGMA: DISSECTING THE DISCURSIVE GOVERNANCE OF HEALTH AND WELLBEING II

Session Code: SST2B   Session Format: Roundtable

Speaking to the 'Far & Wide' aspect of the 2017 Congress Theme—From Far & Wide: The Next 150—this session engages far- and wide-reaching discourses of health governance. Health governance is a matter of policy, but it also reaches into the minutiae of everyday life, affecting the formation of individuated subjectivity as much as the national identity of populations. This session explores the discursive governance of health and wellbeing.

Organizer and Chair: *Martin French, Concordia University*

Presentations:

1. **The Criminalization of HIV Non-Disclosure and the Neutralization of Victim Status**
Author(s): *Erica Speakman, McMaster University*
There is a rich and fulsome literature on victims and the processes by which certain groups or individuals come to be constructed as victims. Less attention has been paid to the rhetorical moves employed as counter strategies by groups who seek to challenge victim status and the use of the "victim" label for particular groups. Using the debates around the criminalization of HIV non-disclosure as a case study, the aim of this paper is to contribute towards a better understanding of efforts to deny or neutralize victimhood. The paper identifies several strategies utilized by individuals and groups, the object of which is to raise questions about the appropriateness of a criminal response to HIV non-disclosure by constructing those who have had intimate encounters with HIV non-disclosers as equally responsible for their circumstances rather than as victims of non-disclosers.

2. **Biomedicalizing Breast Cancer Survivorship, Responsibilizing Survivors: A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Springer Journal of Cancer Survivorship**
Author(s): *Rachael Pack, The Western University*
The Springer Journal of Cancer Survivorship, first published in 2007, is the first, and currently only, academic journal that takes cancer survivorship as its organizing principle. The journal is concerned with the establishment of survivorship as a legitimate field of research and practice, and the development of strategies for the management of survivors. The journal as a discursive site, constructs survivorship as a unique, and chronic condition whose effects extend beyond the realm of medicine and requires the specialist knowledge of a variety of medical and allied professions. The purpose of this paper, is to explore how the journal constructs survivorship as a biomedicalized condition – a perpetual state of risk – effectively opening up new spaces for the governance of women's bodies, producing new possibilities for intervention and giving rise to novel forms of citizen-subjects. I will briefly outline how the deployment of discourses of risk, particularly risk of cancer recurrence and lifestyle-related disease operate to construct

survivorship as a chronic "risk" condition and a disease-like-state. Drawing on examples of interventions for breast cancer survivors published within the journal, this paper will also briefly illustrate how biomedicalized survivorship functions to direct the conduct of women who have survived breast cancer in new ways by further expanding their responsibilities for health and wellness.

3. **The Irresponsibility of Responsibilization: Problematizing the Canadian Governance of Inuit Health**

Author(s): *Lydia Nicole Fanelli, Concordia University*

One of the most emblematic institutions of contemporary Canadian society is its "universal" health care policy. The primary principle of this government strategy is the responsibilization of health, whereby individuals are held accountable for their well-being. This model of health privileges successful endeavours toward wellness and disregards potential factors of ill health outside of individual control. Unfortunately, the disparity between the health of Canada's Inuit peoples compared with the rest of the country continues to grow exponentially. Current national initiatives identify genetics and deficient lifestyle choices as determinants of health inequities among Inuit peoples. This paper addresses how Canadian health policies frame contemporary Inuit as behaviourally culpable for their decreased levels of health despite other underlying circumstances that contribute to their experience of ill health, namely social, environmental, and historical factors. Not only is this neo-liberal discourse tied to a legacy of colonialism that perpetuates cultural prejudices regarding Inuit ill health but it also impedes Inuit access to the services necessary to allow for wellness. The paper concludes with considerations regarding how public Canadian health policies can better address Inuit health in recognizing the reality of Inuit experience beyond a biomedical framework.

4. **The 'Mythic Language' of Dementia in Global Policy Recommendations**

Author(s): *Katie Aubrecht, Mount Saint Vincent University*

This paper analyzes how "voodoo demography" (Gee, 2000) operates within global dementia strategies and reports as a means of at once concealing, and developing, racialized relations to disability in the Global South. Drawing from critical disability studies, critical gerontology, and postcolonial studies, I interpret dementia strategies and reports as Orientalist texts. Within these texts, depictions of dementia function as a "mythic language" that 'speaks' the citizen of the majority world. According to Said, "Mythic language is discourse, that is, it cannot be anything but systematic; one does not really make discourse at will, or statements in it, without first belonging – in some cases unconsciously, but at any rate involuntarily – to the ideology and the institutions that guarantee its existence" (1979, p. 321). Correct understanding and treatment of dementia is represented as key to becoming truly global. The reports position non-Western countries as infantile citizens within an imaginary global order. I conclude with a consideration of how this mythic language of dementia is organized by the logic of disavowal . This language imagines population aging within the Global South as unnatural, and aging with disability as a living death, while also mobilizing global action and economic investment in dementia and dementia care.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF RISK I

Session Code: ECS4A   Session Format: Regular session

This session focuses on recent developments in the sociology of risk, both theoretical and empirical. Possible areas of analysis for papers include: risk in the economy, environment, financial systems, as well as social and personal lives. Within these areas, possible themes include the social production of risk, risk perception, the growing sense of "social crisis", risk and inequalities, as well as risk and individual and collective identification.

Organizer and Chair: *Dean Curran, University of Calgary*

Presentations:

1. **Globalization Project, Neoliberal Paradox, and the Rise of a Double-Risk Society**

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Author(s): *Md Islam, Nanyang Technological University Singapore*
Drawing on one of my recent books Development, Power and the Environment: Neoliberal Paradox in the Age of Vulnerability (NY: Routledge, 2013, 2015), this paper will shed lights on the transformation of human society, culture and the environment driven largely by the neoliberal globalization project. With apparent ecological and social limits to neoliberal globalization today, the current levels of consumptions are unsustainable, inequitable, and inaccessible to majority of humans. Despite having enormous productive capacities and forces, and unprecedented accumulation of wealth—albeit confined in few hands, the current globalization project and its development trajectories have created different paradoxes and risks, winners and losers. Nature, that supports human society and culture, is now facing an existential threat. Although 'risk society' thesis explains how risk is a systematic way of dealing with hazards and insecurities induced and introduced by modernization itself, current global distribution of risks calls for a new conceptualization of the 'risk society'. In this paper, I will introduce a 'double-risk society' representing the global South. While the global North experiences risks associated largely with science and technology, the global South, on the other hand, experiences more risks and vulnerabilities due to the global distribution of risks and lack of institutional framework and resources to resolve, improve, and manage those risks.

2. **Insurance Risks as Fictitious Commodities: The Polanyian Sociology of Risk and Insurance**
Author(s): *Mathieu Charbonneau, Concordia University*
This presentation introduces a new framework for the emerging sociology of insurance, one of the most dynamic branch of sociology of risk: the theory of the institutional constitution (IC) of markets inspired by Karl Polanyi. I argue that the Polanyian framework contributes to a better understanding of the complex and fundamental articulation between stability and instability – or regulation and crisis in the regulation school of economics' terms – under the capitalist market system. Following a brief presentation of the sociology of insurance literature, I first define and discuss the concept of insurance risks as fictitious commodities as a means to study the institutional production and mediation of uncertainty. Second, I show how the Polanyian method (i.e. the modes of economic integration and the institutional forms of the market economy) contributes to the study of the insurance industry. Third, I present the case study of the IC of the Canadian prescription drug insurance market in the context of the emergence of the "nichebuster" pharmaceutical business model, featuring high costs specialty medicines for rare diseases, as an illustration of the study of insurance risks as fictitious commodities. Finally, I conclude by exploring future research areas concerning insurance, debt and crisis.

3. **The 'Risk-Takers' in Contemporary Finance: Comparing Financial Risk-Taking in Toronto and New York City**
Author(s): *Dean Curran, University of Calgary; Tim Bauer, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Andrew Bauer, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign*
Senior employees in finance have been depicted in many cultural and academic works as risk-takers , who seek out and take financial risks in their position as employees. In fact, many discussions have ascribed excessive risk-taking by traders and executives in finance as a key cause of the financial crisis and as a continued source of systemic risk in finance. This paper critically examines the cultural and economic dimensions and implications of risk-taking in contemporary finance. Building on interviews with over 30 financial professionals in Toronto and New York, this paper explores the extent to which the cultural imagery of risk-taking in finance matches the reality of the social practices of making and managing risk in contemporary finance. The second part of this paper further develops a critical analysis that 'drills down' to move beyond the cultural imagery of risk-takers in high finance by comparing the attitudes towards risk and competitive pressures in Bay Street, Toronto versus Wall Street, New York. In doing so, we investigate the importance of the role played by market structures, institutional expectancies, and cultural ideologies as compared to the existing edgework psychological interpretations that risk-takers in finance are, in general, a 'separate breed'. The paper concludes by suggesting that greater theoretical and empirical work that compares dominant cultural tropes of finance to the systemic flows of risk in finance can aid in illuminating the relations of power, inequality, and fragility associated with contemporary finance.

4. **Practicing Risk Aversion in the Risk Society: How Front-Line Police Officers Are Responding to Increased Visibility and Societal Critique**
Author(s): *Gregory Brown, University at Albany and Carleton University*

Both Beck (1992) and Giddens (1994) argue a close association between sense of risk and increases in knowledge, with Beck (1992: 183), in advancing his 'risk society' thesis, suggesting, "The sources of danger are no longer ignorance but knowledge." The research project contributing to this paper seeks to make theoretical, conceptual, and empirical contributions to sociological investigations of risk – following in the tradition of influential Canadian researchers Ericson and Haggerty, who, in their seminal work Policing the Risk Society (1997), analyzed changes within public policing, given the influence of prevailing risk frameworks. In considering risk in the current public policing context, this study (involving 3,660 front-line officers across Canada and the U.S.) inquires into whether today's unprecedented visibility of police actions in the field and elevated societal scrutiny, skepticism, and distrust of police are perceived by individual officers (and rank-and-file occupational culture) as 'potentially-threatening' or 'risky' knowledge, which, engenders an existential sense of insecurity and encourages, or contributes to, precautionary responses – in the form of risk-averse police practices. Furedi (2009: 197) suggests such risk assessments can "encourage the dramatization of uncertainty...[and instill] a precautionary response to threats." This paper presents empirical data from the mixed-methods study, which finds widespread anxiety across today's front-line police officers and the performance of risk-averse practices as an adaptation to the new techno-social and socio-political policing environment in many Canadian communities.

RESISTANCE AND SOLIDARITY: UNMAKING SETTLER COLONIALISM

Session Code: IND8A   Session Format: Regular Session

This session critically confronts settler colonialism by placing acts of Indigenous resistance and settler solidarity with Indigenous struggles at the forefront of our discussions. In the face of ongoing violence under settler colonial regimes, we examine how Indigenous peoples and their allies challenge settler colonial logics, enact decolonisation and propose new ways of living with each other.

Organizer(s): *Augustine Park, Carleton University; Konstantin Petoukhov, Carleton University*
Chair: *Konstantin Petoukhov, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. **Mobilizing Theory/Mobilizing Movements: Social Movement Theory and Radical Imaginations Against Settler Colonialism**
Author(s): *Adam Lewis, York University*
This is paper considers how radical and embedded social movement theory might contribute to anti-colonial and decolonial aims. I take up the work of Max Haiven and Alex Khasnabish (2014) on the radical imagination as a useful set of provocations to further expand of social movement possibilities. Although Haiven and Khasnabish don't address settler colonialism in great detail (other than colonialism's links to capitalist forms of reproduction), it is fruitful to examine how their work might contribute to anti/decolonial social movement work. I turn to a number of potentially useful elements from their work including 1) localization, situation and 'convocation'; 2) reproduction in social movements; and 3) challenging oppression within movements by 'making time,' as possibly useful concepts to be used toward more explicit anti-colonial and decolonial social movement aims. In this paper I argue that such work on the radical imagination, and anti-authoritarian movement practices more generally, might have a number of possible contributions, but only by taking up renewed and sustained anti-colonial and decolonial work themselves. Such perspectives need to situate themselves as existing on these lands within continuing structures of settler colonialism, and in support of Indigenous resurgence efforts. I offer here both social movement potentials for resistance and a need for increased social movement attention to the context of settler colonialism and Indigenous resurgence.

2. **Unsettling settler colonialism's spatial logic: The Zibi project, and the fight to prevent the erasure of Anishinabeg sacred sites in the nation's capital**
Author(s): *Kanatase Horn, Carleton University*

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When thinking about Indigenous resistance to settler colonialism in Canada, one is likely to imagine a native protest, a blockade, or even the use of violence and physical conflict. Such actions are correctly assumed to be deployed by Indigenous communities to halt resource development, and the accompanying destruction of their traditional territories. An important highlight of these narratives of resistance is that the forms of resistance they describe are imagined to take place on the Canadian frontier, far away from urban spaces. While these narratives hold merit, and describe historic, as well as ongoing displays of Indigenous resistance in largely rural and remote areas, it is problematic to assume the only legitimate place for Indigenous claims to land is beyond the borders of the city, since this narrative has material consequences. That is, these narratives reinforce settler colonialism's spatial logic, which has demarcated —via ongoing violent, political acts — where Indigenous and non-Indigenous bodies are meant to exist. Simply put, Indigenous bodies, especially their accompanying claims to land, are assumed to exist outside of the city, which tends to undermine Indigenous (legal) claims to urban space. To better understand these issues, my paper will explore the Zibi condo development project in Ottawa, Ontario, where a condo developer is currently planning to build on lands the Anishinaabeg (Algonquin) people have never surrendered via treaty, and more importantly, lands they consider to be sacred. These factors ground the Anishinaabeg people's displays of resistance to the Zibi project. However, beyond the difficulties associated with making a successful legal claim to halt/prevent development, the Anishinaabeg must confront, and ultimately unsettle, settler colonialism's spatial logics, and the assumption that there are no other claims to Canadian urban space. In other words, my paper will explore the complexities of when Indigenous people challenge settler colonialism's spatialities.

3. **"Indigenous families and communities have the solutions! Settlers need to listen!": Centering Indigenous Grassroots Knowledges and Strategies to Combat Gendered Colonial Violence in Canada**
Author(s): *Melissa Conte, Carleton University*
The issue of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls has recently garnered much international public attention; however, this injustice has been a grave concern for many Indigenous communities for decades. To date, there has been many reports and inquiries conducted on the issue, but very few practical strategies implemented by the Canadian government. In response to this inaction, many Indigenous families and communities have taken up their own forms of grassroots and decolonial resistance to address the widespread problem of gendered colonial violence in Canada. This paper seeks to highlight the often-overlooked grassroots activisms put forth by Indigenous communities in this country. Drawing on first-hand accounts of Indigenous women involved in this particular anti-violence struggle, I argue that the voices, stories, and strategies of these individuals form vital pieces of Indigenous grassroots knowledges that dismantle and challenge settler colonial logics and gendered colonial violence. Furthermore, I contend that any plans to address and theorize about the structural violence endemic to Indigenous women and girls must come from the knowledges and experiences of Indigenous communities. The ongoing activist and intellectual work of diverse Indigenous women and communities in Canada creates space for action-oriented pedagogy (Lavell-Harvard & Brant 2016) and movement-relevant theories (Bevington & Dixon 2005) that push for decolonial forms of resistance and the re-imaging of Indigenous-settler relations in anti-violence movements.

4. **Making Exceptions: The "Good White Settler Ally"**
Author(s): *Carol Lynne D'Arcangelis, Memorial University of Newfoundland*
This paper draws on my research (based on in-depth interviews and autoethnographic reflection) on intersubjective relations in what I call the "solidarity encounter" between Indigenous women and white women in Canada today. It attends to how the deep commitments of white settler women allies, such as me, to "unmake settler colonialism" can go awry. Specifically, I examine how discourses of exceptionalism in white participant narratives can function as attempts to position these subjects as exceptional "good white settler allies" through recourse to a good/bad settler binary or notions of friendship (Thompson, 2003). I read these discourses in part as efforts to both alleviate white settler guilt and achieve the (paradoxical) status of legitimate settler. (My broader research theorizes exceptionalism as one liberal subject strategy to deny/transcend structural white/settler privilege.) I also discuss how pursuing exceptionalism can crystallize as competition among white settler allies. I underpin my analysis with critical race scholarship on "white disaffiliation" (Wiegman, 1999), "White stigma" (Kowal, 2011) and white moral agency (Applebaum, 2010), which suggests that white subjectivity itself is constituted through claims to

exceptionalism/innocence. I end by discussing the fraught promise of self-reflexivity for interrogating and tempering this facet of what I call the "solidarity impulse."

5. **We Are The Halluci Nation: A Tribe Called Red, Recognition, and Decolonization**
Author(s): *Ryan Shuvera, Western University*
A Tribe Called Red's (ATCR) latest album, We Are The Halluci Nation, gives life to the words and ideas passed on by the late Santee Dakota author, activist, and musician John Trudell. The first words heard on the album are spoken by Trudell. He begins characterizing the Halluci Nation and states "we are the tribe that they cannot see/we live on an industrial reservation." The Halluci Nation is not a reserve community kept hidden from other cultures, nor is it a gated community trying to shut out those whom it fails to understand. It is a community of great inclusivity, but a complex inclusivity that must be interrogated. Trudell and ATCR are making a call. On one level the Halluci Nation is a rhythmic call to all cultures to welcome them to the dancefloor. On another level it is a political call to re-cognize and address how we might go about engaging in cross-cultural dances beyond the dancefloor. It is a call that brings one to ask what it means for members of Indigenous cultures to open up rhythmic spaces and welcome members of settler cultures to the dancefloor. Additionally, it forces one to think about what it means for members of settler cultures to recognize this welcoming, to accept the invitation, and to feel addressed to take up the responsibility to re-cognize or re-think relations between Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultures. This paper looks to begin to explore how and what it means for an album such as We Are The Halluci Nation to open up spaces for a cross-cultural interrogation of recognition and decolonization.

SOCIAL CLASS AND THE SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Session Code: EDU2B   Session Format: Regular session

This session features papers that examine questions around issues in the sociology of education.

Organizer and Chair: *Karen Robson, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. **Parental Socioeconomic Status and Children's Educational Achievements: An Examination of the Mediating Role of Extracurricular Activity Participation**
Author(s): *Aleena Amjad Hafeez, University of Alberta*
This study will be exploring the linkages between parental socioeconomic status and children's academic achievements using data collected by the Toronto District School Board. The mediating role of children's extracurricular activity participation will also be explored. Furthermore, activity participation will be delineated by type, quality, and quantity, as prior research conducted in the United States has indicated that such an effect might exist (Schreiber and Chambers, 2002; Guest and Schneider, 2003). To this end, multivariate regression analysis will be used to examine data from the 2011 Parent and Student Census and the 2011 EQAO data (which tests for students' math, reading, and writing performance). The study employs the theoretical framework of Pierre Bourdieu's notion of cultural capital, which refers to cultural knowledge that allows one's participation in a particular class category. Specifically, structured and formalized extracurricular activities will be used as indicators of upper class cultural capital. Based on prior analyses conducted in the U.S. context (Bennett, Lutz and Jayaram, 2012), I expect to find that the availability of structured and formalized activities is greater among upper-class students and that these activities are correlated with greater academic achievement among Toronto students.

2. **Do Family Practices Matter? Explaining Summer Literacy Gains and Losses Among Students from Low Educated Families**
Author(s): *Michael Holland, University of Waterloo; Scott Davies, University of Toronto; Owen Gallupe, University of Waterloo; Janice Aurini, University of Waterloo*
Research on summer setback has found that children from low educated families are more prone to summer literacy loss. However, much of this research fails to examine factors behind exceptional students

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who gain in summer literacy. While American research suggests that family practices are key to summer literacy growth among disadvantaged children, it is unclear which family practices are important in other countries. This study adds to the growing literature on summer setback by focusing on exceptional students who gain in summer literacy despite their low social class status. Using data from 43 elementary public schools in the Canadian province of Ontario, this study examines whether parent involvement promotes summer literacy growth among low educated families. This study uses a linear regression model that examines the relationship between family involvement and summer literacy scores among 190 children from low educated families. Controlling for student demographics and academics, the findings showed mixed support that family practices account for summer learning differences. On the one hand, low educated parents who meet with the school principal, compared to parents who do not, results in higher summer literacy scores. However, no other parent involvement variable was statistically related to summer literacy growth. At worst, parents who participate in parenting councils and having children who participate in sports predicts summer literacy loss. In conclusion, fostering strong relationships between parents and school principals may be key to develop summer literacy among children from low educated families.

3. Academic Engagement: Exploring Schooling and Educational Attainment Through the Experiences of Homeless Youth

Author(s): *Sabina Mirza, York University*
My presentation aims to understand how homelessness impacts a young person's academic engagement and school achievement. Education is a topic that remains at the core of many debates regarding young people, but youth who experience homelessness face social exclusion on numerous fronts. Many youth come to the streets having to forego education. A high percentage of young people who become homeless are dropouts and most of these young people have difficult experiences at school. It is unclear how schools and the education system in Canada – a key statutory institution in young people's lives – and the youth homelessness sector respond to the disengagement of homeless youth from school. In our common approaches to working with and supporting homeless youth, Canadian aid agencies provide emergency supports for young people such as shelter, food and in some cases, counselling and other forms of support. Some emergency services also work with young people to help them become independent, focusing on training them for the job market to earn an income. This paper will include the stories, perspectives and thoughts of young people themselves to understand how homelessness has impacted their educational experiences in order to explore how we might better support them in accessing and engaging in education. Understanding youth's experiences of being homeless, the educational challenges they face, and their academic needs and pursuits, is an incredibly important aspect of my research interests. In my presentation, I suggest that Canadian institutional responses and supports for young people who are homeless, need to be re-oriented to prioritize education as a central strategy to support homeless youth; this may allow them to remain in school, help them move forward with their lives, and prevent them from winding up on the streets.

4. Measuring undergraduate student success: do current measures represent a diverse student body, some preliminary results from a research intensive university in southwestern Ontario

Author(s): *Cliff Davidson, Western University; Cory Eybergen, Western University*
Universities measure undergraduate student success through concepts of persistence/attrition (or graduation), high GPAs, and high levels of (extra-curricular) engagement. These measures are considered 'traditional' measures of success, yet the current student body is increasingly becoming less 'traditional' as universities look to non-traditional students as new income streams. This study aims to see if traditional measures of undergraduate student success apply to the increasingly diverse student body. Using data from self-constructed survey, we test for differences between 'traditional' students and groups of non-traditional students on measures of self-reported GPA, and various engagement and extra-curricular measures. Preliminary results show that different groups of non-traditional students do, in fact, show differences compared to traditional students. Some possible moderating and mediating variables are also explored.

5. Culture and School Choice: Understanding Variation in Private School Selection

Author(s): *Jean-Francois Nault, University of Toronto*
Debates over the question of school choice have led to the development of much theoretical and empirical research on the effects of school choice and, to a lesser extent, on the characteristics and motivations of

parents choosing schools. However, little research has focused on parents' decision-making process, notably on discerning the underlying cultural considerations at play. Tapping into theories from cultural sociology, this paper seeks to develop a better understanding of the cultural inner workings of parents' school choice. While previous studies have insisted on the importance of practical or utilitarian considerations in a cost-benefit approach to school choice, I propose that some equally – if not more – fundamental factors influencing school choice as action are rooted more deeply in the culturally shaped repertoires of parents. Based on results from a series of semi-structured interviews conducted with parents selecting private schools and a content analysis of private school websites, this paper shows that parents' school choices aim at the fostering of particular cultural dispositions or repertoires in their children. Focusing on the role of culture, this paper examines the diverse attitudes held by parents and helps account for variation in the types of private schools they choose for their children.

SOCIAL CONTEXT AND MENTAL HEALTH II: ROUNDTABLE

Session Code: HEA6B   Session Format: Roundtable

The papers in this session explore the impact of context on mental health and well-being. Subjects range from the impact of residential mobility on child well-being; to surviving workplace stress in correctional facilities; to the psychological consequences of minority stress within the institute of masculinity.

Organizer and Chair: *Marisa Young, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. **The Childhood Roots of Adult Nonspecific Psychological Distress: Interdisciplinary Perspectives Towards a Better Understanding of Exposure to Childhood Adversity**
Author(s): *Loanna Heidinger, Western University*
The deleterious and enduring mental health impact associated with exposure to cumulative childhood adversity (CCA) has long been established. Recent advances have further broadened the range of childhood risk variables included in prevailing measures of CCA in an attempt to capture the multitude of potentially threatening childhood experiences; however, these studies have frequently ignored the importance of the chronic adverse childhood contexts in which childhood stressors occur, and instead focus on the detrimental impact of acute adverse events. In addition, researchers continue to measure CCA as a sum score of total adverse events experienced overlooking potentially important differences in the experience and impact of certain adversities, and hindering a complete understanding of processes of disadvantage that accumulate during childhood and impact adult mental health outcomes. Utilizing data from the Childhood Retrospective Circumstances Study and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the present study considers how the operationalization and modeling of exposure to CCA, and the inclusion of a wider range of adverse circumstances, impacts the association between CCA and outcomes of adult nonspecific psychological distress. Sex and racial differences in exposure to adversity are also considered. This study extends existing literature by including the chronic contexts in which childhood adversities occur; by considering differences in the type and severity of adversities; and by providing a measure of CCA that can be utilized in future research by various disciplines. Analysis of the operationalization of cumulative childhood adversuty is necessary in order to understand the heterogeneity in type, experience, and context of adversity.

2. **Residential Mobility and child outcomes: The impact of migration on mental heath outcomes of children in Canada**
Author(s): *Glenda Babe, Western University; Ashley Calhoun, Western University*
Residential mobility plays a significant role in the mental well-being of children. Children that are highly mobile sustain a breakdown of social support both in familial ties, as well as among peer groups. Since residential mobility is almost always linked with school mobility, this adds an additional layer of complexity in understanding child outcomes. The disruption of schooling and the changing of neighbourhoods impacts household routines and creates unstable social support networks. Thus, children

that experience frequent long-distance moves that result in a change of schools are at a greater risk for experiencing social isolation, depression, and psychological distress than children who do not change schools during a move. In addition, children that experience high rates of mobility are also at risk due to other factors, such as poverty, poor social connections, and family disruption, thereby furthering the impact on academic achievement and mental health outcomes. Therefore, the relationship between residential mobility, school performance, and cultural and social capital, all play a role in the mental well-being of children over the life course. Using data from all cycles of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, this paper focuses on the interrelationship between residential mobility, school mobility, and the impact on mental health over the life course. This paper furthers our understanding of the mental health outcomes of Canadian children while controlling for socioeconomic and demographic factors such as social support, parental economic, social and cultural capital, family structure, and socioeconomic status. Lastly, this paper assesses the impact of mobility and school disruption on the mental health of children over the life course.

3. **Surviving Custody: Theorizing the Relationship Between Workplace Stress and Rehabilitative Efforts in Canadian Correctional Institutions**
Author(s): *Marsha Rampersaud, Queen's University*
On October 19, 2007 Ashley Smith committed suicide while in custody at the Grand Valley Institution for Women in Ontario. Smith was known to suffer with mental health issues and had been deemed by psychiatric staff to be at risk of harming herself and others. She also had a history of challenging behaviour, which had led to a volatile relationship between herself and correctional staff. When Smith died, she was confined to her cell and under the direct supervision of seven correctional guards. Ten years later, the current study investigates how far correctional policy and the practice of correctional work have come in the effort to rehabilitate inmates, and to minimize the effects of stress for this occupational group. Focusing on the relationship between guards and behavioural inmates (inmates who exhibit harmful behaviour such as difficult temperament, poor emotional control, and poor social skills), this study theorizes how stress and burnout might factor into an explanation of why and how this incident could have happened. This was not an isolated incident, but rather shines a spotlight on an alarming phenomenon of similar, preventable incidents occurring in custody that centre around one particular source of correctional stress: demanding social contact.

4. **Negative Energy "Not" an Illness: Mental Distree and Aging South Asian Indian Immigrant Women**
Author(s): *Manju Acharya, Athabasca University*
This paper explores the lay understanding of the concept of mental distress in older South Asian Indian immigrant women (SAIIW) in Canada and recommend processes to monitor their mental health needs. Twenty-one semi-structured interviews in English with women between the ages of 60 and 74 who had immigrated to Canada from India were conducted in Edmonton area. Mental distress (MD) emerged as critical health concern for older SAIIW living in Canada. The analysis reveals that the women used maxims such as "mental distress means unhappiness", "inability to cope", or "no cure" to describe the concept. The causal explanations of mental distress were said to be a combination of tradition, culture (popularly described as "loss of guru bhakti"), and personal coping relationship (called as "losing control over one's inner-self"); and if this is not managed adequately can have long term health consequences like disabilities or death. In summary, the elder's lay understanding of mental distress is constructed within the South Asian Indian tradition and Ancient Indian humoral paradigm framework, popularly known as Indian Ä€yurvedic medicine. Because of such Indian and medical/health cultural conceptions, the elders identified and described mental distress as negative energy.

5. **Masculinities, Stress, and Health: Expanding the Stress Universe for Gay Men**
Author(s): *Michael Rooyakkers, Western University*
Scholars in the sociology of health have made significant contributions to understanding the mental health outcomes of sexual minorities by utilizing the stress process model as a theoretical/conceptual framework. Researchers have identified minority stress processes, including antigay prejudice, discrimination, and stigma, that negatively impact the mental health of gay, lesbian and bisexual (LGB) individuals. This paper begins by briefly outlining the contributions made in the literature on minority stress and gay men. It then argues that research in this area would be aided by expanding the "stress universe" for gay men. Specifically, it argues that gender ideologies and masculinities play a role in minority stress processes and

shape the unique stressors to which gay men are exposed. The multiplicity and hierarchy of masculinities, well documented in the gender literature, are relevant to understanding exposure to stressful experiences and in turn the mental health outcomes for gay men. Finally, using interviews with gay men recruited from a large Southwestern Ontario city and surrounding areas, this paper identifies stressful experiences for gay men that arise from ideologies and practices of masculinity present in our heteronormative society. In these conversations, the participants recounted their experiences growing up, "coming out", and being a gay man in a heteronormative world, including the effects these experiences have on their well being. By identifying these stressors and expanding the stress universe, we gain a more complete picture of the stressors that gay men experience and the often-invisible ways that heteronormative social institutions create stress for these men.

SOCIAL EQUITY AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Session Code: SP3A   Session Format: Regular session

This session features papers concerning different social groups' access to various livelihood resources and social security programs, as well as their political and cultural life participation. Social policies and regulations could contribute to inequality and injustice, while our scholarly work can find critical equity issues and contribute to the modification and the improvement of those policies.

Organizer: *Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo*
Chair: *Lorne Teperman, University of Toronto*
Discussant*: Ivanka Knesivic, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. **Economic Growth and Population Health: A Critical Exploration and Proposed Framework**
Author(s): *Andrew Patterson, University of Lethbridge; Susan McDaniel, University of Lethbridge*
Much scholarship has debated the relationship between economic growth and population health. On the one hand the positive effect of population health on growth is well known, as exemplified by the OECD (Fenk, 2004, par. 8): "Countries with weak health and educational conditions find it harder to achieve sustained growth." The effect of economic growth on population health has also been explored in analyses which show that economic growth tends to enhance health, but also in critiques of GDP that indicate harmful health effects, of expansive resource development as negatively impacting environmental health, and in extensive work on Progress Indices inclusive of health to accompany GDP. This vast literature remains both contested and shifting. In our paper, we sociologically interrogate areas of contestation and the shifting terrain of the relationship between economic growth and population health. From there, we propose a framework that begins to unpack the economic growth / population health relationship in terms of thresholds for both, and in terms of the complex network of registers that intervene in this relationship: social and economic inequalities, demographic changes including fertility change and population aging, the pace of economic growth and the political structures under which growth takes place.

2. **Social inequality in access to parental in Canada**
Author(s): *Sophie Mathieu, Université de Montréal; Lindsey McKay, Brock University; Andrea Doucet, Brock University*
Informed by a social reproduction framework, we compare access to benefits in Québec and the rest of Canada since the early 2000s. Our analysis of quantitative data of the off-reserve population from the Employment Insurance Coverage Survey reveals that maternal access to leave benefits is higher in Québec than in the other provinces. This gap widened significantly following the implementation of the Québec Parental Insurance Plan in 2006. We show patterns of inequality in the extent and nature of take up, specifically differences in receipt of benefits by social class and province of residence. While falling short of achieving universal access, Québec supports far more mothers – especially those in less advantaged social classes – in their social reproductive work. We address possible explanations for differences, and review federal government proposed changes to parental leave in light of the research findings.

3. Living with Addiction on Ontario Works: Neo-liberal Contradictions and Policy Implications

Author(s): *Amber Gazso, York University*

At present, there remains little Canadian research on the relationship between individuals' receipt of social assitance and management of addiction. Existing research is primarily American. And yet, while Canadian academic literature is lacking, government program managers are aware that a percentage of social assistance recipients experience challenges associated with substance use. Ontario Works (OW) directives and municipal programming have been developed to accommodate persons living with addiction. This paper responds to this silence in Canadian research and explores how OW is experienced and navigated by recipients who are recovering from addiction to substances and/or pursuing treatment. Theoretically, this research is situated in a broad framework that theorizes people's changing relationships with others and the welfare state as connected to shifting conceptualizations of risk and rights of citizenship, and processes of individualization in late modernity. Methodologically, discourse analysis of relevant policy documents and in-depth interviews with caseworks and persons in receipt of OW are the data drawn upon to answer two primary questions: What policy and health discourses shape eligibility of OW for persons recovering from addiction? What are the welfare-to-work experiences of persons recovering from addiction? The paper concludes with consideration of the policy implications of the main findings, especially in view of how post-1990s neo-liberal restructuring of social assistance has resulted in a reduction in citizen entitlement on the basis of social rights and an increase in market-oriented conditions (i.e. welfare-to-work) attached to receipt of income support.

4. Nutrition North Canada

Author(s): *Sebastien Levesque, Université Laval; Gerard Duhaime, Université Laval*

In 2011, the subsidy program was replaced by Nutrition North Canada (NNC), a redesigned market-driven program aimed at improving efficiency and lowering the costs of goods subsidizing in Canada's remote regions. The objective of this study is to document and analyze the transition from Food Mail to NNC as well as the consequences of this changeover. The most contrasting features of NNC compared with the previous program is that the subsidies are now paid directly to the enterprises, and that many new cost reduction strategies have been implemented. Among these, the list of eligible goods was reduced and divided into levels of subsidization where nutritious perishable products receive the maximum subsidy; as a consequence, these are the products for which the price has not increased. The redesigning of this program can be understood as a manifestation of the process of neoliberal reforms of the Canadian Welfare State.

5. The Effects of EU Rural Tourism on Subsistence Farmers from Romania and Spain

Author(s): *Alina Strugut, Leipzig University*

This paper examines how European Union (EU) rural tourism affects the well-being of local subsistence farmers as shown by the socio-spatial reconfigurations it imposes on their communities. The analysis draws on ethnographic research in Gura Riului (Romania) and Hoyos (Spain) – two villages that embraced tourism in the past two decades in response to similar socio-economic challenges, and where subsistence farmers constitute more than 80 percent of the population; but that differ in the duration and intensity of access to EU financial support for rural tourism, with Hoyos having had a longer and broader exposure than Gura Rîului. First, this paper contrasts the EU discourse per which rural tourism will economically advance and empower subsistence farmers who, seen as valuable suppliers of environmental benefits and cultural heritage, are left with little choice but to diversify their activities and embrace tourism; with the fact that these farmers, seen as uncompetitive and wasteful, are completely excluded from EU financial support for rural tourism. Then, the discussion turns towards the villages of Gura Rîului and Hoyos, and shows how, in the absence of access to EU funds, subsistence farmers position themselves in the struggle to unlock access to the income-generating opportunities and casual earnings brought by tourism developments in their communities. Drawing on Bourdieu's elements of social structuration, it uncovers the socio-spatial reconfigurations imposed by the recent tourism developments as inscribed in geographical proximities of wealth and power; the position-takings and struggles that different social groups engage in so that they can secure access to economic resources; the emerging social distances between a new 'leisure' class of tourist entrepreneurs and the subsidence farmers now rendered collectively weak; and the meanings attached to these distances.

THE POLITICS OF BELONGING: DIASPORA AND TRANSNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT III: ROUNDTABLE

Session Code: MIG2C   Session Format: Roundtable

In recent years there has been increasing interest in the social, cultural, economic and political relations between migrants and "their" sending states/societies. This session invites papers on various forms of transnational engagement with countries of origin. These forms may include: entrepreneurship, volunteerism, political engagement, security, peace building, philanthropy, spiritual/religious activities, artistic representation, familial engagement, involvement in regional associations, citizenship (dual, single, limited, or no citizenship), circular and returning migration.

Organizer and Chairs: *Rina Cohen, York University; Guida Man, York University*

Presentations:

1. **The Roma and Transnationalism: A Case of Ambiguity**
Author(s): *Cynthia Levine-Rasky, Queen's University*
The Roma in Canada, numbering 100,000 and illustrative of Vertovec's (2007) notion of "super-diversity," pose a challenge to the abstract frame of transnationalism. While appearing to conform to the definition of a people who "cross geographic, cultural, and political borders" and who maintain multiple relations that span those borders (Glick Schiller et al, 1992), the Roma defy facile theorization. Surpassing the general factors of ethnicity, generation, and gender (Levitt 2011; Guarnizo 1997; Vertovec 2001) affecting transnational activities, some reasons why the Roma are not circumscribed within the literature of transnationalism are related to the asylum-seeker status of a segment of the community. Transnational activities require certain conditions (Al-Ali et al, 2001a, b), conditions that are absent for refugee claimants. Other reasons are specific to the Roma's long history as a vilified minority in Europe. Consequences of their racialized persecution affect possibilities for forging transnational relationships especially of the economic and political kind. Indeed, the very idea of some transnational activities directed to a "home" country that never functioned as home, antagonizes their transformation from Europe's racialized Other to belonging to Canada's multiculture. Whether the Roma are an "incipient transnational community" (Al-Ali et al, 2001b) in Canada will be considered in light of their community development and unique capacities.

2. **Revisiting the 'Digital Diaspora' in the age of social media**
Author(s): *Amy Savile, University of New Brunswick*
Criteria for defining a diasporic identity can vary between researchers; however, regardless of reasons and classification behind migration, the Internet offers a platform for many individuals to (re)connect with aspects of their faith, culture, and/or country of origin which they may struggle to foster in their current location's community. These include interpersonal support for the practices, dialogue, and other resources which are invaluable in nourishing cultural identity for both individuals and groups. When surrounding demographics challenge one's desired sense of belonging, online intracultural communities can serve to supplement, increase, or compensate for physically-anchored social contexts. As a result, the notion of a "digital diaspora" (Everett, 2009) has implications for immigrants and refugees, as well as cultural and religious minorities whose forms of online participation mirror those of traditionally-defined diasporic identities. By comparing the transnational nature of contemporary online environments with the web pages and chat rooms of the past, this paper explores new trends and challenges in maintaining online cultural spaces, negotiating cultural discourses, and simply 'keeping in touch'.

3. **Canada's next 150 years: Global influences on domestic social and security policies and the experiences of immigrants and refugees**
Author(s): *Fuad Abdi, Ryerson University; Vathsala Illesinghe, Ryerson University; Bhutila Karpoche, Ryerson University; Chantel Spade, Ryerson University; Vanessa C. Wachuku, Ryerson University*
Canada's uncoordinated and often conflicting approach to social and security policies shaped the experiences of immigrants and refugees for 150 years. Those policies were anchored by either imperial ambitions or powerful global forces that positioned Canada as the node of a transnational network to extract maximum gain from immigrants without adequate safeguards for their welfare. Furthermore, immigrants deemed a threat to the prevailing social order were subjected to policies that can only be

reasoned as the rejection of their 'right to have rights' as theorized by Arendt (1994). Through a critical examination of the social policies from a transnational perspective this paper will explore immigrants' and refugees' risks to health, vulnerabilities to violence, experiences of inbetweenness, precariousness, threats to safety, security, and violation of human rights - complex policy issues that will define Canada's next 150 years.

BRANDS, CULTURE, AND CLASS

Session Code: SC8   Session Format: Regular session

This session will consider how brands and branding are bound up with and implicated in social and cultural class divisions and inequalities in contemporary consumer cultures. How are brands used to construct and perform class-based identities and lifestyles? In what ways are class divisions already built into brands through practices of market segmentation, for example? How are brands entangled in expressions of class mobility as well as class antagonisms and conflict? The aim of this session is to continue to forward an emerging sociology of brands through an examination of the relationship between brands and social class.

Organizer(s): *Sonia Bookman, University of Manitoba; Cheryl Martens, Universidad de las Américas*

Presentations:

1. **Branding Ball: The NBA and its Relationship to Basketball and Hip-Hop Culture**
Author(s): *Graeme Metcalf, Ryerson University*
This paper examines the National Basketball Association (NBA) and its relationship to basketball and hip-hop culture. In particular, I examine the NBA's relationship to branding, class and youth through the associative socio-cultural characteristics it shares with basketball and hip hop culture. In often constructing a relationship in which each benefits socially and economically, I conclude the three arguably represent an informal but dominant youth-based popular culture in North America. This paper examines the NBA's power and influence from three perspectives: (1) its relationship to globalization (2) its association to three divisive issues characteristic of North American life: class, race and youth and (3) basketball and hip-hop culture's relationship to consumerism and branding. Moreover, this paper argues the NBA has been savvy in listening to its players and importantly, its stars – many of who came of age negotiating the issues introduced above – in fostering its relationship to youth culture. Finally, I conclude the NBA, in embracing it's connection to youth, race and branding, has positioned itself as not only a North American dominant popular culture, but as a globally dominant one, as well.

2. **Urban Branding, identity and class in Quito**
Author(s): *Cheryl Martens, Universidad de las Américas*
This paper explores the complex social and cultural practices of consumption in Quito's newly created, branded food truck scene. Focusing on the interactions between consumers and owners of food truck brands in Quito's Floresta neighbourhood, this empirical study examines how urban branding is negotiated by brand owners and consumers in these highly stylised spaces. Using a wide range of cultural strategies, on the one hand, food truck brand owners tap into a set of cosmopolitan imaginaries about consumers, aesthetics and consumption. However, on the consumption side, far from matching pre-conceived notions of "cosmopolitan consumers", held by food truck owners, cultural and class boundaries demonstrate a high degree of fragmentation. These cultural and class boundaries not only serve to differentiatiate the groups that participate and identify themselves with these new urban spaces, but place a wide range of limitations on how they participate.

3. **Let's Talk: branding 'awareness' and (re)scripting conversations about mental health**
Author(s): *Steve Durant, University of Toronto*
Over the past nine years, the 'Bell Let's Talk' campaign has had a considerable presence in Canada. Its extensive, ongoing campaign of media outreach and advertising is ramped up each year for 'Bell Let's Talk Day', when Bell, the country's largest telecommunications company, donates 5 cents to mental health

charities if people use the #BellLetsTalk hashtag in their social media interactions; the most recent event involved more than 131 interactions, by a reported 6 million individuals (in a country with a population of 35 million). In this paper, I present a critical discourse analysis of the Bell Let's Talk campaign, with emphasis on its political context. I present textual and visuals examples of how the campaign is designed to be 'relatable' to the public, in particular the dual appeal to (some) people's morality and interests as worker-consumers. Drawing on Dorothy Smith's theory of ruling relations, I situate the Bell Let's Talk campaign, which is closely affiliated with government mental health awareness initiatives, within a coordinated effort to re-focus policy reform and conversation about mental health policy on the entire population.

CANADIAN SCHOLARSHIP IN CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH STUDIES: YOUNG PEOPLE'S VIEWS AND VOICE

Session Code: CCY1A   Session Format: Regular session

Within the sociology of childhood and youth there is a strong interest in foregrounding young people's experiences and views. Papers in this session draw on a range of methodological approaches and diverse research contexts, but are united in their prioritization of young people's voice as central to informing how we understand the lives of young people.

Organizer(s): *Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University; Rebecca Raby, Brock University*
Chair: *Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. **Civic Engagement and Youth Spirituality: Citizenship as Spiritual Practice**
Author(s): *Anuppiriya Sriskandarajah, University of Windsor*
Given the scholarship in the more diverse and informal ways youth do politics, I sought to explore engagement among racialized youth in a 'low-income' neighbourhood in Toronto in a more open-ended way that reflected the circumstances of their living. I was less interested in formal politics, but rather the way in which young people's engagement in their neighbourhood provided the source of belonging and connection that scholars argue is an important feature of citizenship (Yarwood 2014). In this paper, based on 16 months of ethnographic research, I examine an under researched element of youth citizenship; the role of spirituality. The dearth in the literature can partially be explained by the fact children and youth are not typically viewed as spiritual agents. In this paper I examine how youth conceptualize spirituality as a form of citizenship practice. Grounded in the works of anti-racist feminists such as Audre Lorde and Gloria Anzalua I show how youth draw on spirituality in their daily lives to cope with everyday oppressions. For these youth spirituality intersects with their art and informs their sense of activism or what they refer to as 'artivism.' I argue spirituality can inform a type of insurgent citizenship that questions systemic injustices while simultaneously acknowledging the importance of self-care. It produces a form of inclusionary politics steeped in spiritual practices.

2. **"Every kid my age should work": Young People's Moral Discourses About Work**
Author(s): *Wolfgang Lehmann, Western University; Rebecca Raby, Brock University; Jane Helleiner, Brock University*
Children and young people's work is the focus of a well-developed, global and transdisciplinary body of scholarship, but there is little Canadian research in this area, especially on young people's perspectives on employment. We are addressing this gap through qualitative research about Canadian youth's first or early paid employment experiences. Based on interviews with young people in three Canadian cities, this paper will focus on the strong moral framing of work experiences, as participants shared an idealized work ethic, and described themselves as gaining skills, freedom, maturity and/or responsibility through their work. We also critically assess how moral discourses about work may contribute to the development of an uncritical neoliberal sense of self in ways that may affect young people's ability to resist unsafe and exploitative work practices.

3. Permission to Play: Revisiting Unstructured Outdoor Play Experiences

Author(s): *Nicola Maguire, Ryerson University*

Playing outdoors is an essential component of childhood and child development. Children's outdoor play often includes elements of risk and may sometimes result in the minor cuts and scrapes that are in keeping with childhood. Research reflects the positive value that unstructured outdoor play has in terms of children's overall development. However, literature also highlights the impact of a societal focus on safety, which can limit young people's access to the outdoors and the types of unstructured play that that they appear to enjoy. The apparent disconnect between children's needs and the societal desire to keep children safe seems to put the agency and voice of children at risk. Through autoethnography, reflections from my own childhood will be explored in contrast to the types of outdoor play experiences that are available to children today. Drawing on my lived experiences, themes of place, belonging and autonomy will be examined, in the contexts of childhood and community.

4. Maps and Cartoons: Making Research with Children Visible

Author(s): *Noah Kenneally, OISE, University of Toronto, Ryerson University*

Engaging with children in research has become a central methodological approach for research in the sociology of childhood, as a way of acknowledging children as social actors and negotiating adult-child power dynamics in respectful and ethical ways. Visual ethnographies present a range of tools that have enormous potential in engaging children in all aspects of research processes. Used in conjunction with more traditional ethnographic techniques, these methods can help to make children's ideas and perspectives more visible and concrete, and engage children with the topics of inquiry in multiple ways (Bagnoli, 2009; Einarsdottir, Dockett and Perry, 2009; Farmer and Cepin, 2015; Tay-Lim and Lim, 2013). In this presentation I discuss the ways I use visual ethnographic methods in my current doctoral research. Inspired by the Mosaic approach (Clark and Moss, 2011), Barry's (2015) work on drawing as research, and Atiles, Dominique-Maikell, and McKean's (2014) exploration of concept maps as analysis and assessment tools, I consider how I use graphic elicitation – drawing, comics, and cartoons – and concept maps as data collection and analysis tools to engage the children and educators in two kindergarten classrooms in Toronto in an exploration of their ideas about and experiences of being children.

DECOLONIZING SOCIOLOGY: INDIGENEITY IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

Session Code: THE3   Session Format: Roundtable

Indigenous theories have become one of the most exciting and innovative areas of social critique and utopian imagination. However, Indigenous epistemologies, ontologies, and world views continue to be omitted in sociological work in favor of theories much indebted to the founding fathers(Durkheim, Marx, and Weber)and their respective lineages of thinking, which often cast the Indian as an idle savage outside of the boundaries of history, society, or rationality.

Organizer and Chair: *Dean Ray, York University*

Presentations:

1. Lone Knowers, Square Rooms, and the Coloniality of Contemporary Social Theory

Author(s): *Travis Hay, York University*

The purpose of my contribution to this discussion will be to catalogue and critique the ways in which contemporary, university-based social theory cannot be decolonized or put into conversation with Indigenous modes of thinking whose destruction and disruption has constituted the very conditions of possibility for the emergence of modern social theory as such. Thus, elaborating on the extent to which the 'native' has been constructed as the abject opposite to the rational, liberal, thinking European subject, my brief contribution continues to explore the way in which the temporal registers and spatial arrangements in which social theory happens are deeply colonial despite the inclusion of Indigenous body, voice, and perspective. In short, I argue that a decolonized (or, preferably, a re-Cree-ated) pedagogical space cannot emerge in universities situated on stolen land, named in honour of figures such as Brock, Laurier, or Fraser,

and beholden to the western intellectual models that emerged historically as part of the western will to truth and power over Turtle Island.

2. The Scientific Benefits of Decolonizing Theory
Author(s): *Christopher Powell, Ryerson University*
It's tempting to see the decolonization of social theory as a moral undertaking, one undertaken (if it is to be undertaken) out of an altruistic impulse and at the expense of theoretical and scientific rigor. This paper asserts otherwise. I argue that treating sociological knowledge itself as an object of investigation and applying sociology's own methods reflexively to that object reveals both the possibility of and need for a decolonizing movement. Whereas classical social theorists from Marx to Parsons tried to ground sociology in universalizing philosophical claims, a properly naturalistic, materialistic, and empiricist account of sociology understands the discipline as one way of knowing among others while shifting justification from the imaginary universal to the pragmatics of local political encounters. This relativization opens up our discipline to a wider universe of human experience, while allowing us to remain ourselves while conversing with others.

3. Conservation and Treaty Rights: A Critical Analysis of a Sport Organization's Perspective on Indigenous Peoples' Hunting and Fishing
Author(s): *Nick Martino, McMaster University*
The Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters (OFAH) is an influential sport/interest group that has criticized Indigenous peoples' treaty hunting and fishing rights and land claims for allegedly threatening conservation, recreational opportunities, and the outdoor economy. This research analyzes and compares the views surrounding treaty rights between the OFAH leadership and ordinary hunters and fishers inside and outside the organization. Discourse Analysis, Group Position theory, and Colour Blind Racism theory were used to flesh out how the meanings and perceived legitimacy of treaty rights are constructed and negotiated, and whether opposition to Indigenous harvesting rights reflects a reactionary response to defend settler-Canadians' sense of superiority, privileges, and access to resources. Interviews with 20 (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) respondents and a review of the OFAH's official sources showed that OFAH leaders and 55% of the respondents expressed feelings of concern, resentment, and opposition. Although the OFAH and 45% of the respondents displayed limited degrees of support for treaty rights, the general pattern showed how they drew on similar arguments based on equality, fairness, and a concern for wildlife to criticize and/or oppose treaty rights revealing a defensive reaction to maintain their group position and the status quo.

4. In this Era of 'Reconciliation', Can We Theorize Together?
Author(s): *Brigitte Benning, University of Victoria; Garry Gray, University of Victoria*
Indigenous scholars continually have to justify the ways in which we theorize our lives while also decolonizing Eurocentric methodologies that have oppressed and appropriated Indigenous ways of knowing. It has been an ongoing dance of separating ourselves from mainstream theorizing, while simultaneously dismantling barriers to find our place within the academic world. While this battle has been essential in creating respected space for Indigenous theorizing, it has also been isolating and all-consuming. As we enter a supposed era of national 'reconciliation', there are some important questions to explore; when can we as Indigenous scholars stop fighting for our deserved place at the table, and instead start discussing and working with the people who are sitting there? Is there space for Indigenous and non-Indigenous scholars to work together, and for mainstream and Indigenous methodologies to complement each other? What are we at risk of losing, and what can we gain as an academic community by working together? And, finally, what is the role of the non-Indigenous scholar, and what challenges does that party face? In this presentation we explore these questions through our own experiences of Indigenous and non-Indigenous scholarly partnership, while also discussing the work of prominent Indigenous scholars.

GRADUATE STUDENT OUTCOMES: WHAT COMES AFTER GRAD SCHOOL FOR SOCIOLOGISTS?

Session Code: WPO1   Session Format: Panel

What do we know about the state of the labour market for graduates students in sociology in Canada? What career paths and non-professional avenues have some graduates followed in order to practice sociology inside and outside of universities? How do these experiences vary across fields of expertise, considering the increasing theoretical and methodological diversity within the discipline? How can current graduate students identify the goals they wish to pursue and the best ways to achieve them? The objective of this session is to offer diverse perspectives on these questions from sociologists with various backgrounds.

Organizer(s): *Xavier St. Denis, McGill University; Tracey L. Adams, Western University*

Panelists:
- Nichole Austin, Institute for the Public Life of Ideas, McGill University
- Stefan Popowycz, Deloitte Analytics
- Vanessa Rosa, Mount Holyoke College
- Sean Waite, Memorial University

INTERSECTIONS OF CRITICAL ANIMAL STUDIES AND CRITICAL DISABILITY STUDIES: SPECIES, PERSONHOOD, AND AGENCY

Session Code: ENV2   Session Format: Regular Session

This session aims to contribute to current sociological discussions of the intersections of critical animal studies and critical disability studies, shedding light on the tensions and coalitions shared by these two emerging and related sub-fields.

Organizer(s): *Sarah May Lindsay, McMaster University; Alan Santinele, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. **Not just equipment: trans-species social justice and service dogs in Canada**
Author(s): *Atsuko Matsuoka, York University; John Sorenson, Brock University; Devon MacPherson, York University*
Human-animal relationships are evolving. One good example is the relationships between service dogs and human animals. Service dogs began working mostly as guide dogs for the blind, but today they work as assistants in a wide range of situations such as hearing dogs, mobility dogs, seizure alert/response dogs, autism dogs and in many other situations, helping humans experience improved functional capabilities, quality of life and social inclusion. Yet, no study has examined the current situation of service dogs in Canada. Using Critical Animal Studies and Critical Disability Studies' standpoints, we conducted website analyses, a short survey with service dog organizations in Canada, key informant interviews and analyses of Canadian laws related to service dogs. Findings indicate that demand for these dogs is increasing; in particular, demands for service dogs to work with children experiencing Autism Spectrum Disorder. Under the law, these dogs must perform certain functions and be under control; they have been widely considered tools. This calls for a critical examination. The paper presents findings from Institutional Ethnography analyses of current service dogs-human relations and proposes strategies to achieve trans-spices social justice.

2. **Addressing the "Tragic Problem" of "Pet Overpopulation": Speciesism and Ableism in Non-Human Animal Shelters' Websites in Ontario, Canada.**
Author(s): *Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University; Sarah May Lindsay, McMaster University*
The discourse used by Western nonhuman companion animal shelters on social media and branding mechanisms frequently casts these beings as problematic and in need of human control. In this paper, we

share the findings from our discourse analysis of some non-human animal shelter and municipal animal control agency websites in Ontario, Canada. Blatant speciesist language such as the need "to protect people from animals" and "solve the overpopulation problem" portrays companion animals as dangerously overpopulated and unable to manage their own lives responsibly, and thus, in need of sterilization (i.e. spaying and neutering). Moreover, sterilization is framed as a medical procedure that, not only helps address a "serious pet over-population problem," but that, indeed, also "promotes animal health." The use of terms like "(un)adoptable", "(not) suitable", and "a danger to the community" by shelters objectify companion animals, determining their worth by traits such as "good health", weight, hair colour, "sound temperament", and age. We argue that the tendency to evaluate and devalue individual companion animal lives by appearance and disposition, coupled with an insistence on the need for their management by humans, is remarkably similar to how disabled humans have historically been "handled".

3. **Dyadic Belonging: Using Critical Disability Studies and Critical Animal Studies to Demonstrate Intrinsic Value and Promote Ethical Treatment for Service Dogs**
Author(s): *Devon MacPherson, York University*
In North America, persons deemed 'disabled' are systematically scrutinized, devalued and often underestimated, positioning them as less than human. Increasingly, many persons with disabilities are either seeking or being prescribed service dogs, due to the numerous reported benefits for an individual's self-worth and quality of life. However, the use of service dogs is not without ethical ramifications, especially when their needs are cast as secondary to the needs of humans that they 'serve'. Since service dogs provide many benefits to humans and do not get to choose their place of work, it is important that their needs be considered. Although there has been considerable research on the benefits of service dogs to humans with various disabilities, there is very little published which speaks to the service dog's experiences within the animal-human dyad. This paper used a literature review to connect Critical Disability Studies and Critical Animal Studies to topics associated with the well-being of Service Dogs. Dyadic-belonging is also presented as a new alternative to society's current entrenched social responses, as well as a method of increasing service dogs intrinsic value, which will lead to better ethical treatment of service dogs.

4. **Representing animal-human relations: Children with disabilities and the "little miracles" of animal-assisted therapy**
Author(s): *Eric Mykhalovskiy, York University; Melanie Rock, University of Calgary; Rita Kanarek, York University; Jenna Doig, University of Toronto; Colin Hastings, York University*
This paper contributes to the disability and animal-human studies literatures through an analysis of the representation of animal-assisted therapy (AAT) in mainstream newspaper media. Informed by work on genre as social action and scholarship on the centrality of narrative within contemporary representations of health, we undertook a discourse analysis of 71 newspaper stories about AAT published in the United States and Canada. Our analysis contributes insights on how the therapeutic value of AAT is constituted in a popular medium to communities of potential users, volunteers and financial supporters. It also explores the implications posed by popular representations that draw connections between animals and people with disabilities. We emphasize how the trope of "little miracles" underpins narratives of the therapeutic benefit of animal-assisted therapy with the potential to enlist not only children with disabilities, but animals, parents and volunteers in a therapeutic initiative that is represented as a civic good. We also complicate established critiques of the use of animals as a discursive resource to objectify people with disabilities. While in our corpus discourses of normalization portray disability as a limit, at the same time these stories emphasize subjectivity, capacity and the ability to learn in the presence of animals.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: DISCOURSE AND FRAMING PRACTICES IN POLITICS

Session Code: PSM2B   Session Format: Regular session

Scholars whose work addresses issues of political sociology and social movements, broadly defined, are featured in these sessions.

Organizer(s): *Barry Eidlin, McGill University; Randle Hart, Saint Mary's University; Andrew Patterson, University of Lethbridge; Michelle Ryan, University of Ottawa*
Chair: *Randle Hart, Saint Mary's University*

Presentations:

1. **Climate Change and the Arctic: Discourse Networks and Justifications in Media Debates in Canada and Finland**
Author(s): *Anna Kukkonen, University of Helsinki; Mark Stoddart, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Tuomas Yla-Anttila, University of Helsinki*
The Arctic is increasingly visible in the global politics of climate change. We compare debates on Arctic climate change in Canada and Finland by applying Discourse Network Analysis to over 600 articles from four different newspapers during 2006-2015. We assess these debates by using Castells's theory of communication power to examine who is included and marginalized in the discourse network, and Boltanski and Thévenot's theory of justification to understand the moral justifications used. We find that in both countries, there is a scientific consensus that the Arctic is melting due to anthropogenic emissions, but a moral conflict about definitions and solutions. We find, first, that the Finnish debate is more international in terms of actors and the justifications: international cooperation in Arctic resource management is valued, while appealing to national interests is common in Canada. Second, environmental movements are central actors in defending the ecological order of worth against arguments seeing the Arctic as an economic resource, but they take a more visible role in the Finnish case. Third, the issue of social justice, such as the impacts on the rights and culture of Indigenous communities, is marginal in both countries as the debate focuses on ecological and economic justifications.

2. **Policy Network and Policy Content: The Working of Epistemic Community in Croatian Social Policy**
Author(s): *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto Mississauga*
The paper outlines results of a discourse network analysis of labour, employment, and welfare policies in the Croatian academic journal "Revija za socijalnu politiku" (Social Policy Review) during the period 2012-2016. Goals of the paper are twofold.On one hand, it examines the composition of the professional (epistemic) network of the journal's contributors. Preliminary overview confirms that the network includes the three groups identified in previous research on policy formation networks in post-socialist Eastern European countries: international organisations with their experts and managers; the "domestic" experts affiliated with NGOs, research institutions, and the academia; and the experts and elected politicians from relevant minisgtries. On the other hand, the paper will map emerging themes in representations of social policies in the journal. Given the relatively early stage of Croatia's EU membership, we expect the themes to commonly reflect the declared EU social-policy goals, such as flexicurity and marginalisation, and thus to either support or contest the idea of Europeanisation as managed globalisation. The paper hopes to contribute to understanding of the way in which social agents and their ties contribute to the formation of social policy discourse.

ROUNDTABLE: TRANSNATIONALISM AND SEXUALITY

Session Code: GS1B   Session Format: Roundtable

Sexuality can be a salient marker of otherness and has often figured in racist and colonialist ideologies. It can also be a site of empowerment. This roundtable brings together papers that provide a sociological lens on the constructions and understandings of sexuality from a non-Western perspective.

Organizer and Chair: *Melanie Heath, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. **Wining on Anything?: Afro-Caribbean Women's Sexual Subjectivities in Caribana**

Author(s): *Celine Gibbons-Taylor, Queen's University*
In this paper, I examine Toronto's annual Caribbean Carnival, formerly known—but affectionately referred to as—Caribana, to discuss the ways in which Afro-Caribbean women contest Canada's usage of this parade and, by extension, their bodies, to advance national identity (read: whiteness), Black absent presence (Walcott 2001), and difference. Put differently, I argue that multiculturalism policy codifies racial/cultural/ethnic difference to naturalize Canada's white national identity positioning racialized communities as outsiders to the Canadian nation-state. To do this, I discuss the embodied politics of self-making presented within academic literature and soca music lyrics to theorize how the resistance practices of Afro-Caribbean women forge counterhegemonic ontological possibilities that challenge white supremacy and heteropatriarchy. Thus, the (im)possibilities of Caribana are taken alongside its geopolitical specificities as a diasporic cultural product within Toronto and sexual agency to conceptualize what meanings can emerge for Afro-Caribbean women by centering the act of wining on anything . Reference Walcott, Rinaldo. 2001. "Caribbean Pop Culture in Canada; or, the Impossibility of Belonging to the nation." Small Axe 9:123-139.

2. **Perceptions of Sexuality and Sex Education Among Pakistani Muslims in Canada**
Author(s): *Mehek Arif, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Arshia Zaidi, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Shahid Alvi, University of Ontario Institute of Technology*
The traditional Pakistani Muslim family has its roots in the nuclear family structure in which characteristics like family honour, patriarchy and collectivism are at the core. Open dialogue and transparency on conversations about sex education, safe sex practices and sexuality are often overlooked due to the negative stigma associated with sexuality. There is demonization and criminalization of sexuality seen in some families. A genuine gap is felt between generations. Scholarship in this area from a Canadian perspective is scarce. With increasing numbers of Pakistani families migrating to Canada, a secular-pluralist society, this discussion among younger generations and their parents becomes imperative. Using a qualitative lens, 16 Pakistani Muslim individuals belonging to different generations will come together to shed light on this subject matter. Perceptions about sex education, safe sex practices and sexuality will be gathered and discussions about barriers to information access will also be delineated. This research will enhance and diversify knowledge for families, education, social work and policy individuals. The results will speak volumes to how Canada can ease this transition of open dialogue and transparency to avoid unwarranted sexual outcomes that may affect family honour and core values for this family unit.

SOCIAL CONTEXT AND MENTAL HEALTH I

Session Code: HEA6A   Session Format: Regular session

The papers in this session focus on the impact of social context on mental health outcomes. Context in this session is broadly defined ranging from country of origin to neighborhoods; households; or workplaces. The authors take unique theoretical and methodological approaches to examining the role of these contexts for individuals' health and well-being, while underscoring patterns of differential vulnerability by individuals' social position within those contexts.

Organizer and Chair: *Marisa Young, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. **Immigration and Anger: the role of perceived discrimination**
Author(s): *Shirin Montazer, Wayne State University*
This study examines the relationship between length of residence and anger by visible minority status among immigrants and concentrates on the mediating role of perceived discrimination. Data for analysis come from an innovative data set of adults living in Toronto, Canada -- The Neighborhood Effects on Health and Well-being (NEHW). The sample for analyses included 1,942 participants of which 24% were immigrants. Results point to an "immigrant anger paradox": Lower levels of anger among recent arrival visible minority immigrants as compared to the native born that increases with tenure in the host country.

Non-visible minority immigrants experience lower anger than the native born initially (unadjusted model), but do not experience an increase in anger with increase in length of residence. The incline in anger among visible minority immigrants is partly due to an increase in perception of discrimination with increase in time. The paper discusses alternate reasons for the increase in anger with tenure in Canada among visible minority immigrants.

2. Neighborhood Effects on Immigrants' Experiences of Work-Family Conflict and Psychological Distress

Author(s): *Marisa Young, McMaster University*

The neighbourhood context is considered a key institution of inequality influencing individuals' exposure and psychological vulnerability to stressors in the work-family interface, including work-family conflict (WFC). However, the nuanced experiences of neighbourhood context, WFC and its mental health consequences among minority populations--including foreign-born residents--remain unexplored. We address this limitation and draw upon tenants of the Stress Process Model to unpack our hypotheses about how neighbourhood disadvantage and perceived neighbourhood disorder influence WFC and its mental health consequences differentially for native and foreign-born populations. We further test whether our focal associations vary for mothers and fathers. Using multilevel data from Toronto, Canada (N=794), we limit our sample to employed mothers and fathers and find that neighbourhood disadvantage –measured at the census level—increases reports of WFC among all respondents, except foreign-born fathers, who actually report a decrease in WFC as neighbourhood disadvantage increases . However, the WFC of foreign-born fathers in disadvantaged neighbourhoods leads to greater distress compared to all other respondents, including native-born fathers and foreign and native-born mothers. Our findings highlight important and previously unreported gender differences in the impact of neighbourhood context on individual-level stressors and mental health outcomes depending on nativity status.

3. Financial Strain, Mastery, and Psychological Distress: A Comment on Spuriousness in the Stress Process

Author(s): *Jonathan Koltai, University of Toronto*

An enormous body of evidence demonstrates that those who experience economic hardship tend to report higher levels of psychological distress relative to those that enjoy sufficient resources in relation to their objective or perceived needs. Moreover, a consistent emphasis in the sociology of mental health is that cognitive resources such as a sense of personal control can weaken or "buffer" the deleterious consequences of financial strain for mental health. Despite the ubiquity of such research, important gaps in in the connection between theory and methods persist. Of particular note is the paucity of studies that attend explicitly to the influence of unobserved time-stable factors that may bias estimation of the interrelationships between financial strain, mastery, and psychological distress. W e adress this gap by drawing on three waves of data from the Canadian Work, Stress, and Health survey and employ fixed effects techniques with structural equation modeling. Notable findings include: 1) while low income is associated with distress and anger in random effects models, moving into low income does not lead to increasing in distress or anger in fixed effects models; 2) percieved financial leads to increases in distress and anger in all models; 3) mastery buffers the latter association in fixed effects models for distress but not anger. Implications for the stress process model are discussed.

4. Distress in Gender Atypical Occupations

Author(s): *Sarah Shah, University of Toronto*

Working in occupational fields not common for one's gender, known as gender atypical occupations, may influence distress levels. Drawing from studies which underscore the salience of gender in determining health outcomes, especially for women in gender atypical occupations, a nationally representative sample of Canadians is used to assess the relationship between working in gender atypical occupations and psychological distress. Workplace support is included to find mediating effects. Results indicate female respondents are distressed in gender atypical occupations, but this relationship is mediated by workplace support despite no significant differences in levels of support across gendered occupational types. Alternatively, men report significantly greater levels of support in feminine occupations but this does not lessen distress levels. These findings indicate that neither male nor female respondents' access to workplace support in gender atypical occupations influences distress levels.

5. **Relationship Quality, Depressive Symptoms, and Diabetes in Older Couples**
Author(s): *James Iveniuk, University of Toronto; Linda Waite, University of Chicago; Vishal Ahuja, Southern Methodist University; Chiahung Chou, Auburn University; Elbert Huang, University of Chicago*
In this paper, we investigated the impact of diabetes on relationship quality, using a national sample of older adult couples (N=1906 individuals; 953 couples). Although diabetes status had no direct association with relationship quality, diabetes status moderated associations between mental health and relationship quality. Specifically, in couples where only one partner had diabetes, if the non-diabetic partner reported worse depressive symptoms, both partners (diabetic and non-diabetic) reported higher levels of conflict and lower levels of satisfaction with the relationship. The diabetic partner's depressive symptoms did not impact either partner's reports of relationship quality, suggesting that the non-diabetic partner may often provide the preponderance of emotional care in these relationships. Examining gender interactions, diabetic women were more satisfied with their relationship when their non-diabetic male partners had a larger social network, and were less depressed. Our findings show that if a person's partner is in poor health, this can make one's own mental health even more important for good relationship quality, even if one is not facing that specific health challenge oneself. We close by inviting the development of more theory on health and the joint production of good relationship quality.

SOCIAL EQUITY AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS: ROUNDTABLE

Session Code: SP3B   Session Format: Roundtable

This session features papers concerning different social groups' access to various livelihood resources and social security programs, as well as their political and cultural life participation. Social policies and regulations could contribute to inequality and injustice, while our scholarly work can find critical equity issues and contribute to the modification and the improvement of those policies.

Organizer and Chair: *Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:

1. **Policy and Institutional Mediations of Inequality**
Author(s): *Naomi Nichols, McGill University*
Drawing on the feminist sociological approach, institutional ethnography, this presentation focuses on the intersecting policy and institutional contexts, which reduce access to justice for young people in two Canadian cities: Toronto and Montreal. Young people's stories about their experiences with police services, education, social housing and education ground an analysis of the dispersal of justice in large urban centres as shaped by and constitutive of the social relations of race, gender and class. While the research proceeds from young people's knowledge of their work and lives, the foci of analysis are the objectified forms thought and action that produce the individual accounts young people share. The research finds that young people's experiences of diminished relational fairness in their encounters with one institutional authority (e.g., the police) reduce the degree to which they expect full and equal access to other juridical and administrative public institutions and processes. Ultimately, the state's efforts to produce and manage public safety, as a bureaucratic phenomenon, undermines embodied experiences of safety and access to justice for young people who live in economically disadvantaged and racialized urban neighbourhoods.

2. **Chronos advantage or disadvantage? The impact of large cohort size on social spending**
Author(s): *Charles Plante, McGill University; Jason Jensen, McGill University*
'Chronos politics' refers broadly to the political mobilization of age groups and/or cohorts. In the popular press, commentators accuse Baby Boomers of using their large relative cohort size to force welfare states to favour their interests at the expense of smaller generations. Ironically, it used to be the Baby Boomers that commentators were afraid would end up not receiving their fair share, as their large relative size would lead to economic and social shortages. Our paper uses population and expenditure data on 24 countries, to study how the relative size of age groups has affected per capita social spending across five social expenditure areas since the 1980s. We find that shortages have dominated the relationship between

outsized cohorts and state spending. Our results suggest that age-based mobilizations are more likely reactions to the diminishing levels of per capita social spending than they are groups exploiting their disproportionate size.

3. **Elders' Collective Dwelling And The Effects Of Culture**
Author(s): *Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo*
Canada is aging. 16.1% of our citizens are seniors. Promoting the wellbeing of the elders has become an urgent task, and it is particularly challenging in a multicultural society. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends studies that explore "the dynamic, two-way relationships between culture and health, between culture and subjective wellbeing, and between subjective wellbeing and health" (WHO, 2015). This paper presents a study on the wellbeing of the seniors in a collective dwelling environment. It examines the dynamics of an elders' independent living centre in GTA that accommodating seniors of different ethnic and cultural backgrounds. The findings of this study are aimed to provide local government (GTA and Ontario) with valuable evidences for their public policymaking considerations.

 4. **Linking housing and the transition to adulthood among Canadian young adults**
Author(s): *Meryn Severson, University Of Alberta*
Although leaving the parental home is noted as a key demographic marker in the transition to adulthood, and highlighted as an important milestone to young adults themselves, very little research actually integrates housing data in the study of the transition to adulthood. In this study, I connect the housing context, as measured by housing prices, vacancy rates, and affordability, with the transition to adulthood in Canada using a life course perspective. Using data from Statistics Canada's General Social Survey from 2001, 2006, and 2011 and a random intercepts model to account for clustering within region-years, I find that the housing context has a significant impact transition to adulthood above and beyond individual variables. Higher home prices make it more difficult to form independent households and decreases in affordability decrease the odds of homeownership and living in single detached dwellings. However, despite an increasingly difficult housing situation, homeownership has increased over the three waves of the survey, to 64.44% of independent young adults in 2011. The findings suggest there is a growing socioeconomic and demographic distinction between young adults who are able to move out of their parental home and those who remain in the parental home.

SSHRC'S NEW DATA MANAGEMENT POLICIES: WHAT DO THEY MEAN FOR YOUR KNOWLEDGE MAKING PRACTICES?

Session Code: RM4   Session Format: Panel

SSHRC is currently developing policies that could affect the way that sociologists manage their research and knowledge making processes. This panel, organized under the auspices of the CSA Research Advisory Committee, features a SSHRC Policy Analyst who will outline SSHRC's data management policy development and potential policy options currently being considered. The panel also includes two diverse researcher perspectives on issues of research methodologies and data management. Dr. Margaret Kovach (University of Saskatchewan) will speak about ethical engagement with Indigenous and decolonizing methodologies, within qualitative research, which is inclusive of data management. Dr. John McLevey (University of Waterloo) will address digital data management related to open science policies, open data and open code. The panel will also act as a venue for sociologists to provide input to SSHRC on their views and concerns about issues of data management in research funding applications and research practices.

Panelists:
- Jeremy Geelen, Policy Analyst, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
- Margaret Kovach, University of Saskatchewan
- John McLevey, University of Waterloo

Moderator: Andrea Doucet, Brock University

May 30, 2017

Session Code: MIG2A   Session Format: Regular session

In recent years there has been increasing interest in the social, cultural, economic and political relations between migrants and "their" sending states/societies. This session features papers on various forms of transnational engagement with countries of origin.

Organizer(s): *Rina Cohen, York University; Guida Man, York University*
Chair: *Rina Cohen, York University*

Presentations:

1. **The Citizenship Divide: Individual and Contextual-Level Factors Affecting Immigrant Sentiment Across 13 Countries**
Author(s): *Naomi Lightman, University of Toronto; Josh Curtis, Bishop's University*
Existing literature explaining attitudes towards immigration typically focuses on individual-level economic factors ("interests"), ideology, or contact with the foreign-born, and finds that immigrants often report more pro-immigration behaviour than the native-born. However, despite the growing importance of citizenship capital within global contexts, limited quantitative research has focused on the growing divide between citizens and non-citizens regarding immigration policy, and how this "politics of belonging" is impacted by national-level factors. Our research helps fill this void, comparing attitudes on immigration policy between citizens and non-citizens in thirteen countries. We explore the impact of national-level conditions – income inequality, economic development, and immigrant composition – on individual-level preferences towards immigration. Compared to citizens, we find that individuals without citizenship are much more likely to favour increasing rates of immigration. However, we also find that national-level conditions strongly moderate the effect of citizenship, either leading to attitudes of convergence or polarization between citizens and non-citizens. While our data suggest that attitudes towards immigration do not become more favourable through exposure, we find that pro-immigration attitudes are most prevalent among citizens and non-citizens during times of economic growth and in contexts of higher income inequality. We outline some possible explanations for these effects, as well as the implications for immigration-policy makers.

2. **Transnational Engagement and the Professionalization of Filipina Nurses in Canada During the 1950s and 1960s**
Author(s): *Valerie Damasco, University of Toronto*
In this paper, I examine the transnational engagement of Filipina nurses who immigrated to Canada during the 1950s and 1960s based on the findings from my doctoral research. I argue that various forms of transnational activities during the 1940s to the late 1960s contributed to the professionalization and occupational mobility of the Filipina nurse diaspora to Canada during the mid-twentieth century. All of the participants in my study were immediately hired as registered nurses in Canadian hospitals and notably, half moved into supervisory positions such as head nurse, nursing coordinator, or director of nursing. Within this paradigm, social and institutional networks according to educational affiliation in the Philippines is central to maintaining transnational relationships. First, my participants were trained in 'elite' nursing schools in the Philippines established by the U.S. colonial government and founded according to an American model of nursing curriculum and practice. Particularly, they were trained by Filipina nursing professors who were trained in distinguished universities in the United States. These former waves of Filipina nurses who immigrated to the United States during the 1940s returned to the Philippines thereafter and became the educational administrators of the nursing schools where my participants were trained. Second, my participants maintained connections with earlier waves of Filipina nurses who were former graduates of the nursing school they attended who were hired in hospitals in the United States and Canada. Through these various forms of transnational engagement, my participants accessed privileged information pertaining to the nursing employment opportunities in Canada and how to navigate the labour migration process for the purpose of occupational mobility.

3. **Transnational Migration and Familial Engagement: Examining Mainland Chinese Immigrant Women Professsionals in Canada**
Author(s): *Guida Man, York University; Elena Chou, York University*
Based on empirical data from a SSHRC funded research project (1), and informed by the theoretical conceptualization of transnational migration literature, this paper examines the transnational migration identity and practices of highly educated Chinese immigrant women who were professionals in their home country. Using a feminist research methodology, the paper elucidate how these women's identity and belonging shape and is shaped by their transnational practices. the paper also investigates how structural processes such as immigration policies, labour market conditions, employment practices, and gender, race, and class relations mediate individual women's agency. (1) The data for this paper is derived from a project entitled "Transnational Migration Trajectories of Immigrant Women Professionals in Canada: Stragies of Wrok and Family" support by SSHRC through a research grant to Guida Man (PI), and Tania Das Gupta (CI), Kiran Mirchandani (CI), and Roxana Ng (CI).

4. **The Coping Strategies of 'Left behind Men' in the Migration Process in Ghana**
Author(s): *Gervin Apatinga, Memorial University*
Migration was previously considered a male enterprise. Even if females migrated, they were seen as passive followers accompanying men to ensure marital and family stability. Due to this, studies on the impact of migration on the 'left behind' primarily focused on women and children. However, recent evidence confirms that this pattern has changed, and today the dominant migration flow is females moving independently of their families as active job seekers, as opposed to emotional backers. Yet, studies on the 'left behind' in the migration process, still focus largely on women and children. What about the men left behind when women are migrating? This study explores the daily coping strategies of men in the absence of their wives due to migration. Data were obtained from 'left behind' men and community members through self-administered in-depth interviews and focus group discussions in the Accra Metropolitan Assembly of Ghana. The copying theory was used as an interpretive guide for the study. The study reveals that 'left behind' men were coping with domestic chores and care through support from extended family relations, careful planning and time management, eating out in food joints, paid services from domestic workers, and relying on elderly children left behind with them. The study also shows that 'left behind' men were coping emotionally through social media, religion, associating with others (social capital), and engaging in extra marital affairs. It is expected that this paper will raise awareness, and motivate systematic inquiry into the coping strategies of 'left behind' men in the migration process. An insight into the coping mechanisms of 'left behind' men is significant for policy formulation and implementation on the gender dynamics of migration.

VIOLENCE AND SETTLER COLONIAL INSTITUTIONS: IN/JUSTICE, REDRESS AND CONTINUITIES

Session Code: IND8B   Session Format: Roundtable

This roundtable critically interrogates settler colonial institutions as sites of violence and contestation. We examine institutional(ised) violence against Indigenous peoples and communities through state structures, including residential schools, the contemporary child welfare regime and criminal justice. This roundtable confronts both the continuities of settler state violence across time and institutional settings, and advances critical analyses of state responses to past and ongoing injustice.

Organizer(s): *Augustine Park, Carleton University; Melissa Conte, Carleton University*
Chair: *Melissa Conte, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. **Settler Colonialism, White Supremacy, and Political Apologies: A Canadian Case Study**
Author(s): *Roxana Akhbari, York University*
In this paper, I will focus on conceptualizing the neoliberal dimension of Canadian Settler Colonial state's apologies to racialized communities. On the one hand, I will contextualize the Canadian state's relatively

new discourses of redress and apology to racialized communities by examining their broad global implications in neoliberal times. On the other hand, I will bring in perspectives from feminist political economy in order to come up with strategies for resisting Canada's dominant neoliberal multiculturalism in the context of redress movements. More specifically, I will draw upon the critical literature on Canadian nationalism in a neoliberal era (e.g., Abu-Laban, Gabriel, Kernerman, and James) and will argue that the Canadian state's redress funding regimes, in part, serve to re-enforce the disproportionate accumulation of capital in the global North (without denying the valuable uses that racialized communities in Canada have made of the state's redress fundings). Next, I will note the lack of a serious attention in the apologies that the Canadian state has been offering to racialized communities since 1988 to the white supremacist aspect of Canada's settler colonial project. Here, I will focus on the state's 1998 apology to Aboriginal peoples and will use the body of feminist epistemology literature, called epistemologies of ignorance (Tuana, Sullivan, and Bailey), for framing the neglect of white supremacy in this apology. Finally, I will suggest that putting more explicit emphasis in Canada's grassroots redress movements on acknowledging and banishing white supremacy is an effective strategy for resisting Canada's dominant neoliberal multiculturalism. In doing so, I will use a key insight of feminist political economy (Fraser, Porter, Ferguson, and McNally), namely the inter-related nature of cultural and economic aspects of oppression in marginalizing multiply oppressed groups and also (and perhaps, more importantly) in resisting multiple forms of oppression in settler colonial contexts.

2. **Theorising victimisation through the individual and collective reparations programs for Indian Residential School abuse**
Author(s): *Konstantin Petoukhov, Carleton University*
This chapter examines how reparations for survivors of Canada's Indian Residential School system pose theoretical and empirical challenges to the conventional models of individual and collective material reparations in nations with histories of political violence. First, it draws on the Indian Residential Schools financial compensation processes for physical and sexual abuse, namely the Common Experiences Payments and the Independent Assessment Process as modalities of individual material reparations, to argue that the Canadian case compels reparations practitioners and scholars to actively account for victims' subjectivities and agency and recognise the role they play in understanding how the range of meaning around reparations is constructed. Second, it considers the content of the healing programs funded and administered by the Aboriginal Healing Foundation as collective remedies for Indian Residential School abuse with the objective to investigate how these programs structure victimization and victimhood. This analysis suggests that contrary to their mandated collective orientation, these remedies may, in fact, individualise violence and reflect some of the key features of individual reparations, namely the Independent Assessment Process. Conversely, it argues that despite its individualistic design, the Common Experience Payment process exhibits a collective dimension that contradicts the traditional ways of understanding individual financial compensation by constructing "the victim" in a more holistic manner. I conclude that reparative justice for Indian Residential School abuse offers an invitation to reconsider and innovate the longstanding discourses on reparations, therefore making them more responsive to the lived realities of victimization and victimhood.

3. **From Residential Schools to Child Welfare: An Interrogation of Ongoing Settler-Colonial Violence**
Author(s): *Wanda Hounslow, University of Manitoba*
This paper examines the ways in which current child welfare practises echo the Eurocentric ideals that facilitated the removal of Indigenous children and their forced assimilation in the residential school system. As a non-Indigenous scholar, I situate myself as a settler ally whose aim is to critically interrogate institutionalized forms of settler-colonial oppression, and acknowledge my responsibility to unsettle myself and my relationships with Indigenous peoples and lands. The study is intended to challenge settler understandings of the residential school system and ongoing violence in the child welfare system. Despite recent attempts at redress, such as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRCC), I argue that the genocidal legacy of the residential school system has yet to be fully reconciled and continues to inform contemporary discourses and policies. Thus, I examine settler child welfare development, reform and outcomes in Canada and the recent Human Rights Tribunal on First Nations child welfare. I conclude that the Tribunal complaint proposes possibilities for unsettling settler-colonialism through Indigenous self-determination, policy-making, land rights and autonomy.

4. **Sentencing Ingenious offenders: A qualitative comparison**
Author(s): *Anna Johnson, University of Guelph*
The overrepresentation of Indigenous offenders in Canada's criminal justice system has been noted in the academic literature for several decades (Welsh and Ogloff 2008; Hurlbert 2008; Roach 2009; Hannah-Moffat and Maurutto 2010; Milward and Parks 2011). In response to the identification of this issue, the Canadian government has attempted to remedy this widespread problem with the enactment of s.718.2 (e) of the Criminal Code which instructs judges to consider alternatives to incarceration when sentencing Indigenous offenders (Rudin 2011). However, little research has examined whether the sentencing provision and Gladue (1999) are applied differentially across the country. To evaluate this issue, this paper conducts a qualitative analysis of the sentencing transcripts of 121 Indigenous offenders convicted of manslaughter between 1999 and 2014. The results reveal evidence of differential application of the sentencing provisions across the country. Future research and policy implications will also be discussed.

VIOLENCE IN CYBERSPACE

Session Code: VLS5   Session Format: Regular session

Increasingly, violence is aided by electronic communications or perpetrated in cyberspace. Indeed, violence in cyberspace has emerged as an important individual, social, legal, and policy concern, and we are frequently reminded of the need to act with civility online, change passwords to prevent or mitigate loss, and be vigilant about such things as cyberespionage. Scholars, including sociologists, have sought to understand such things as cyberbullying and cyberstalking, electronic dating violence, fraud and identity theft, silk road and the darknet, hackers and vigilante groups, the use of the internet and social media by terrorist organizations, and cyber-security, to name only a few areas of inquiry.

Organizer and Chair: *Ryan Broll, University of Guelph*

Presentations:

1. **"Is it Cool if I Screenshot This and Send it to Your Mom?": Online Feminist Counter-Publics Resisting Gender-Based Violence on Social Media**
Author(s): *Chris Worden, University of Guelph*
Violence directed towards women and non-binary people on social media often manifests in such forms as sexual harassment and invasive anti-feminist action in feminist online spaces. Formal responses to these forms of violence can be difficult to access and inconsistent in their application, depending on the platform in use. As a result, those exposed to gender-based violence on social media may elect to respond to this violence themselves, or with the help of supporters. This loose collective of feminist activists on social media constitutes an online feminist counter-public. This paper will provide an overview of current trends in this resistance. The research will be informed by Nancy Fraser's theory of subaltern counter-publics, as expanded on by Anastasia Powell's conception of the online feminist counter-public. Activist tactics used by the online feminist counter-public to resist or counter gender-based violence on social media will be discussed, as will the discourse surrounding their popularization and use.

2. **Dick pics, celebrity nudes, and revenge porn: Regulating virtual sexual assault**
Author(s): *Bridgette Desjardins, Wilfrid Laurier University*
How does flashing an acquaintance in an elevator differ from sending unsolicited 'dick pics'? What is the difference between viewing nude photos of a person, knowing these photos were not intended for your eyes, and standing outside a strangers window, peaking through the blinds to watch them undress? The location of the body is clearly different, but what of the psychological harm and potential trauma of the victim? The motivation of the perpetrator? How can we understand the self and the body when considering acts of violence that occur where no bodies are present? We must reevaluate our understanding of these now commonplace actions, and reconceptualize traditional notions of sexual assault and harassment to incorporate new methods of interaction that have developed as a result of technological advances . This paper address the above questions, with the aim of better understanding how sexual violence manifests

virtually, as well as how we can most effectively utilize existing legislation to regulate it. I will reference the Canadian Criminal Code, the 2015 Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act , and precedent setting cases like Ontario's Doe 464533 v N.D. (2016), which allows revenge porn to be tried as a civil matter.

3. **Identity Theft Reporting: How Sociodemographic and Situational Variables Affect Victims' Decisions to Contact Law Enforcement**
Author(s): *Dylan Reynolds, University of Guelph*
The increasing pervasiveness of identity fraud across North America presents challenges for police, institutions, and individuals. Past research has consistently found that victims of identity fraud are unlikely to report the incident to law enforcement agencies. Explanations for this underreporting have been preliminary and have primarily assumed a rational choice model of victim decision-making. The present research uses the National Crime Victimization Survey: Identity Theft Supplement (2014) to identify social and situational factors influencing victims' reporting decisions. Logistic regression is used to examine variables which affect the likelihood of victims reporting identity theft to law enforcement. Independent variables include sociodemographic characteristics, type of victimization, losses related to victimization, and decisions to contact other institutions. This research has implications for theorizing victim decision-making as well as identity theft policy in North America.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN POLICY

Session Code: FEM4   Session Format: Regular Session

This session includes two papers emerging from the Changing Public Services: Women and Intersectional Analysis project, and one focused on women's participatory and consultative mechanisms on policymaking. These papers explore a variety of issues related to diverse women's engagement in public policy – from the role of women's advisory councils in local politics to the role of federalism and intergovernmental relations, to the nexus between all sectors and the family - in shaping social citizenship and strategies of resistance. The papers also call for further elaboration for methodological approaches undertaking intersectional research.

This session is co-sponsored by the Canadian Political Science Association and the Canadian Sociology Association and hosted by the Canadian Political Science Association.

Organizer(s): Leah Levac, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. **Changing Public Services: Understanding Cascading Effects**
Author(s): *Tammy Findlay, Mount Saint Vincent University*
Changing Public Services: Women and Intersectional Analysis is a pan-Canadian project aimed at understanding and challenging austerity. One of its central objectives is to learn about "cascading effects," or the ways in which the actions of one level of government or system can spill over onto others, causing "policy ripples." This emphasis flows from a key principle of intersectionality, multi-level analysis. As Hankivsky (2014) explains, "intersectionality is concerned with understanding the effects between and across various levels in society, including macro (global and national-level institutions and policies), meso or intermediate (provincial and regional-level institutions and policies), and micro levels (community-level, grassroots institutions and policies as well as the individual or 'self')" (9). In this way, intersectionality requires an approach that is attuned to various scales of governance and to overlapping policy contexts. Based on the results of nine community-based discussion groups with a diversity of participants, both users and providers of public services in Halifax, Nova Scotia, my paper reflects on the "who does what" of public services. I examine the role of federalism and intergovernmental relations, as well as the public/private/voluntary sector/family nexus in shaping social citizenship and strategies of resistance. I argue that together, intersectional and scaler analysis can illuminate the differential impacts of austerity across social and geographic spaces and locations.

2. **Doing Feminist Intersectional Research: Challenges and Prospects**
Author(s): *Leah Levac, University of Guelph; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa*
As Hankivsky & Cormier (2011) note, the theoretical evolution of intersectionality has outpaced its methodological development. While past work, for example by the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (2006), has contributed to our understanding of how to apply intersectionality in research, gaps persist. This paper draws on the work of Changing Public Services: Women and Intersectional Analysis, to explore the methodological challenges and opportunities of incorporating feminist intersectional and community engaged research commitments into secondary data analyses, not only in terms of making choices about which questions to ask, but also in terms of making decisions and compromises about priorities for the data to be analyzed. Building on work by Arksey & O'Malley (2005) and Levac et al. (2010), we describe the incorporation of feminist intersectionality into the process of undertaking a scoping review. We also discuss how intersectionality and community engagement informed an analysis of three cycles of data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, and four cycles of data from the Public Service Employee Survey.

CANADIAN SCHOLARSHIP IN CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH STUDIES: CHILDHOOD, YOUTH, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Session Code: CCY1B   Session Format: Regular session

Young people are embedded in and encounter a range of social institutions that shape their lives and life chances. Papers for this session engage with the sociology of childhood and youth, with a focus first on the challenges that marginalized young people have faced in terms of law enforcement processes and personnel and second on the productive quality of educational contexts and curricula.

Organizer(s): *Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University; Rebecca Raby, Brock University*
Chair: *Rebecca Raby, Brock University*

Presentations:

1. **Lifetime Trauma of Ontario Youth Detained in Secure Custody Facilities**
Author(s): *Kathleen Einarson, University of Toronto*
Unique data about youth involved in the criminal justice system have been obtained via a partnership between the Ontario ministry responsible for youth justice and a team of academic researchers across the province. Data are drawn from a sample of several hundred youth between the ages of 16 and 19, all of whom were recruited from secure detention and custody facilities across Ontario. Information was collected from standardized intake questionnaires, youth reports, and ministry records. Taken together, these sources provide information about the traumatic life experiences, mental health issues, and patterns of substance use in our youth sample. This paper will present and explore some associations between mental health, substance use, historical trauma, and types of criminal charges.

2. **"The Usual Suspects": Exploring Homeless Youths' Experiences with Police in the City of Ottawa**
Author(s): *Cora Macdonald, Carleton University*
Young people, and specifically 'homeless youth' continue to be constructed as problems in need of management, especially within institutions and by adults in positions of power, like the police. There is considerable research exploring the criminalization of homelessness in Canadian cities, yet scant research attention has been devoted to exploring homeless youth's experiences with police. Focusing on the cultural narratives associated with young people and specifically homeless youth, this study prioritizes the experiences of participants themselves to examine whether their experiences with law enforcement reveal discretionary and exclusionary policing practices. Using a phenomenological design, the study's analysis is informed by focus groups and walking interviews conducted with homeless youth between 16 and 25 who utilize services at a drop-in-centre in Ottawa. The analysis reveals that as a population who face intersecting identities as homeless, an 'undesirable' group in society, and young people, a group who is known to take 'risks', participants come to face inordinate police attention based on their image as the

perpetrators of crime, not the subjects of the rule of law. This study adds to knowledge of how homeless youth understand themselves in relation to the police as well as how their experiences with police shape the affective intensities that inform their ways of thinking, being and doing in everyday life.

3. "Silence is not empty; it's full of answers": A Foucauldian Discourse Analysis of Sex Education in Bangladesh

Author(s): *Tauhid Khan, Brock University*

Globally, the pedagogical domain is striving over social, cultural, political, and ethical meanings of sexuality education considering several perspectives and paradigms. Similarly, teachers, parents, and policy makers have been encountering challenges incessantly for the last few decades how young people can be educated about the nature of sex and sexuality for the sake of healthy sexual life. However, as a culturally conservative society, providing sex education is still highly controversial since childhood and youth are treated as age of innocence remaining a historically-awkward 'culture of silence' in curriculum. Since young people, consequently, are forced to learn about sexuality by relying on some informal contradictory sources, the silence surrounding sex education in Bangladesh is not an empty silence –it's a silence full of answers about what a society values and does not, and how it feels its youths. Bangladesh has encountered several challenges and risks due to potential epidemics of HIV/AIDS, STDs and STIs as well as teenage pregnancy, abortion, child marriage, child prostitutions, sexual harassment and many more social issues for children and youth due to rapid socio-cultural changes ushered in by globalization. Against the backdrop of these challenges, Bangladesh's government has realized that it is necessary to provide a little bit education for young people, and has thus recently introduced a compulsory text- book for all schools from grade 6 to grade 10 entitled 'Physical Education, Health Sciences and Sports'. This paper takes the chapter- 'puberty and reproductive health' -from the book into account to analyze, employing poststructuralist insights based on Foucauldian discourse analysis, how the discursive formation of sex education is constructed in the book, asking-which perspectives of sex education are legitimised and which are not or silenced?

4. The Making of the 'Problem Child': Egerton Ryerson and the Liberal Project of Ontario Public Education

Author(s): *Hunter Knight, University of Toronto*

What makes a problem child? In this paper, I search for the conditions of possibility for the 'problem child', or a student who is constructed as someone who does not belong to the classroom. I focus on the works of Egerton Ryerson, Chief Superintendent at the genesis of Ontario public schooling, who proposed supposedly universal 'common' schools as well as residential schools, segregated schooling for Black students, and institutionalized schooling for disabled students and lower-class students. Rather than creating contradictions, Ryerson's plans for common schools and separate schools are manifestations of his liberal philosophy, which supported a vision of public schooling that would produce a future civilized state. Following Lowe (2015), I argue that this conceptualization relies on the production of categories of uncivilized difference, which education can then manage and control. The figure of the 'problem child' shows that the very philosophy that promises universal education is dependent on the exclusion of many from that promise.

5. The "Othering" of English Minority Language Youth in Quebec

Author(s): *Diane Gerin-Lajoie, OISE, University of Toronto*

Under the Canadian Official languages Act of 1969, the country counts two officially recognized linguistic minorities, Francophones outside of Quebec and Anglophones in Quebec, who have the legal right to receive instruction in their minority language. The presentation examines the lived experiences of youth in English-speaking high schools in Montreal and in Québec regions. The discussion focuses on the notions of inclusion-exclusion and processes of minoritization as experienced by a group of students. The analysis demonstrates that the lived experiences of youth as members of a linguistic minority group are highly complex. Within a critical sociological framework, the proposed paper reflects on the results of two studies on the life trajectories of 30 students enrolled in four English minority language high schools (two in Montréal and two outside of Montréal). From a series of in-depth individual and group interviews, the paper looks at the participants' discourse on the notions of exclusion and minotitization.

May 30, 2017

CRIME AND THE MEDIA I

Session Code: CRM1A   Session Format: Regular session

The portrayal of crime is a central theme in many media narratives. These mediated texts constitute a social reality of crime - stories that a society tells itself about crime. Crime-infotainment is a hallmark of popular culture and a salient component of cultural and economic brokerage. This session features contributions that highlight the complex web of meanings woven throughout the mass media's story-telling enterprises with particular attention to the role of intertextual storytelling in fashioning entertaining crime vérité, as well as contributions that pose fundamental (though oft-overlooked) questions about the consumption of suffering in late modernity.

Organizer(s): *Stephen Muzzatti, Ryerson University*
Chair: *Brandon Rigato, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. **"Hunt You Down": The Televised Representations of Female Bounty Hunters Within an Androcentric Profession**
Author(s): *Emma Smith, Ryerson University*
Routinely formatted to include narratives of chase, images of violence and themes of justice, bail enforcement culture and practice has developed into a popular sub-genre of reality-crime television. Focusing on the Dog the Bounty Hunter (2003-2012) and Dog and Beth: On the Hunt (2013-2015) American-broadcast series, which depict the professional and private lives of the Chapman family, this paper works to identify shifts in the production and editing strategies employed in this form of transgressive entertainment programming. Confronted with hyper-exaggerations of gender labels and camera framing techniques, the representations of female crime fighters are centric to this analysis. Notions of performativity are examined within a selected episode sample to illuminate moments of gender shifting and transformation that are common within an androcentric profession. The arguments within the paper serve to contribute to larger conversations on the depictions of female bodies in reality television programming and emphasize consumption practices of crime television within late modernity.

2. **The Popular Endurance of Crime Entertainment Programs Through Neoliberal Themes of Crisis**
Author(s): *Claudio Colaguori, York University*
Crime themed entertainment programs have withstood the test of time to become realized as the arguably most popular genre due to its flexibility that adapts to shifts in news coverage of crime, geopolitical trends and policy shifts with regards to power, justice, and injustice. This flexible tendency towards adaptation can be seen in the shift away from traditional good versus evil texts to programs that disregard binary categories in favour of more diffuse themes of criminality, power and suffering. This presentation examines how themes characteristic of neoliberalism are ideologically reflected in some recent crime program offerings and how they correspond to an aesthetic based on new forms of illegalities, fears and corruptions of the post 9/11 scene.

3. **American military fiction; The mythology of heroism in American wars since 9/11.**
Author(s): *Anas Karzai, Laurentian University*
This paper examines the relationship between truth and fiction in the representation in American wars since 9/11. The events that shape our perception of war and peace since 9/11 is inconsistent with the actual events of the so called 'theater of war'. T he horror of war and the real suffereing of human beings is actually mythologized in the process of war consumption as part of the cultural narrative of national identity. Particular attention will be paid to the specific war entertainment texts such as American Sniper and saving Jessica Lynch.

4. **The Social Construction of the Serial Killer: Paul Bernardo**
Author(s): *Katie O'Connor, York University*
In November 2016, it was announced Canadian serial killer, Paul Bernardo will be eligible for day parole in June 2017. The families of his victims, Leslie Mahaffy and Kristen French feel gutted by this announcement.

Upon the release of this news item, Canadian news media swiftly reminded readers of the horrendous crimes of Paul Bernardo. This presentation will address how mass media operates to glorify the serial killer and their violent acts while simultaneously intensifying the public's fascination for the gory details. More specifically, the findings to be developed in this presentation will illustrate how news media heavily influenced the construction of Bernardo as a notorious Canadian serial killer. The media, in constructing Bernardo, attributes his characteristics to fit within prevailing social norms and representation of the dangerous offender. In addition, the media's portrayal of Bernardo influenced how he was constructed by news readerships and Canadian citizenry at large.

EMERGING RESEARCH IN INDIGENOUS-SETTLER RELATIONS AND DECOLONIZATION

Session Code: IND7   Session Format: Roundtable

 In this session, authors will present their emerging research addressing key topics in Indigenous-settler relations and decolonization. Topics can include methodological and theoretical issues as well as practical implementation of promising approaches. Methodological issues for example can range from doing appropriate academic research in a decolonization context to supporting Indigenous-led research inside and outside the academy. Theoretical analyses of decolonization and Indigenous-settler relations can include practices and policies. Presentation of practical work can include decolonization and reconciliation approaches in specific geographical, institutional and cultural contexts.

Organizer(s): *Jennifer Matsunaga, Queen's University; Susan O'Donnell, University of New Brunswick*

Presentations:

1. **What would reconciliation look like in New Brunswick?**
Author(s): *Susan O'Donnell, University of New Brunswick; David Perley, University of New Brunswick*
The first peoples made Peace and Friendship Treaties with the colonial European nations. The treaties established the legal basis for the relationship between the Province of New Brunswick and First Nations peoples today. New Brunswick is on unceded and unsurrendered Wolastoqey, Mi'kmaq and Passamaquoddy lands. In our 2016 article, "Toward a sociology of the reconciliation of conflicting desires," we stated our belief that most Canadians desire justice for Indigenous peoples while at the same time desiring land and access to resources, desires that deny that justice. How we as a society reconcile these desires will determine the extent to which true justice for Indigenous peoples will be achieved. Our presentation will discuss some of our current thinking about what reconciliation would look like in New Brunswick, what steps are being taken now to achieve this goal, and what more needs to happen.

2. **An examination of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) Policy within the development of Nunavut**
Author(s): *Gail Russel, University of Toronto*
This paper explores the role of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) Policy in successfully supporting the development of Nunavut from Inuit-based principles. IQ, broadly defined as that which represents Inuit worldviews and ways of life, was established as a guiding framework from which decisions could be made in regards to the development of Nunavut, to ensure the territory would develop in alignment with Inuit-based perspectives. Current reflections on how successful this objective has been since the development of Nunavut, conclude IQ remains on the periphery of development in favour of western bureaucratic practices (White, 2009; Levesque, 2014). Such conclusions fail to account for the significance IQ can have in creating space for Inuit perspectives, both in the kinds of knowledge that it ensures is documented and circulated, as well as the kinds of subjectivities and technologies of performance that ensue. Though the impact of this may not be immediately apparent, I argue that it is actually working to successfully re-centre Inuit perspectives within policy development in Nunavut. Using counter-discourse (Moussa & Scapp, 1996) as a framework, this paper will examine three Nunavut-based IQ initiatives, to illuminate the way in which IQ is working to re-centre Inuit perspectives within policy development in Nunavut. Works Cited White, G. (2009). Governance in Nunavut: Capacity vs. culture? Journal of Canadian Studies, 43 (2), 57-81. Levesque, F. (2014). Revisiting Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit: Inuit knowledge, culture, language, and values in Nunavut

institutions since 1999. Etudes/Inuit/Studies, 38(1/2), 115-136. Moussa, M and Scapp, R. (1996). The practical theorizing of Michel Foucault: Politics and counter-discourse . Cultural Critique, 33 , 87-112.

ETHNOGRAPHIES OF FRONT-LINE WORK

Session Code: WPO9   Session Format: Regular session

This session features papers that ethnographically explore the work people do (generously conceived) on the front lines of various work settings (e.g. health care, education, social work, etc).

Organizer(s): *Gary Barron, University of Alberta*
Chair: *Annette Tezli, University of Calgary*

Presentations:

1. **With/For/About the Community: Emergent Tensions in Doing Community-Based Qualitative Research**
Author(s): *Cynthia Levine-Rasky, Queen's University*
The complexity of conducting community based qualitative research (CBQR) at a small ethno-specific not-for-profit organization can be described as a number of tensions emerging from the researcher's role. Over a four-year period, the researcher conducted ethnographic observations and interviews while working as a volunteer at Toronto's Roma Community Centre doing administration, advocacy, and grant-writing. Most consistent with an orthodox adoption of CBQR is collaborative research with a community. However, the researcher's activities often flowed away from work with the community to one of doing work for them and about them—activities that do not sit comfortably with the CBQR approach. Details are provided for each position exemplifying the researcher's disparate roles as advocate for refugee claimants, as speaker at public education forums, and as a community-engaged researcher who confronts practical constraints in her desire for grassroots participation and the diminution of her own power.

2. **The Challenge of Collaborative Knowledge Production in Institutional Ethnography**
Author(s): *Deborah Dergousoff, University of British Columbia*
This paper is largely informed by findings from my dissertation research in 2010-2011, and to some extent by observations made while living, teaching, and doing additional rural research in Kyrgyzstan in 2014-2015. My interest is in examining how local knowledge production is constantly in negotiation with the trans-local in international 'development' sites. The problematic I examine is how the organizing function of extra-local relations works as a form of intellectual colonization, to preclude dialogic interchanges across a sequence of interrelated activities. The context in which I invoke the concept of intellectual colonization is a relational complex that disciplines work practices at many levels of interrelated activity - the institutions and work practices of NGOs (both local and international), the goals and practices of different levels of governance, and the efforts of rural women who must also engage in 'development' work.

3. **Auto-ethnographic Research: Exploring student, professor, researcher, writer and musician roles**
Author(s): *Nancy-Angel Doetzel, Mount Royal University*
A major goal of conducting "autoethnographic research" is to assist researchers to better understand and perform their front-line work. This study is a self-actualizing inquiry, reflecting ethnographic narrative that explores a researcher's front line experiences as a student, professor, researcher, writer and musician. One goal of the paper is to inspire other scholars to engage in this self-actualizing approach to research. Some life experiences shared within the paper will be examined and analyzed through an appreciative inquiry lens, which encourages the intention of working towards the highest and best within front line work. The paper will commence with a brief literature review addressing auto-ethnographic research. This type of study is currently becoming widely used in the sociology of news media, performance studies, journalism, communication studies, management investigations and novels.

IMMIGRATION, ANTI-RACISM AND INDIGENOUS SELF-DETERMINATION: REFLECTIONS ON DECOLONIAL SOLIDARITIES

Session Code: PSM7   Session Format: Regular Session

 In a world inscrutably structured into nation states and where migration is systemic freedom of movement is one key instrument for safeguarding the democratic rights claims and self-determination of people. And yet, such movements and claims also risk compromising the rights of people who are internally displaced. As the contemporary global economic order thrives on simultaneous dispossession and precarious re-settlement of people, it continues the cycle of immigrants and Indigenous peoples meeting in contested geopolitical territories, and having to shoulder the complex responsibility of carving out a common workable destiny.

Organizer and Chair: *Soma Chatterjee, York University*

Presentations:

1. **Settler Colonial Lands: Immigration and Indigeneity in the Age of Apology**
Author(s): *Roxana Akhbari, York University*
White settler societies are now lands inhabited by Indigenous people of these lands, former slaves, and white settlers, as well as multiple displaced social groups such as racialized immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants. In these colonially acquired spaces, how could the ongoing experience of marginality among non-native, racializes, displaced social groups be situated and accounted for in relation to the political question of indigeneity in colonial contexts? This problematic is specifically relevant at present, when there is an explosion of global actions and discourses around Reconciliation and Indigenous Rights (e.g., the 2007 United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the 2009 United Nations International year of Reconciliation) as well as an inflation of nation state apologies to dispossessed social groups. The formation of hegemonic state discourses of reconciliation is a source of serious concern for anti-colonial activists and scholars in white settler societies as these discourses tend to undermine grassroots anti-colonial movements. In this paper, I will first explore intimate connections between experiences of marginalization in diasporic antiracist struggles of immigrant communities (with a specific focus on Muslim immigrant communities) and de-colonial struggles of Indigenous peoples in Canada. Next, I will elaborate the ways in which focusing on intimate connections and tensions between the notions of immigration and Indigeneity would open up possibilities for resisting the hegemony of state discourses of reconciliation in the age of apology. In doing so, I will draw upon Glen Coulthard's account of the centrality of struggle and confrontation in processes of de-colonization, Iyko Day's argument against anti-dialictical stances in antiracism and anti-colonial theory, and Parin Dossa's intersectional study of racialization and disability in Canadian Muslim communies.

2. **Cacophonous Solidarities: The Case of 'No One is Illegal'**
Author(s): *Rawan Abdelbaki, York University*
This paper seeks to understand the seemingly discordant politics of migrant justice (anti-racism) and support for aboriginal sovereignty (anti-colonial) espoused by NOII through the contemporary political philosophies of Alain Badiou and Judith Butler. In reviewing their respective relevance for understanding this tense incipient solidarity within this cacophonous milieu, I conclude that neither Badiou nor Butler are able to fully capture or translate the colonial condition in their accounts of revolution and/or social transformation. In Badiou, the discounting of the Oka crisis reveals his inability to evaluate the subsumption (and disappearance) of Aboriginal peoples with pluralist liberal democratic frameworks; however, his notion of 'resurrection' may allow us to transcend this particular slippage in his analysis. Through Butler, we are able to appreciate solidarity as processual through her articulation of the performativity of precarity and assembly. Similar to Badiou, however, her disavowal of national forms of community forecloses opportunities to conceptualize others worlds and cosmologies.

May 30, 2017

Session Code: GS2B   Session Format: Roundtable

 Sociologists have been at the forefront of the study of men and masculinities over the past few decades. In keeping with the Congress theme, this session will focus on both the past and the future of masculinity studies, as well as the ways in which different ideas, approaches, and schools of thought might contribute to the development of the field.

Organizer and Chair: *Steve Garlick, University of Victoria*

Presentations:

1. **Masculinities at War: Homophobia as Gender Performance in Online Gaming Lobbies**
Author(s): *Joshua Armstrong, University of Victoria*
Although traditional understandings of homophobia are built around its relation to sexuality, there is increasing evidence suggesting homophobia must also be studied as a gendered phenomenon. Theorists argue that homophobia acts as a tool which men can use to demonstrate adherence to hegemonic masculinity through the domination of subordinate masculinities as well as a rejection of femininity. Despite the potential merits, ethnographic research on homophobia and its relationship with masculinity is lacking due to significant methodological quandaries. Because academics that engage with and attempt to understand homophobia are often members of the LGBTQ community themselves, fieldwork is a potentially dangerous task. Fortunately the virtual world provides researchers with the opportunity to observe prejudice at the interpersonal level while concurrently ensuring their physical safety. Multiplayer games, which frequently pit users against one another and provide users with a sense of anonymity, create spaces which facilitate displays of hatred (making them valuable sites for observation). Using results from a participant observation focussed on homophobia among players of the popular first person shooter game: "Call of Duty: Infinite Warfare," I will discuss the gendered operation of homophobia as well as relate my findings back to broader theories of homophobia and masculinities.

2. **Masculinity and Its Discontents: Men Who Have Sex With Men and Body Dissatisfaction**
Author(s): *Julia Levitan, University of Guelph; Robin Milhausen, University of Guelph; Chris Quinn-Nilas, University of Guelph; Shannon Pendleton, University of Guelph*
This is the first research study to explore the relationship between body image and sexual functioning among gay and bisexual men. It should contribute to development of the field of masculinity studies by offering a new perspective on these under-researched populations. Research interest in body image has been growing at an impressive rate. Most focuses on women. This is in spite of the fact that growing evidence demonstrates that men are becoming increasingly concerned with their physical appearances. Gay and bisexual men report particularly high levels of body dissatisfaction, which may impact their sexual lives and have implications for their psychological, social and physical well-being. However, there is a paucity of research in this area. The present study aims to address this gap in the literature and to further address the relationship between body image and sexual functioning in the gay community. Specifically, this investigation uses multiple regression analyses to test whether affective, evaluative and behavioural dimensions of body image predict sexual desire, sexual arousal and orgasmic functioning in over 500 gay and bisexual participants. Important new findings and future research directions are discussed. This paper should be of interest to gender and sexuality researchers, especially those who study masculinity.

3. **Sites of Empowerment: The Maintenance and Development of Masculine Agendas Employed through the Discursive Techniques of Male Buyers of Sex in Amsterdam.**
Author(s): *Keith O'Neill, University of Amsterdam, Trinity College Dublin*
Examined here is the underdeveloped phenomenon surrounding male participation is the commercial 'sex-work' industry - as buyers of sex, rather than sellers of sex. Most work that has been done on male participation in the sex-industry has tended to focus on the seller. The exclusion of the male 'buyer' from the debate has had a remarkable effect. Firstly it has greatly stigmatized the man owing to a lack of sufficient knowledge surrounding his (a) motivation and (b) behaviour. And secondly, the debate that has taken place on this topic has been done so through a pathologization of the client / buyer, most often giving

attention to his uncertain relationship with venereal disease and tranmissilble infections – a highly problematic association. It is presented here that there is a far greater need for a social model of research into the phenomenon of the male buyer and his participation in commercial sex. Through a sociological model, emperical research conducted through interviews with men in Amsterdam, NL. illustrates how men and their masculinities gain a lot more than sexual gratification and release upon visiting the seller, but moreover the seller provides both physical and symbolic sites for male empowerment - sites which are crucial for a variety of men and for a variety of reasons. Discourse, narratives and simply talking about sexual practice, involving highly sexualized, symbolic female bodies, becomes an extremely important tool for gender maintenance and development, and ensures the boundary between buyer and seller are consistently policed. The research concludes by highlighting some of the subsequently important areas of further research in this field moving forward.

4. **Emotions on the Manosphere**
Author(s): *Ryan Coulling, Carleton University*
This paper is structured in three main sections. The first section reviews the extant discussions on emotions and affect. In the second section, I elucidate how men on the manosphere, an antifeminist corner of the Internet, describe emotions. Finally, I argue that the Internet, particularly the manosphere, provides a promising empirical field for investigating masculinity, and that emotions and affect embody rich empirical units of investigation and fertile theoretical frames for investigating masculinities.

5. **Writing the Self in hegemonic masculinity**
Author(s): *Mitchell McLarnon, McGill University*
This paper will use an artistic (poetic) and discursive approach to outline an itinerary of my recent thinking around hegemonic masculinity. Hegemonic masculinity is negotiated in and through the use of powerful symbols (texts), whereby through different forms of communication, men systematically subordinate other members of society (Lemelle, 2010). Further, hegemonic masculinity is also constructed and perpetuated by embodiments. As we all have bodies, hegemonic masculinity can manifest in different ways depending on how a man walks, talks, and stands (posture). How men display these texts are representations of different intensities of masculinity, or lack thereof (Buchninder, 2012). In grappling with the theorizing in semiotics and masculinity, I will elucidate how hegemonic masculinity intersects with spaces and places like homes, schools and other sites (research sites too) contributing to forms of gender-based violence. Important to this work is how I position myself, my past and the use of my body as texts open to critical analysis. The first section of this paper synthesizes some of the literature in masculinity studies in relation to my own reflections. The second part of this paper offers ways to for boys/men to come to consciousness about their own masculinity – in both healthy, and unhealthy forms. References Buchbinder, D. (2012). Studying men and masculinities . New York: Routledge. Lemelle Jr, A. J. (2010). Black masculinity and sexual politics . New York: Routledge.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN SOCIAL POLICY

Session Code: SP5   Session Format: Regular session

 The session features papers exploring global, regional, national and/or local policy trends that address a range of social problems including, among others, poverty, health, housing, newcomer settlement, disability ,et .

Organizer(s): *Lucy Luccisano, Wilfrid Laurier University; Paula Maurutto, University of Toronto*
Chair: *Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Presentations:

1. **Laboratories of Democracy (Thousands of Them): Public Employment and Social Welfare across the Federal System**

May 30, 2017

Author(s): *Gregory Hooks, MacMaster University; Linda Lobao, Ohio State University; Mark Partridge, Ohio State University; Victor Iturra, Universidad Católica del Norte*
This article critically engages and builds bridges between the comparative welfare state and spatial inequality literatures. The comparative welfare state literature tends to focus on national level efforts and policies and, too often, treats the United States as an aberrant case that is not fully comparable to other advanced capitalist democracies. The spatial inequality literature has examined in detail variation across US regions and has documented widening inequality (and the problems flowing from this inequality) in recent decades. But, with notable exceptions, the spatial inequality literature has not fully engaged the comparative welfare literature and has displayed little concern for social policies that might impede or ameliorate the effects of inequality. To challenge and build bridges between these two important literatures, this article disaggregates public employment (federal, state and local) in each US county. Providing support for arguments advanced by Lane Kenworthy and Alex Hicks, our research finds that public employment impedes inequality, lessens poverty and boosts median family income. This corroborates claims made by those studying social inequality that inequality is uneven and the impacts of neoliberal retrenchment must take into consideration to rich and complex variation across regions and locales. Conversely, even as these findings challenge the welfare state literature's tendency to focus on national policies only, they lend support to arguments that public policy can be consequential in the realm of social inequality and social well-being. These findings offer a reminder that the welfare state and its impact are not restricted to national policies and protections. To fully understand the welfare state, especially in large, heterogenous federal polities such as the United States, it will be necessary to develop measures, methods and theories that capture a distributed and heterogenous welfare state.

2. **Regulatory/Protective Legislation: The Third Pillar of the Welfare State**
Author(s): *Gregg Olsen, University of Manitoba Winnipeg*
Although all welfare states address poverty, inequality, and the 'welfare' or well-being of populations to some extent, they can vary markedly in their goals, scope, orientation, impact and configuration. Welfare states typically include three central pillars or forms of social support: (1) income programs, (2) social services, and (3) regulatory/protective legislation, emplaced across an array of inter-related social policy domains (e.g., health policy, family policy, old age policy, housing policy, labour market policy). Welfare state typologies were initially constructed, and different welfare state models identified, largely on the basis of the provision of income security and income maintenance measures. More recently, cross-national studies have examined the provision of social services, such as healthcare, childcare, old age care and education. However, the regulatory/protective legislation pillar – a key component of proto/early welfare state systems (e.g., poor laws and factory/workplace legislation) – is still rarely addressed today. Yet measures such as child protection acts and corporal punishment bans, legislation mandating the provision of paid vacations and public holidays, the regulation of food and drugs, and laws restricting home evictions are important policy measures that address inequality and can greatly affect our well-being. So too are regulatory/protective policy measures on the periphery of welfare states as traditionally conceived, such as laws that improve traffic safety and environmental protection legislation. This paper examines some of these measures from a cross-national, comparative perspective, and their fit with existing welfare state models.

3. **Policy, Disability and Labour Market Inequality in Canada**
Author(s): *David Pettinicchio, University of Toronto; Michelle Maroto, University of Alberta; Martin Luuk, University of Toronto*
People with disabilities represent a significant minority group in Canada with approximately 14 percent of the population reporting a disability in 2012. Individuals with disabilities face economic hardship, high rates of poverty, and significant employment barriers. Despite legal protections in the Canadian Human Rights Act, people with disabilities still experience negative labor market prospects that vary across different types of disabilities. With the exception of the CHRA, Canada does not have federal legislation addressing employment discrimination and policy implementation and enforcement varies considerably across provinces. We discuss this variation with a specific focus on Ontario and Alberta. Ontario has a longer disability rights policy history with the comprehensive Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act passed in 2001, while Alberta does not. Similarly, given evidence that regional differences in economic growth and labour markets matter in shaping employment outcomes, we expect differences between Canadian provinces. For instance, Alberta's natural resource-based economy would affect outcomes given

potential underrepresentation of people with disabilities in physically demanding jobs. Work is symbolic of independence, especially for people with disabilities who have fought to change disability's image of weak and helpless. Yet, they face serious obstacles in the labour market. We therefore discuss how the interplay between policy regimes and labour market factors shed light on what activists, legislators, and policy scholars often consider failed antidiscrimination policies.

4. **Intersections between Security and Social Policy**
Author(s): *Lucy Luccisano, Wilfrid Laurier University; Paula Maurutto, University of Toronto; Laura Macdonald, Carleton University*
This paper focuses on the intersections between local criminal justice and social policy initiatives in Tepito, Mexico City. Local social policy programs are designed to address poverty but also urban safety and security. This paper focuses on the intersections between social policy and crime control in one high risk/high crime local neighborhood in Tepito, Mexico City The analysis is based on interviews with government bureaucrats and non-state actors conducted in the summer of 2016. The paper traces the intersection between post-neoliberal social policy practices and new forms of crime control. While some post-neoliberal policies are inclusive by extending rights and entitlements through new social programs, others are intrusive in that they foster new forms of regulation. The paper pays attention to the ways in which security is incorporated into social service provisions, how local citizens and organizations are resisting or embracing these initiatives and the implications on gender and violence prevention.

RESEARCH IN THE RDCS: HOW TO ACCESS STATISTICS CANADA'S CONFIDENTIAL DATA SETS AND THE EXPERIENCE OF WORKING AT RESEARCH DATA CENTRES

Session Code: RM3   Session Format: Panel

The Research Data Centres (RDC) program is a collaboration between Statistics Canada, SSHRC, and universities which seeks to strengthen Canada's social research capacity and support the policy research community. The RDCs provide quantitative researchers with access to confidential microdata from Statistics Canada's population and household surveys in a secure environment at universities across Canada. This session will answer questions about the process of applying for RDC access, the experience of working with RDC microdata, and the type of research that can be conducted.

Organizer(s): *Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada; Joanna Jacob, Statistics Canada; Brittany Etmanski, University of Waterloo*

Panelists:
- Martin Cooke, University of Waterloo.
- Brittany Etmanski, University of Waterloo
- Michael Haan, Western University
- Heather Rollwagen, Ryerson University
- Brad Seward, University of Guelph
Moderator: Martin Taylor, Executive Director, Canadian Research Data Centre Network (CRDCN)

SOCIAL DEBATES FOR A CLEANER FUTURE: THE CHALLENGES OF CONCEPTUALIZING THE TRANSITION TO A LOW-CARBON SOCIETY

Session Code: ENV1   Session Format: Regular session

 Recent changes in policy and legislation, both at the federal and provincial levels, indicate that our governments have an increased understanding of the risks that climate change poses to our society. However, Canada has also a large fossil fuels extraction industry, which keeps many people employed and

generates large revenues. The purpose of this session is to analyze how these conflicting aspects influence our society and how they bear on our future.

Organizer(s): *Mihai Sarbu, University of Ottawa*   Chair: *Raymond Murphy, University of Ottawa*

Presentations:

1. **Divestment Movements in Canadian Universities and Their Effects on Institutional Investment Policies**
Author(s): *Mihai Sarbu, University of Ottawa*
The purpose of this research is to analyze the impacts of the divestment movements that have taken place in several Canadian universities. This research is mainly exploratory because the divestment movements that are analyzed are recent and the theories that would support an in-depth conceptual analysis have not been developed yet. However, some concepts borrowed from the institutional and the social movements literature are relevant and will be used.Many individuals, organizations, and municipalities around the world have taken the decision to divest from fossil fuels; however, I have chosen to study divestment movements in universities because the historical evolution of previous divestment initiatives (such as against tobacco companies and the apartheid South Africa), has shown that universities represent an essential link for the expansion of a divestment campaign: after a new movement is adopted unequivocally by universities it spreads in the society at large.This study will be completed in a Canadian context and will help better understand the dynamics of divestment movements and their influence on institutional investment policies.

2. **Setting the Agenda: Civic society actors' differential impact on environmental policy discussion**
Author(s): *Kathleen MacNabb, Dalhousie University*
Increasingly scholars assert that the government has undergone a paradigmatic shift, resulting in increased accessibility for civil society organizations. Others, however, question the government's receptiveness to the concerns of non-state actors. I will address this tension through a content analysis of parliamentary debates and committee meetings from 2015-2016, a year before and after the Paris Climate Accord, to determine whether the interests of private companies, academics, Indigenous peoples, and Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations (ENGOs) shape the Federal government's discussion of the environmental policy agenda. Also analyzed is the relative legitimacy and weight of different rhetorical constructions used to support political actors' claims; I determine whether or not economic, social, and scientific justifications are adopted by policy makers. By engaging with discussions about the permeability of the Federal public policy infrastructure, I establish who's interests are considered in debates around Canada's carbon future and who's interests are ignored.

3. **The Death Reflex of Normality or Emancipatory Catastrophism: Which Hypothesis of Beck will Prove Valid?**
Author(s): *Raymond Murphy, University of Ottawa*
In 1995 Beck argued that as hazards increase which require costly, life style altering remedies to mitigate, the predisposition is to accept or deny risk and cling to path-dependent normality. Two decades later, scientific evidence of anthropogenic climate change continues to mount. The threats are however largely invisible, slow onset, and carried by wind currents from wealthy principal polluters to harm mainly poor, low polluting victims. Since atmospheric carbon is cumulative, it threatens primarily future generations. Beck then argued that this prompts cosmopolitanism where the anticipation of global catastrophe incites polluters into taking the needs of others distant in space and time into consideration. Beck's opposite responses point to important possible reactions related to the tension between i) short-term, local, economic self-interests and habitus, and ii) long-run, global, humanitarian interests. Conceptualizing these two conflicting socioeconomic responses to global warming is necessary to analyse i) the depth of the challenge of transitioning to low-carbon societies and ii) the context within which occurs the attempt to balance economic growth with slowing environmental degradation. The issue is particularly challenging for Canada, one of the world's highest per capital carbon emitters, which has hitched much of its economic growth to the export of raw fossil fuels.

4. **Change toward a Cleaner Future: Cross-industry evidence from China**

Author(s): *Yuan Zheng Li, Université Laval*
The largest greenhouse gas emitter with a fast-growing economy, China's action on global warming has implications for Canada and the world. Recently, a technology made in Burnaby, B.C. has enabled a switch to clean energy in the Pearl River Delta (PRD), known as "factory of the world". Can China overcome climate change while pursuing growth? How Chinese companies responded to climate change? This communication presents a theoretical framework and empirical research grounded in management and sociological perspectives, more particularly the Porter hypothesis and the ecological modernization theory. It proposes to analyze corporate responses to climate change under stricter regulations. The multi-level analysis is based on primary and secondary sources including interviews, participant observations and surveys conducted in over 100 firms in fifteen industry sectors from the PRD between 2013 and 2014. Chinese businesses responded heterogeneously to climate change which may pose new challenges for them. Some companies moved to cleaner technologies, but only a fraction of them undertook eco-innovation. Our findings supported to some extent the theoretical claims. Stringent environmental regulation may trigger innovation to improve environmental performance and achieve economic gains. However, win-win situation occurred in certain firms with innovative capacity and substantial financial resources.

5. **Citizen perceptions on energy: The risks and opportunities of fracking, pipelines, and natural gas in Canada**
Author(s): *Christopher O'Connor, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Kaitlin Fredericks, University of Ontario Institute of Technology*
The extraction of oil and gas has increasingly shaped Canada's economy and culture in recent years. As Canada attempts to move toward a low carbon economy, it is important to know how Canadians perceive the risks and opportunities associated with various energy sources. In particular, fracking, or hydraulic fracturing, is one such energy extraction technique that has received much media attention but little systematic research from social scientists. Drawing on survey data from a representative sample of citizens in a province that has utilized fracking extensively (British Columbia) and one that has placed a moratorium on its use (New Brunswick), this paper examines public perceptions of the use of fracking and interrelated energy issues (e.g., pipelines, climate change, alternative energies). In particular, this paper explores the similarities and differences between public perceptions in these different provincial energy contexts.

6. **"That's what Alberta is. We're an oil and gas province." Climate change, green technologies, and the end of oil: perspective of oilsands mine workers.**
Author(s): *Amanda Evans, University of Alberta*
In the past Canada's leaders sought to build a robust carbon energy resource economy. With the downturn in oil and increasing recognition of the consequences of carbon emissions, efforts are now being made to transition to a green energy economy. With so many livelihoods reliant on the current carbon economy transitioning to a green economy is contentious, especially in the province of Alberta where the oilsands play a large part in provisioning carbon products and contributing to an economy driven by carbon sales. Understanding how individuals most affected by a change in economy feel is advantageous in moving forward with transition policies like carbon tax and the allocation of carbon tax funds. In this session I will present the results of in-depth interviews conducted with individuals directly employed in oilsands mining operations. I asked individuals how they felt about their industry being so closely associated with climate change, their opinions on green technologies, and if they could ever conceive of a time when oil is no longer needed.

THE POLITICS OF BELONGING: DIASPORA AND TRANSNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT II

Session Code: MIG2B   Session Format: Regular session

 In recent years there has been increasing interest in the social, cultural, economic and political relations between migrants and "their" sending states/societies. This session features papers on various forms of transnational engagement with countries of origin. These forms may include: entrepreneurship, volunteerism, political engagement, security, peace building, philanthropy, spiritual/religious activities,

artistic representation, familial engagement, involvement in regional associations, citizenship (dual, single, limited, or no citizenship), circular and returning migration.

Organizer(s): *Rina Cohen, York University; Guida Man, York University*
Chair: *Guida Man, York University*

Presentations:

1. **Fluid Boundaries and Globalizing Networks**
Author(s): *Manisha Pandey, Jamia Millia Islamia New Delhi*
Contemporary globalization i.e. compression of time and space, and the revolution in communication and technology, have accelerated the network and flow of people, capital, knowledge and media, which are now no more limited by nation-state. Travel and technology have made national boundaries more fluid and porous. There are linkages, connections, interdependence and interactions making a global network of objects and subjects. Traditional diasporas, displaced through violence, trade, imperialism or choice, have been stable, fixed populations bounded in space (Toloyan 1996; Cohen 1997). Globalization of trade, media, money and culture has increased the rate of travel and migration. Besides the forces of globalization, advancement in the technologies of travel, transport, communication and information have led to the emergence of globalizing and transnational networks. Thus, today's diaspora in this global world are crisscrossing the fluid boundaries of a state more than ever before. This has fostered a new politics of identity. There has been emergence of new identities, resurgence of old identities and transformation of the existing identities.

2. **Dismembering the Diaspora, Differentiating Belonging : South Korea's stratified engagement with Overseas Koreans and the location of 'returnees' from Japan**
Author(s): *Shincha Park, Binghamton University - State University of New York*
Since the early 1990s, South Korea has introduced several legislative reforms and programs concerning the rights and status of Overseas Koreans – including both ethnic Koreans with foreign citizenship and those who still hold Korean nationality abroad. While the official discourse claimed to build mutually-beneficial ethnic networks of Koreans around the world, South Korea's policies to engage with its 'diasporas' in reality introduced differentiated benefits and status to each diaspora group according to where they are from and what benefits they bring to the 'homeland'. This study focuses on the cases of Korean minority in Japan with South Korean nationality who 'returned' to South Korea, and considers their experiences and the ambiguity in their status within the South Korea's diaspora engagement project which makes them a disturbing factor for the government. Being simultaneously 'the national' and 'diaspora', they do not enjoy full citizenship as South Korean nationals lacking the residential registration, nor the same benefits of diaspora policies as ethnic Koreans with foreign citizenship. The study of South Korea's case shows that such political institutions as nationality, citizenship, visa categories, and residential registration can become the field of contestation and negotiation for belonging between the 'homeland' states and their 'diasporas'.

3. **The politics of belonging in diasporic food-based interactions**
Author(s): *Dina Roginsky, Yale University*
Much has been written about the various ways in which food has been used both symbolically and instrumentally in manifesting ethnic identities, whether within the homeland, its Diasporas, or in its globalized transnational consumption. In this paper I would like to focus on ways in which food-based interactions in diasporic settings enable or even enforce changes in relationships, promoting cooperation and mutual reliance between people from ethnic groups who were pre-situated in conflictual relationships. To explore this, the current case study examines the relationship between two groups of immigrants from the Middle-East: Israeli Jews, and Israeli / Palestinian Arabs. Both operate within the niche of "Middle-Eastern" food in Toronto, and have various encounters with one another as employers, employees and patrons. In addition, a third, culturally related group of Canadian Jews who are patrons in these Middle-Eastern restaurants, is discussed. The ways in which the latter perceive the concepts of homeland, diaspora and cultural belonging further complicates the symbolic layer of the interaction and the practical dining-out preferences. The unique characteristics of this case study will be discussed in light of comparative case studies.

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4. **Transnational State Policies and Conditional Un/Be/Longing in the 'Indian' Diasporic Experience**
Author(s): *Jolin Joseph, York University; Rajanie Kumar, York University*
This paper considers India's engagement with its transnational diaspora through a feminist critique of the neoliberal impulse underpinning contemporary nation-building. Against the backdrop of indentureship, colonial legacies, and more recent moves to temporary labour migration management, the paper gives an account of two different transnational groups (in the Caribbean and the Arabian Gulf), differentially impacted by Empire. Through the lens of transnational affect (Wise and Velayutham 2005), flexible citizenship (Ong 1993, 1999) and colonial intimacies (Plane 2000) the paper interrogates the tensions inherent in diasporic state encounters. Diasporic attempts to claim space and membership are mediated by the Indian State's mobilization of symbolic and human capital. These tenuous links with 'India-ness' are increasingly performed through participation in transnational circuits of capital, and consumption of commodified cultural and religious practices. In the Caribbean case, our analysis follows the selective commemoration and erasure of historical moments, underscoring the political itinerary of current state projects imbricated in relations of appropriation and dispossession. On the Gulf side, we examine how state policies in tandem with market imperatives, work to create a global precariat stratified by gender, race, class, religion, caste, and legal status.

5. **Iranian flag debate: The story of a divided diaspora**
Author(s): *Shirin Khayambashi, McMaster Usiversity*
Political up-rises and downfalls in Iran impacted on the social relationships within Iran; consequently, these political movements reflect on the Iranian diaspora. Through this research, I focus on the political divides through different representations of an Iranian flag and its debate as a source of friction and conflict among its members. The flag, which is a transnational symbol for Iranian community, expresses a dissented national and political belonging in diaspora. The flag symbolizes the location of accepted members in the diaspora and those who are not. The Iranian flags' contested political and religious meaning encourages hostility within the Iranian diaspora. The religious war that is taking place in the community stems from the political climate of Iran and the history of revolution. The selection of either flag represents a political statement that supports or rejects the current Iranian government's political status. The Iran's political climate directly affect friction and political disagreement in diaspora.

VALUE-NEUTRAL AND VALUE-ORIENTED EPISTEMOLOGIES OF THE SOCIAL: A CONVERSATION ACROSS DIFFERENCE

Session Code: THE4   Session Format: Roundtable

One of the deepest divides in contemporary sociology is that between those who believe the true sociological research can and should be value-neutral, dispassionate, objective, and those who believe the opposite, that sociology cannot or should not stand apart from struggles for social justice, equality, or other values. Rarely do members of these two broad tendencies directly engage one another, even to critique each other's positions, let alone to engage in constructive dialogue. This panel aims to produce a friendly, curious, open conversation across deep epistemological difference. Members are invited to discuss: what motivates us to take the approaches that we do? what is it the other side's position that makes us uncomfortable? what are the practical stakes of this issue?

Organizer and Chair: *Christopher Powell, Ryerson University*

Panelists:

- Andrea Doucet, Brock University
- Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University
- Ariane Hanemaayer, Brandon University
- Randle Hart, St. Mary's University
- Elizabeth Poirier, Brandon University
- Robert Nonomura, Western University

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- Dean Ray, York University
- Axel Van den Berg, McGill University
- Emma Whelan, Dalhousie University

VIOLENCE AT WORK: EXAMINING ORGANIZATIONS AS SOCIAL SYSTEMS

Session Code: VLS6   Session Format: Regular session

 The increasing prevalence of violence at work and the recent heightened awareness in the media regarding the role of organizations and government in its prevention and intervention has thrust the reality of violence in the workplace into public discourse. Violence and work are defined broadly here to encompass multiple forms. Rather than taken-for-granted abstractions, organizations are examined as social systems. Therefore, key for researchers of violence is the exploration of linkages with the wider social, political and historical contexts in which organizations are embedded. Viewing organizations as social systems opens up possibilities for understanding the processes by which forms of violence are socially organized and for developing prevention and intervention practices that aim to bring about systemic change.

Organizer and Chair: *Adriana Berlingieri, Queen's University*

Presentations:

1. **Anti-harassment Legislative Gaps for Ontario Workers in Precarious Jobs**
Author(s): *J. Adam Perry, McGill University; Adriana Berlingieri, Queen's University; Kiran Mirchandani, University of Toronto*
For Ontario workers in precarious jobs, there is no clear and concise form of legal protection from workplace harassment. Rather, these workers must navigate a confusing array of options that include limited provisions in Ontario's Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), Ontario's Human Rights Tribunal in cases of discriminatory harassment, and civil litigation. In this paper we argue that a nebulous policy response to harassment in the workplace represents a serious breach of employment protections, particularly for Ontario workers at the lower end of the labour market. Drawing on interviews with workers in precarious jobs from a range of sectors and industries, we explore the forms of workplace harassment they face, and whether Ontario's OHSA can adequately protect these workers in light of Bill 168, which came into effect in June 2010 and which amended the OHSA to include workplace violence and harassment. Through workers' accounts of harassment we construct a rich portrayal of bullying at work as an integral part of workplace practices associated with an increasingly hostile 'gloves-off' labour market environment. We make the case that individual experiences of harassment in precarious jobs are not discrete events, but are firmly connected to an asymmetric balance of power endemic to the precarious employment relationship. These can often be attributed to managerial tactics aimed at maintaining control of the labour process and simply to keeping workers in their place. By contrasting workers' experiences of harassment at work with the legislative options available, we offer an analysis of how Ontario's OHSA in its current form fails to address these power dynamics and as such does not provide sufficient protection for a growing number of workers in low-wage, non-union and contingent forms of work against workplace harassment.

2. **Workplace Violence among Truck Drivers**
Author(s): *Garry Gray, University of Victoria; Katie Lindsay, University of Victoria*
There is a growing recognition that individuals who work alone (lone workers) are at greater risk of workplace violence, especially if they work with money, deliver goods, work in smaller groups, and maintain abnormal work hours. In this presentation, we will examine the experience of one particular type of lone worker: the truck driver. When delivering goods, truck drivers face not only transportation risks when driving but also threats to their personal safety in the form of physical assaults, armed robbery, and cargo theft. In this presentation, we present the results of 158 interviews with truck drivers from 30 different US states and three Canadian provinces. The drivers were recruited at three different truck stops. Our findings reveal that truckers are constantly attempting to decrease their exposure to workplace

violence but at times find themselves in dangerous situations given the social and economic realities of the truck driving industry. During the presentation, we will highlight the various workplace violence avoidance strategies that truck drivers employ when working alone.

3. **Causes and effects of conflict between cattle herdsmen and host community on food sustainability in Nigeria**
Author(s): *Sunday Ogunjimi, Federal University Oye-Ekiti; Olajumoke Alabi, Federal University Oye-Ekiti; Chinwe Egbunonu, Federal University Oye-Ekiti; Amen Ajakpovi, Federal University Oye-Ekiti*
The seasonal southward migration of Fulani herdsmen brings them into contention with indigenous people of the southwestern region for farmland which resulted to conflict. The study was carried out to assess the causes and effects of the conflict between the crop farmers and cattle herdsmen on food sustainability in Nigeria. Specifically, the study identified socio-economic characteristics of respondents, the root causes of the conflicts, its effect on food sustainability and possible solutions to the causes. Structured interview schedule was used to elicit information from 160 respondents. The data were analysed using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentages, means and standard deviation and inferential statistics such as correlation.. The causes of the conflict were destruction of farm by cattle, cattle rustling and killing of the cattle by the crop farmers. The evil effect of the conflict included loss of income, increase in cost of production, poverty, death, physical deformity and psychological trauma. Consequently, the lost of the means of livelihood in the largely agrarian region In view of this, paper recommends that all stakeholders meeting needs to be organised in order to fashion out a reliable peace initiatives that will bring a permanent solution to the problems. Grazing reserve should be encouraged for the use of pastoral farming and livestock development.

4. **The cause and effect of assaults against Canadian police officers: A self-reported study**
Author(s): *Adam Vaughan, The Justice Institute of British Columbia; Greg Anderson, The Justice Institute of British Columbia*
Physical engagement with suspects and other parties is part of the job of being a Canadian police officer. In some cases, police officers will be physically assaulted where the offence has been committed by a suspect. Such offences fall under S.270 of the Criminal Code of Canada , and have, for the most part, been understudied in Canada. It is not clear why S.270 has been understudied; however, of the limited research that does exist, it can be deduced that the cost of these offences can be extremely high. Through self-report data from a sample of front-line police officers from British Columbia, the aim of this research project is designed to better understand the factors that cause assaults against police officers in BC and to provide an estimation to the outcomes (e.g., financial, physical, psychosocial) that emerge when members are assaulted. Results to be discussed.

OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION LECTURE: SOCIOLOGY AND ACADEMIC FREEDOM

Session Code: OCL   Session Format: Keynote Speaker

Speaker: *Neil Guppy, Department of Sociology, University of British Columbia*
Dr. Guppy is the 2016 recipient of the CSA-SCS Outstanding Contribution Award.

How can sociology contribute positively to the defense of academic freedom, a fundamental value in higher education that is increasingly under scrutiny and attack? By reviewing specific cases, both contemporary and historical, the role of sociology in understanding and supporting academic freedom can be usefully promoted.

BESTING THE BULLIES: UNDERSTANDING AND INTERVENING WITH BULLYING

Session Code: CAD6   Session Format: Regular session

 Whether occurring in schools, in workplaces or through online cyber-communications, the issue of bullying has become a hot topic in public discourse. In keeping with the theme of Congress 2017, this session features papers that incorporate the idea of bullying with a looking forward, or future-oriented approach. The intent of this session is to highlight theoretical and empirical papers that investigate bullying in the Canadian context. Additionally, work that moves beyond problem identification and description and provides solutions to understanding, investigating and dealing with bullying as a social issue will be presented.

Organizer(s): *Jennifer Silcox, Dalhousie University; Elizabeth Torrens, Western University*
Chair: *Jennifer Silcox, Dalhousie University*

Presentations:
1. **Inappropriate Workplace Behaviours and Vulnerable Participants: Considerations for the Qualitative Study of Sensitive Topics in Organizations**
Author(s): *Kyle Fraser, Department of National Defence; Jessica Ward-King; Shannon Russell, Canadian Armed Forces*
This presentation examines research strategies and methodological considerations related to studying inappropriate workplace behaviours (IWB) that are counterproductive to employee well-being and organizational effectiveness. IWBs include but are not limited to harassment, discrimination, abuse, bullying, incivility and other disruptive behaviours in the workplace that contribute to negative outcomes for the employee, the organization, or both. Research involving potentially vulnerable employees who may have experienced IWBs requires careful considerations to minimize potential harm to participants and to ensure effective data collection. Existing research suggests that the literature describing the preferred methods for investigating sensitive issues is ambivalent, and that newcomers to the study of sensitive topics may find the area fraught with risks and challenges. Drawing from the author's current qualitative research studies, an investigative strategy for application within the Canadian Armed Forces context is discussed that incorporates the notion of potentially vulnerable participants or stigmatized populations in the workplace, the role of the researcher, and other considerations for qualitative research methods in organizational settings.

2. **"I don't want my child learning that": Sex Education in Ontario Schools as it Relates to Preventing Bullying**
Author(s): *Elizabeth Torrens, Western University*
Strategies to deal with bullying and increase acceptance of gender and sexual minority students range from reactive interventions to more preventative strategies. One such preventative strategy has been to integrate gender and sexual diversity into the Ontario Health and Physical Education curriculum. In the context of recent changes, the question can be raised as to how these changes were accepted, taught, and experienced by students and teachers over the past year. Additionally, the consideration of how, and whether such changes might be instrumental in reducing or eliminating this specific form of identity based bullying should be more closely theorized and examined. This study utilizes qualitative interview data gathered for a larger investigation of gender and sexuality based bullying to conduct a preliminary exploration of how the changes in the curriculum were integrated, understood, and received by teachers and students in Ontario middle schools (grades four to eight). The results suggest that while the curriculum is a step in the direction towards fostering a more inclusive and accepting climate, there are still obstacles that are faced by educators that would certainly limit the effectiveness of developing a climate of inclusiveness, diversity, and anti-bullying initiatives delivered through educational curriculum content.

3. **The social ecology of cyberbullying: Implications for prevention**
Author(s): *Ryan Broll, University of Guelph*
Cyberbullying has emerged as an important social and public health concern, and involvement in cyberbullying has been associated with a variety of negative health outcomes. To date, however,

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cyberbullying research has suffered from two limitations. First, most scholarship has occurred in the absence of theory. Second, cyberbullying has been studied as if it exists in a vacuum, influenced only by basic demographic characteristics. As a result, evidence to inform prevention initiatives is lacking, and so traditional bullying and cyberbullying are often addressed simultaneously as though cyberbullying is an extension of traditional forms of bullying. The present study employs Bronfenbrenner's classic ecological systems theory to understand the multiple reciprocal influences on youths' involvement in cyberbullying. Drawing on survey data collected from a sample of Canadian seventh through twelfth grade students, I investigate whether the antecedents of traditional and cyberbullying are comparable. If they are, then current strategies may be warranted; if they are not, prevention initiatives specifically targeting cyberbullying ought to be considered.

FEMINIST INTERDISCIPLINARITY: CHALLENGING BARRIERS TO FEMINIST TEACHING AND RESEARCH, IN THE ACADEMY AND BEYOND

Session Code: FEM5C   Session Format: Regular session

 Neo-liberal and sexist practices continue to create hostility toward women in the academic institution, to define the parameters of possibility in research, and to inform practices in the community that obfuscate structural forces of gendered oppression which create and perpetuate inequitable outcomes for women. Each of the papers presented asks that we take a gendered lens to problematic practices that often avoid critique when patriarchal and individualist assumptions–as well as the mechanisms they inform–are left uninterrogated and unchallenged.   This session is hosted by the Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education

This session is co-sponsored by the following Associations: Canadian Association for Social Work Education, Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education, Canadian Committee for Women's History, Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, Canadian Political Science Association, Society for Socialist Studies, Women's and Gender Studies et Recherches Féministes

Organizers representing the CSA: *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa*
Chairs: *Kathryn Adams-Sloan, King's University College at Western University; Liza Lorenzetti, University of Calgary*

Presentations:
1. **(Chilly) Climate Change?: Understanding Hostility in the Women's Studies Classroom**
Author(s): *Jen Chisholm, Lakehead University*
In this paper, I explore a revisioning of the 1989 Chilly Climate Report compiled by female faculty at the University of Western Ontario (Backhouse et al: 1989). The report identified a number of subtle (and not so subtle) behaviours and attitudes within the university which limited women's enjoyment, advancement, education and employment. The report included testimony from both students and faculty, and identified discriminatory practices between male faculty and female students, and between male and female faculty. Data analysis from the 35 interviews identified stereotyping, devaluation, expectations and harassment as key contributors to the chilly climate for women at the university. I suggest that, far from being a thing of the past, the chilly climate for women in post secondary education, remains. My own experiences as a contract lecturer, and now an assistant professor of Women's Studies, point to a need to rethink the relationships that create these chilly climates. In this paper, I situate my experiences of gendered harassment by male students in my classroom, within the categories identified by Backhouse et al (1989). I suggest that Women's and Gender Studies classrooms are targets for resistance and hostility in ways that are unique to the discipline. I conclude with recommendations for a study which explores WGS faculty's classroom experiences, in an effort to understand how the chilly climate has evolved, rather than receded, since first identified by Hall and Sandler (1982) and substantiated by the Backhouse Report (1989).

2. **Beyond the end or the means: theorizing engagement for feminist research and practice**
Author(s): *Sarah Switzer, York University*
Engaging community members in research for social change is considered one of the cornerstones of ethical and community-responsive feminist research and practice. However, while literature on engagement can be found across community arts, health, education, and youth participatory action research, engagement still remains a significantly under-theorized concept, resulting in a concept that is both conceptually slippery, or used for rhetorical ends. What are we actually doing when we say we are engaging communities? How do our ideological understandings of engagement intentionally or unintentionally drive the way we structure projects? How might underlying discourses in engagement work reproduce systems of dominance? In response to some of these critiques, this paper proposes a re-reading of engagement, as informed by feminist, queer and psychoanalytic theory. I argue that engagement is reciprocal and dynamic process that could be understood as: 1) being informed by relations between multiple actors (bodies that are marked in particular ways); 2) an active intervention where considerations of pedagogy, reflexivity and relationality are core components; 3) a project bound up with will and wilfulness (drawing on the work of Sara Ahmed) 4) a commitment towards working through a shared promise. The paper will conclude by reflecting on implications for practice.

JUNIOR SCHOLARS WORKSHOP II: MIGRATION, IDENTITY AND BELONGING

Session Code: MIG7B   Session Format: Regular session

The Sociology of Migration Cluster and Pathways to Prosperity Partnership (P2P) Standing Committee for Student Engagement (SCSE) is pleased to co-sponsor a half-day workshop during the Congress of the Humanities and Social Sciences in Toronto, Ontario.

This workshop provides selected panelists with the opportunity to receive extensive and formative feedback on an unpublished manuscript from a faculty expert in the field. The papers in this workshop examine various aspects of migration, including post-emotions of migrant settlement, gender inequality in the birth country and its effects on mental health outcomes, childhood migration and mental health, identity negotiation and formation among second generation Armenian youth, and ethnic organizations and transnational practices.

Organizer(s): *Guliz Akkaymak, York University; Monica Boyd, University of Toronto; Mabel Ho, University of British Columbia; Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto; Serperi Sevgur, Dalhousie University*

Presentations:

1. **Diaspora, Memory, and Identity: Young Armenians' Narratives of the Past, Present, and Future**
Author(s): *Duygu Gul Kaya, York University*
In my paper, I will discuss the diverse experiences of the 2nd (Canadian born) generation Armenians. I will focus on the long-term impacts of displacement and immigration on identity formation processes and community making practices for the Armenian population in Toronto, with a special emphasis on youth. Debates on immigration often focus on outcomes, such as educational success and social and economic mobility. The case of Armenian youth, however, shows us that these questions cannot be fully answered without looking deeper into identity construction processes at the intersection of familial, community, and public realms. This requires, in turn, paying special attention to memories or legacies of past these young individuals have inherited from their parents and grandparents. In my paper, I will explore how memories or postmemories (Hirsch 1997, 2008, 2012) of the Armenian Genocide have reverberated among the Armenian youth: How do these young individuals remember the Armenian Genocide a hundred or more years after it happened, and thousands of miles from where it happened? How do postmemories of 1915 play a role in the construction of their political subjectivities as diasporic subjects of Canada? In other words, I will focus on how the haunting presence of a violent past and legacies of displacement have shaped these young individuals' narratives of self and belonging. Borrowing Lily Cho's words, these young adults' subjectivities are "conditioned by the knowledge of loss" (2007, 17). For instance, my interlocutors talked

extensively about being born into/with an "unwritten and unspoken knowledge," the knowledge of a distant yet ever present past. This is, however, a knowledge that is marked by gaps, ruptures, and missing pieces. As they grew up, they have tried to fill in the gaps and find the missing pieces. This knowledge has also become formalized through history education and socialization with peers within the community, along with their exposure to various forms of media, such as TV, Internet, movies and books. To elucidate, histories of the past -of the nation, of the community, of the family- have become histories of the present in the form of one's own narrative of self and time. For example, my interlocutors described the way in which these histories of the past seep into the diasporic present by referring to the notion of carrying a 'weight.' Simply put, this 'weight' alludes to the double bind of diaspora and postmemory. They described diaspora and postmemory in similar terms as the conditions of "no choice." While diaspora pertains to the condition of having been born outside "the homeland", postmemory refers to having been born into/with the heavy knowledge of a painful past. They have described in great detail how carrying this 'weight' has shaped their orientations in the diasporic present. Among other things, carrying this 'weight' has played a role in their educational and career choices, as well as in how they relate to and socialize with their non-Armenian peers. In addition, their involvement in public performances of memory and identity, particularly by commemorating the Armenian Genocide and demanding Turkey's recognition, has been key to the formation of their political subjectivities; i.e., their identities not only as the youth of the Armenian nation, but also as active agents of memory who insert the particular history of Armenians into the national historical narrative of Canada. Conceptual Framework In my paper, I will bridge theories of collective memory and diaspora as they relate to Armenian youth in Canada. I will partially rely on Marianne Hirsch's conceptual framework of postmemory. Hirsch's notions of postmemory and of postmemory work can help us better to grasp the curiosity, desire and active engagement by the current generation, as it seeks to deal with the haunting presence of a genocidal past (Hirsch 1997, 2001, 2008, 2012). Moreover, I will develop an original approach by pushing Hirsch's notion to its limits and by bringing theories of diaspora into analysis. While Hirsch's analysis focuses on the realm of the family, we need novel conceptual tools to explore the link between postmemory and community making processes at the local level. This conceptual maneuver would also enable me to capture these young individuals' public engagements and performances, through which they situate themselves in the Canadian public as diasporic citizens. In this sense, I move beyond Hirsch's framework by looking at how these youth act as agents of postmemory in diaspora, who constantly re-negotiate, re-frame and mobilize their postmemories of 1915 to make moral and political claims concerning "recognition," "reparations," and "justice." Likewise, in relation to their country of residence, I treat them not as passive recipients of Canadian memory, but as active mnemonic agents, who are simultaneously involved in debates over the past and the future of Canada. I therefore contend that these Armenian youths' postmemories are not just static elements of an already established and stable group identity (Olick 2007). On the contrary, their postmemories of 1915 are always under construction, and their postmemory work is integral to their sense of identity as diasporic subjects. This view aligns with Tölölyan's (2007) notion of "diasporization." Tölölyan cogently argues that Armenians have developed into a diasporic collective through a constant negotiation of sameness and difference, or of what he calls "relations of difference" within their community, both with Armenian groups in other countries, and with other groups in their country of residence. Their relationship to the past a key component of this process. It is key to how my interlocutors negotiate these "relations of difference" across many layers of interaction, such as in regard to the rest of the Armenian community in Canada, to non-Armenian groups, and "the Armenian trans-nation" that encompasses all the diasporic communities, the Republic of Armenia, and the not-yet internationally recognized state of Karabakh (Tölölyan 2010). In other words, the ways in which these young adults remember, re-frame, and mobilize 1915 is central to their current sense (s) of both Armenianness and of Canadianness. Methods The data for this paper come from my PhD research. Between 2015 and 2016, I conducted twenty semi-structured and in-depth qualitative interviews with Armenian youth (18-35) in Toronto. With semi-structured interviews, I captured how they remember 1915, what meanings and interpretations they produce around/through such postmemories, and what role these postmemories play in their negotiations of Armenianness and Canadianness. I used the snowball technique- a type of non-random purposive sampling that is often used to gather rich, thick data. I was able to reach youth with varying degrees of involvement in the community (The Armenian Community Centre). My intention in conducting interviews has not been to make general claims about Armenian youth as a whole. I do not have a homogenizing approach to this youth group. Instead, I have encountered diverse individual perspectives within the group, and in my paper, I intend to reveal how these individual perspectives overlap with or divert in varying degrees from the group's hegemonic memory narrative.

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2. **Resources and Channeling: How Ethnic Organizations Facilitate Transnational Practices**
Author(s): *Mabel Ho, University of British Columbia, Vancouver*
Canada is a country of immigrants, many of whom maintain ties and connections with their country of origin while settling here. This is done through a variety of transnational practices, such as celebrating holidays, investing in property, or raising funds for social movements based in the ancestral homeland. The extent to which individuals maintain these ties and connections vary. Some individuals consistently stay in touch with their family in the ancestral homeland through Facebook and read the daily newspaper about what is happening in the ancestral homeland. Other individuals might occasionally call their family in the ancestral homeland during holidays and read the newspaper if there is a big event. Participating in ethnic organizations can help to facilitate the engagement of immigrants and their decedents in transnational practices (Kasinitz et al., 2008). What remains unclear, however, is the processes and relationships where organizational involvement facilitates these practices. Organizations can help foster participation in transnational practices by hosting particular events that celebrate the ancestral country, bringing people together with similar interests and values, and organizing political discussions. However, groups vary in their capacity to, and their interest in, creating such connections. In this paper, I ask the following questions: Does participation in ethnic organizations shape an individual's ties to their ancestral homeland? And, if so, how does this happen? Immigrant settlement organizations play an important role in facilitating economic, social, and cultural success for immigrants. I argue that organizations also play a critical role in shaping an individual's transnational practices and integration process. I compare participants in four ethnically based organizations that differ based on two dimensions: a) organization foci (whether it is a cultural or political group) and b) their immigration history (whether the ethnic group is established or have recent immigrants in Canada). I chose four organizations located in Toronto, Ontario: Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre (cultural/established community), Korean Canadian Cultural Association (cultural/recent immigrants), Pakistan Development Fund (political/mid-established community), and Bayan-Toronto (political/recent immigrants). I conducted interviews with individuals who participated in these groups (N=61) and engaged in participant observation at group activities, meetings, and events (N=85.5 hours). I find that organizations play a pivotal role in shaping the connections individuals have to their ancestral homeland. I argue that organizations are significant because they provide spaces where individuals come together and they can act as sources of information and resources. Organizations lower the cost of participating in transnational practices, have a variety of resources to publicize different types of engagement, and can channel individuals to particular types of practices. As a result, organizations facilitate certain types of practices for their members. By comparing across organizations, I am able to show how different types of groups are more or less able to facilitate transnational participation and/or focus the transnational practices of their members. When comparing across groups, I find that individuals in all groups are most likely to engage in sociocultural transnational practices, such as having contact with family and friends in the ancestral homeland. For example, out of the 61 interview participants, the vast majority (85%) have contact with family and friends using the phone, Skype, Facebook, or smartphone apps. However, interview participants from political organizations engaged in far more transnational practices than those in cultural organizations without a political focus. In fact, on average, interview participants at political organizations engaged in twice the number of transnational practices compared to cultural organizations (40 transnational practices in political organizations compared to 21 transnational practices in cultural organizations). Organizations play a key role in channeling the different types of transnational practices. Individuals in political groups are exposed to a larger array of activities and this increases their opportunities to engage in a diverse selection of transnational practices. Because of this, individuals in political organizations engaged in a far more diverse range of practices such as raising funds for social movements in the ancestral homeland and participated in protest events. For example, the two political groups examined (PDF and Bayan) foster political and economic transnational practices and members in these groups engage, on average, in more political and economic transnational practices than individuals in the two cultural groups (JCCC and KCCA). Farwa, a young women in her 20s spoke about how she donates to projects run by PDF because there is a strict criteria of that project directly involved the community and having a measurable impact. As such, organizations have the ability to channel participants to different types of transnational practices. In this instance, the political organization directs attention and action towards economic transnational practices. When comparing the foci of the group, it is clear that the group's purpose shapes the number and range of transnational practices. Organizations matter. It is vital to assess the role of organizations, as they are places where resources and opportunities are shared. However, not all organizations are the same. Organizations differ in how, and to what extent, they lower the cost of

participating in transnational practices and channel the engagement of their members. By unpacking these processes, we are better equipped to understand the role organizations play in the settlement and integration process. This is critical to our understanding of the complex and contextual nature of Canadian multiculturalism. References Kasinitz, P., Mollenkopf, J, Waters, M. and Holdaway, J. (2008). Inheriting the City: The children of immigrants come of age . Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

LOCAL AND GLOBAL DYNAMICS OF FORCED MIGRATION AND REFUGEE (RE)SETTLEMENT

Session Code: MIG3   Session Format: Regular session

 With the rapid increase in the numbers of people who are forced to leave their homes due to conflict, violence, persecution and human rights violations, obtaining international protection has become very hard for those who need it. Denying their obligation to provide refugee protection to displaced persons, states are adopting measures to control their borders and keep refugees outside. This session involves research papers that explore forced migration; state strategies to avoid refugee flows; state regimes for protection and justification; militarization of the state borders; and experiences of Syrian and Romani refugees in host societies.

Organizer(s): *Secil Ertorer, York University*
Chair: *Esra Ari, Western University*

Presentations:

1. The Making of the Romani Refugee: A Social History of Hungarian Romani asylum-seeking in Canada
Author(s): *Sara Swerdlyk, Central European University and University of Toronto*
The last decade has borne witness to thousands of Hungarian Roma seeking asylum protection in Canada, where Hungary currently figures as one of the leading refugee-sending countries. In this paper, I investigate this 'Roma Exodus' from Hungary to Canada by connecting the lived realities of Hungarian Romani refugees in Canada with the broader developments taking place within the region of Hungary from which Romani refugees originate. Combining ethnographic fieldwork in Hungary and Canada with archival and historical analysis, my research starts from the premise that refugee experiences must be re-embedded and understood within their wider political, economic, and historical contexts. The paper thus emphasizes the need to resist the abstraction of refugee experiences from their broader circumstances, in which asylum-seeking appears to be a 'moment in itself.' The paper explores how the 'Romani refugee' in Canada is a product of a particular historical conjuncture defined by the neoliberal economic transformations re-shaping East-Central Europe, which have had dire effects on the marginalization and mobility of Roma and continue transcontinentally to shape their experiences as asylum-seekers in Canada. The paper examines these structural changes in light of how Hungarian Roma themselves make sense of their place within them and how Romani refugees in Canada connect these histories to their current situation in Canada. My research thus ultimately underscores the ways in which Romani refugees 'make themselves' as much as they are made, and 'learn' to be refugees within the current historical moment.

2. Offshoring Emergency: Building Resilience to Control Global Mobility
Author(s): *Daniel O'Connor, University of Waterloo; Kara Brisson-Boivin, Carleton University; Shannon Speed, Univesrity of Waterloo*
This paper examines the role of international aid in offshoring emergencies. With emergency increasingly regarded as constitutive of modern life rather than an exception, resilience is seen as a way to build the security capacity of populations to 'bounce back' from unforeseeable and calamitous events with little or no external assistance. More importantly, building resilience is seen as a way to prevent regional emergencies from spilling-over into neighboring social systems with potentially catastrophic globalizing consequences. Building resilience 'offshore' serves as preventative security for other shores by anticipating and counteracting potential flow-over effects. In this capacity, aid serves as a security technique for building resilience of the 'global south' while simultaneously securing the 'global north' against the potentially

disruptive effects of 'southern' catastrophes. This paper considers Canada's efforts to build resilience capacity in countries of the global south like Haiti and Sri Lanka as a way to control forced migration. For over a decade, these countries have been the top sources of refugee claimants to Canada. Canada's efforts to build societal resilience in Haiti and Sri Lanka following environmental events are seen as a way to prevent the transnational mobility of refugees from these countries and are illustrative of offshoring emergency.

3. **Debating the Criminalization of Unauthorized Entry in R. v. Appulonappa: Divergent Notions of Fairness, Security and Protection**
Author(s): *David Moffette, University of Ottawa; Nevena Aksin, University of Ottawa*
Following the arrival of the MV Ocean Lady off the cost of British Columbia in 2009, four men were charged of human smuggling under s. 117 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act for having helped Sri Lankan asylum seekers reach Canada. They were deemed inadmissible to Canada on criminal grounds and their refugee claims rejected. This event occurred around the same time as the debates that led to the passing of Bill C-31, an act that limited refugee protection. The case made its way to the Supreme Court and in 2015 the court ruled in R. v. Appulonappa [2015 SCC 59] that s. 117 is too broad, potentially criminalizing humanitarian workers and family members who help transport asylum seekers, and is therefore unconstitutional. The paper draws from moral and pragmatic sociology to study the regimes of justifications (Boltanski & Thévenot 2006) mobilized by various actors involved in, and around, R. v. Appulonappa between 2009 and 2015. The paper focuses on three sites of contestation that crystalized around divergent conceptions of fairness, security and protection, discussing how competing regimes of justification were used to advance stakeholder's positions. In doing so, the paper replaces these arguments within the broader historical and political context that renders them intelligible.

4. **Militarization of Migration Control in the Mediterranean**
Author(s): *Ozgun Topak, York University*
In response to the 2015 global refugee flow, the European Union (EU) further militarized the border controls in the Mediterranean. In addition to the border authorities of the member states and neighboring countries, EU-level and transnational police and military organizations are involved in migration policing, including the European Border and Coast Guard, the EU Naval Forces, and the NATO. These developments represent a new stage in the militarization of migration controls in the Mediterranean. Militarized border controls contribute to the rising refugee death toll and lead to the violation of refugee rights who are stuck in EU neighboring countries such as Libya and Turkey. This paper discusses the theoretical implications of militarization for migration controls and the consequences of militarized border surveillance for refugees.

5. **Seeking Refuge in a Hostile Zone**
Author(s): *Secil Ertorer, York University*
The Syrian refugee crisis is the world's biggest humanitarian crisis after the Second World War. This presentation will go beyond introducing Syrian refugees as statistics and look deeper in their struggle for seeking refuge in safe countries. It will address the experiences of Syrians who are faced with the challenges of crossing the borders and setting up new lives in new societies that are not welcoming. The refugee experiences will be derived upon interviews and field observations that were conducted in Turkey in summer 2015. The multidimensional precarity created by the temporary protection status will be examined and systemic exploitation of Syrian refugees by the middlemen, landowners, manufacturers, and migration industry agents, including human smugglers will be explored in this presentation.

MAD STUDIES IN PEDAGOGICAL PRACTICE

Session Code: THE12   Session Format: Panel

This session brings together scholars who are all actively teaching the emergent field of mad studies in Canadian universities. Complementing critical sociological approaches to mental health, mad studies, in a similar vein to fat, queer, and disability studies, works against notions of madness as deficit. Rather, mad studies makes room for 'rethinking' dominant sociological approaches to mental health by addressing how interlocking systems of oppression affect mad people. Further, by conjoining longstanding academic,

activist, and advocacy work seeking to redress social inequities, mad studies explores issues as diverse as mad resistance, activism, art, identity, politics, pride, and desire. Together, this session explores what mad studies is, what it contributes to critical theory, and why it matters to sociological thought, curriculum, and pedagogical practice. By drawing on the innovative ways in which mad studies is currently being taught, this session invites conversation on how mad studies can be incorporated into existing curriculum which approaches social justice issues through intersectional frames.

Organizer(s): *Jijian Voronka, Rutgers University*

Panelists:
- Jijian Voronka, Dept. of Women's & Gender Studies, Rutgers University
- Sarah Snyder, Dept. of Social Justice Education, OISE at the University of Toronto
- Jenna Reid, Critical Disability Studies, York University
- Fady Shanouda, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto
- Kendra Pitt, Dept of Social Justice Education, OISE/University of Toronto

OMNIBUS SESSION: THEORY

Session Code: OMNI1B   Session Format: Roundtable

 This session features papers relating to Theory

Organizer(s): *Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*
Chair: *Peter Mallory, St. Francis Xavier University*

Presentations:

1. **Populist Stasis: Rethinking Pierre Bourdieu's Habitus through Gramsci and Nietzsche**
Author(s): *Rade Zinaic, St. Jerome's University*
The most that is politically possible given Pierre Bourdieu's somatic conception of agency – the habitus – is resistance as adaptive conflict. Gramsci provides the sounding board for this proposition when he surmises whether common sense is consciously apprehended or something beyond the ocular and critical equipment of reason. It is in the work of Bourdieu where Gramsci's problematic unlocks a world of human relations as primarily reactive and human agency a conductorless deed. Nietzschean slave morality and ressentiment shape the form of Bourdieu's ontology, an agonistic realm of struggle and war, and ensure that praxis never radically transcends the realm of the simple or common. Bourdieu's assumptions about human agency are populist and not popular. They deepen and add breadth to the nature of what is known as common sense, but they do not provide a prescriptive mechanism through which agents may sublate the structuring comportment of their structured experiences.

2. **Recasting the Treadmills of Production and Destruction: New Theoretical Directions**
Author(s): *Gregory Hooks, MacMaster University; Michael Lengefeld, Washington State University; Chad Smith, Texas State University*
We focus on treadmills of production and destruction – and their intersection. We strive to advance theoretical understanding of treadmills and, in so doing, on intersections between unsustainable environment practices and the distorted path of development. Our theoretical approach emphasizes mechanisms. In this frame of reference, the "treadmill of production" and "treadmill of destruction" are not separate schools of thought. Instead, they are complementary; both assert that a "treadmill" (a causal mechanism) propels human degradation of the environment. The macrosocial context that gives rise to and sustains these treadmills makes them distinct. Our goal is to build the theoretical arguments for how the economic logic of the treadmill of production is being reinforced and amplified by a treadmill of destruction and to recast both theories in a way that will fashion a new understanding of them individually, how they intersect, and how they might be studied going forward in a context of development.

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3. **Emancipating Secularism**
Author(s): *Galina Scolnic, University of Victoria*
In Vattimo's Nihilism and Emancipation he defines nihilism as a positive manifestation in which a community of people gathers together and decides to refute that which they were taught, in favor of a new, negotiated, and arrived-at-together morality. In this sense, nihilism becomes an emancipatory action given that it serves the purpose of liberation for greater freedom and the possibility of choice. But, as the history of Protestantism shows, at least one NRM appears every century. I posit that Vattimo's nihilism as emancipation idea is as temporal as it is situationally bound to address a specific generation's needs, ideas, desires, and so on. In considering Pentecostalism in the Soviet Union, which was a very patriarchal, controlled, and authoritarian-like movement, I argue, that by trying to emancipate themselves from the state, the Orthodox Church or the Baptist denomination, and take refuge in a NRM, the Pentecostals recreated some of the communist ideals within their own circles. Thus, nihilism be it positive and emancipatory as it may, always retains—within the circles of the new community—a past which is irrevocably hunting and demanding of new sacrifices.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: RESISTANCE AND REPRESSION IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Session Code: PSM2D   Session Format: Roundtable

 Scholars whose work addresses issues of political sociology and social movements, broadly defined, are featured in these sessions.

Organizer(s): *Barry Eidlin, McGill University; Randle Hart, Saint Mary's University; Andrew Patterson, University of Lethbridge; Michelle Ryan, University of Ottawa*
Chair: *Andrew Patterson, University of Lethbridge*

Presentations:

1. **Theorizing Subaltern Resistance: A Gramscian Perspective on Popular Struggles against Extractive Capital**
Author(s): *M. Omar Faruque, University of Toronto*
In this paper, I will examine popular struggles against extractive capital in rural Bangladesh. Although conventional social movement theories offer conceptual tools to analyze the origin, development, and dynamics of social movements, I suggest that these perspectives are not adequate to capture the potential of ordinary people to develop oppositional consciousness and to mobilize organizational efforts for a broader social movement. I will draw on Gramsci's theory to argue that social movement scholarship will benefit from examining the role of organic intellectuals in articulating movement discourses, creating new knowledge, and making organizational structures. They play an instrumental role in conceiving social change ideas, identifying roots of contentions, crafting culturally resonant action frames, and creating critical consciousness among subaltern groups. I will use a set of in-depth qualitative interviews with rank-and-file activists and relevant campaign literature to elaborate my analysis. This paper will contribute to recent scholarship on social movements, where scholars are interested in expanding Marxist theories in the field of social movements. This new perspective, I propose, is especially promising for students who are interested in social movements against development and dispossession in the global South.

2. **Labour Movement and Welfare State Development in the Developing Nations: Findings from a Case Study on Bangladesh**
Author(s): *Md Mahmudur Bhuiyan, University of Manitoba*
The role of organized labour in shaping welfare state programs is fairly well recognized in the developed world. Power resources theory that sees welfare state development as a function of relative class power primarily focuses on the organizational strength of the working class in explaining the welfare state. This perspective holds the view that strong labour movement is a condition for more generous, comprehensive, and working class-friendly welfare state programs and legislations. Esping-Andersen's tripolar welfare

state typology that has been dominant in comparative welfare state analysis over the last two decades also resorts to the power resources perspective in explainin variations among the welfare states. However, the relationship between labour class strenght an welfare state development in the developing nations has been hardly examined. A case study was conducted focusing on Bangladeshto address this issue. Findings complicate the power resources perspective as a tool for welfare state analysis in the contexts of non-Western nations.

3. **Leftist fragmentation in Brazil post-June 2013**
Author(s): *Sabrina Fernandes, University of Brasília*
This paper examines the current state of the Brazilian left in consideration of the mass protests of June 2013. Following the rise and fall of the Workers' Party tenure at the federal level, the Brazilian left, both moderate and radical, finds itself highly fragmented in terms of numbers and projects. This poses a particular challenge for the radical left, which struggles to present an alternative project to the one led and represented by the Workers' Party, particularly during a period of strong anti-leftism and rise in right-wing populism. Based on two years of extensive fieldwork, the author presents an overview of the organizations of the Brazilian left (parties, movements and unions) and argues that the Brazilian left is facing a crisis of leftist praxis that contributes to and is worsened by different modes of depoliticization and a decline in effective base-building efforts.

4. **Grassroots opposition to locally undesirable land use and its influence on policy change: case studies in China**
Author(s): *Xixi Zhang, Université de Montréal*
Over the last three decades, studies on political impacts of collective actions have been growing at an impressive rate in several scholarly disciplines, especially in sociology and public administration. From a theoretical standpoint, however, policy outcomes of collective action remain difficult to understand mainly due to the numerous components involved (related to external pressure and internal determinants). Based on research conducted in the United States and Western Europe, some studies deny a role for social movements as a public agenda setter. They instead emphasize other factors, such as a political alliance and public opinion. To understand collective actions' attempts to influence policymaking, this study considers the history of ten grassroots oppositions in China that occurred between 2007 and 2016. Using a case study methodology, the research finds that local activists rarely changed the decisions and policies of political elites. Other elements, especially the desire from authorities to keep political stability and social order, jointly affect policy outcomes. While aiming to shed light on the interaction between policymakers and their challengers in civil society, this study contributes offers a depiction of the formation of policy gridlock, a problem troubling municipal governments in many countries.

PRACTICAL ADVICE ON COMMUNICATING SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH EFFECTIVELY

Session Code: MS4   Session Format: Panel

This panel features six sociologists with considerable experience communicating sociological research to non-academic audiences, including journalists; community organizations; and government agencies, departments, and ministries. Each panelist will share their experiences and offer practical advice for other sociologists interested in doing the same.

Organizer(s): *John McLevey, University of Waterloo*

Panelists:
- Rima Wilkes, Professor, University of British Columbia
- Michael Haan, Associate Professor, Western University
- Karen Robson, Associate Professor, McMaster University
- Fuyuki Kurasawa, Associate Professor, York University
- Sarah Wilkins-Laflamme, Assistant Professor, University of Waterloo
- Karen Foster, Assistant Professor, Dalhousie University

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PUBLISH OR PERISH: ACADEMIC WRITING AND OTHER STRATEGIES TO NAVIGATE THE PUBLISHING WORLD

Session Code: STU1   Session Format: Invited Panel

Panelists will review key tips for the writing process – from the identification of the audience through to the editing of the article, pre-submission, and the review process. How to identify and select journals, publications and publishers will also be discussed. The Student Concerns Sub-Committee will also launch its Mentorship program, as a way the CSA can support graduate students as they navigate the "publish or perish" world of academia. Students are encouraged to bring their questions and experiences for this interactive session.

Organizer(s): *Rebeccah Nelems, University of Victoria; Timothy Kang, University of Toronto; Gary Catano, Memorial University*

Panelists:
- Tracey L. Adams, Department of Sociology, The Western University
- Douglas Hildebrand, Acquisitions Editor, Social Sciences, University of Toronto Press
- Mark CJ Stoddart, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Memorial University

RAPID + TEAMWORK: REFLECTING ON CREATIVE COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH

Session Code: RM1   Session Format: Roundtable

Research funders increasingly require team-based research projects that include a wide variety of co-investigators, students, collaborators and community partners. How can researchers work together in these projects, whether large or small, to produce high impact, meaningful research and have fun doing it? This roundtable brings together a variety of co-investigators, students and collaborators from a SSHRC MCRI Re-imagining Long-term Residential Care: An International Study of Promising Practices to reflect on their experiences and lessons learned in a project that uses rapid, site-switching ethnography with a large, interdisciplinary, international team. Team members will discuss how commitments to collaborative, collective ways of working guided the research design and processes including ethics, fieldwork, analysis and knowledge mobilization. Focusing on both opportunities and challenges, this roundtable aims to stimulate discussion about creative approaches to interdisciplinary team research.

This is an interdisciplinary session with the Canadian Association for Work and Labour Studies.

Organizer(s): *Susan Braedley, Carleton University; Ruth Lowndes, York University*
Chair: *Susan Braedley, Carleton University*

Participants:
- Pat Armstrong, Distinguished Research Professor of Sociology, York University
- Susan Braedley, Associate Professor School of Social Work, Carleton University
- Sally Chivers, Professor Department of English, Trent University
- Jacqueline Choiniere, Associate Professor School of Nursing
- Tamara Daly, Associate Professor School of Health Policy and Management, York University

Session Code: VLS4   Session Format: Regular Session

 In recent years, universities across the country have faced widely reported scandals attributed to 'rape culture' on campus. While sexual violence and harassment have been issues for many years, it seems that incidents are beginning to garner more public attention and scrutiny. This session will include papers that address rape culture, sexual violence/harassment and safety on university campuses.

Organizer and Chair: *Diane Crocker, Saint Mary's Univeristy*

Presentations:

1. **University Women's Safety Concerns: Examining Rape Culture and Institutional Policies**
Author(s): *Nicole Jeffrey, University of Guelph; Sara Crann, University of Guelph; Amy Ellard-Gray, University of Guelph; Katherine McLean, University of Guelph*
Research suggests that fear of sexual assault is a primary safety concern for women. Despite ample research on women's fear of crime and sexual assault, there has been limited research on Canadian university women's subjective experiences with, and perceptions of, safety on campus. Our study fills an important gap in women's safety research by documenting the nature of campus safety concerns related to sexual assault and their implications for campus safety policies and practices. Using a participatory action research method called participatory photography (or PhotoVoice), seven first-year female-identified Ontario university students joined the project as "co-researchers", took photos that represented their experiences and perceptions of safety on campus, and participated in two focus group workshops. We used a team-based approach broadly informed by the coding and organizing principles of thematic analysis to systematically analyze the data. Results indicated that cultural discourses and rape myths associated with "stranger danger" were deeply entrenched in women's accounts of campus safety. Some of the women's perceptions also reflected dominant discourses blaming women for their victimization and justifying men's perpetration. We discuss our results in relation to the extant literature on rape culture and the current state of Canadian university sexual assault and safety policies and practices.

2. **New policies, old problems? Assessing university sexual violence policies**
Author(s): *Amanda Nelund, MacEwan University*
Feminist legal, socio-legal, and criminological scholars have closely analyzed the law as a site of justice for sexual assault. Their analysis has examined the particular ways that Canadian law has worked on this crime. The research has pointed to the near impossibility of criminal law to respond in a way that feminists and victims would be satisfied with. This fact has led many to turn to alternative solutions. It is in the spirit of this work, a frustration with criminal law and an interest in finding alternatives that I turn my gaze to post-secondary policy. While university level stand-alone sexual violence policies may not have been created intentionally as alternative justice they do function, especially when survivors utilize the policy and procedure in lieu of criminal law, as an alternative justice form. University policy is now a real and unstudied alternative justice process for sexual assault. In this paper I analyze the policies that have been passed at Canadian universities around sexual violence and the reports and studies that surround them and asses the value of this alternative. I ask what understanding of sexual violence, victim, offender informs the policies? What weaknesses/strengths of criminal law are reproduced in the policy/procedure? In the context of decades of feminist research on law does university policy offer a new way to do justice for victims of sexual violence or does it re-inscribe the same myths, harms, subjects, and problems of the criminal law?

3. **A re-introduction of chilly climate into the conversation on sexual violence and rape culture on campus**
Author(s): *Amanda Couture-Carron, University of Toronto; Tyler Frederick, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Hannah Scott, University of Ontario Institute of Technology*
Scholars and stakeholders alike are directing increased attention to improving women's safety on campus and university responses to sexual assault and harassment. To be most effective, these endeavours need to be part of a larger effort that also addresses sexism on campuses (Kelly & Torres, 2006). This strategy

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requires expanding our look at women's experiences on campus to include not only sexual assault and harassment, but also the more nuanced ways women are treated differently from men. In this paper, we argue that bringing the concept of chilly climate back into the discourse on sexual assault and harassment on campus allows for a broader examination of women's lived experiences on campus. Defined as "the subtle ways women are treated differently – ways that communicate to women that they are not quite first-class citizens in the academic community" (Sandler & Hall, 1986, p. 1) – chilly climate offers a means for understanding the larger context in which rape culture and sexual assault exist on campus. In addition to arguing the conceptual relevance of chilly climate, this paper analyzes surveys of 416 students and 111 staff/faculty members from a university in Southern Ontario to empirically demonstrate the continued existence of the chilly climate.

4. **Evaluating New Sexual Assault Training at an Ontario University Campus**
Author(s): *Lauren Hotchkiss, University of Guelph; Mavis Morton, University of Guelph*
This research project will examine the University of Guelph's new Sexual Violence Referral and Support Training Program for the university's faculty, staff, and campus service providers. This research stems from Dr. Dawn Moore's 2016 report The Response to Sexual Violence at Ontario University Campuses, which recommends on-site research including program evaluations on the delivery of staff educational programming and training. Following this suggestion, this research uses a feminist analysis to assess the University of Guelph's training program on how to respond to various disclosures of sexual violence. Based on in-depth, post-training interviews with university staff, this research will evaluate the institutional response and its ability to address "rape culture", including myths about sexual violence survivors and perpetrators. It will also address the extent to which this training prepares faculty, staff, and service providers with the knowledge to advise survivors of the available support options. This research is relevant given the prevalence of sexual violence on college and university campuses, the Ontario Government's call for increased campus safety, and the opportunity to evaluate this new training program at the University of Guelph.

5. **Institutional cultures and the everyday reproduction of sexual violence on campus; or, why 'calling out' can't end rape culture**
Author(s): *Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph; Saara Liinamaa, Acadia University*
The recent surge of activism aimed at addressing sexual violence on university campuses is welcome and necessary, even better that this work is being bolstered by serious and engaged research. Despite a renewed and intensified focus on this topic, some serious shortcomings remain. In this paper we begin to address some blindspots in existing research and public discourse about campus sexual assault. This paper draws on a series of short vignettes from the experiences of graduate students and junior faculty, both female and male. We use these vignettes—which range from stories of sexual assault to subtler acts of symbolic violence—to argue that current attempts to end rape culture cannot succeed without a more subtle and sustained understanding of the specific culture of universities. Campus culture is not only a product of undergraduate interaction and institutional policy—two areas that have received most attention—but is just as much a product of the practices (rather than policies) of faculty and senior administrators. We argue that without a nuanced understanding of the specificity of campus cultures (in particular, distribution of prestige, group culture), some proposed solutions ('calling out') are rendered almost impossible because of the institutional culture of the university. More broadly, we argue that the proscription to 'call out' sets aside a key element of the sociological imagination: if we want to treat campus sexual assault as a public problem, then relying on individual actors within the institution will always be inadequate.

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON PUBLIC HEALTH I

Session Code: HEA4A   Session Format: Regular session

 The first of a three-part session about sociological perspectives on contemporary public health issues. The sociology of public health builds on the well-established field of medical sociology, but asks questions about the health of publics and communities. This session begins with a presentation about the role of critical

social science in public health research. This is followed by two presentations about the politics of harm reduction policy and the medicalization of space where substance use occurs. The session ends with a presentation about shifts in psychiatric treatments and population health. Topics include infectious diseases, harm reduction, and mental health.

Organizer(s): *Adrian Guta, University of Windsor; Chris Sanders, Lakehead University*
Chair: *Adrian Guta, University of Windso*

Presentations:

1. **Social science in vs. of public health: Finding the space in between**
Author(s): *Eric Mykhalovskiy, York University; Kate Frohlich, University of Montreal; Blake Poland, University of Toronto; Melanie Rock, University of Calgary*
This paper contributes to an emerging dialogue about the relationship between social science and public health. While the social sciences have long been variously involved with public health, we sense a growing unease, both among scholars and public health practitioners, with the terms of the engagement. Our contribution unsettles and adds complexity to the established tropes for thinking about connections between social science and public health and is written from a place of dissatisfaction with what is made possible by both a social science in and of public health. Drawing on earlier critical social science perspectives, emerging social science research about public health, and our own experiences in the fields of Tobacco Control and HIV we argue for the need to move past the in/of trope. We review early writing about a sociology in and of medicine and encourage an explicit dialogue about the critically engaged, reflexive and necessarily messy, but fertile, space in between. Following others, we call that space critical social science with public health. Drawing on experiences of diverse research we outline key dimensions and challenges associated with its practice.

2. **The Power and Politics of Harm Reduction Policy Development in Canada**
Author(s): *Steven Hayle, University of Toronto*
This paper explores the development of harm reduction policy in Canada between the years 1985 and 2016. Harm reduction policies include public health programs and procedures that aim to reduce the risks associated with psychoactive drug use among those who are either unable or unwilling to quit. Drawing on a document analysis of federal and provincial Hansard debates and other government documents, evidence from federal and provincial committtee meetings, city council minutes, policy documents, national and local newspapers, and grey literature and other secondary sources, this paper argues that the evolution of harm reduction policy is partially explained by the way in which the administration of public health has been decentralised within the country as a result of separation of powers. To further illustrate the case, this paper contrasts the circumstances in Canada to differing patterns in the UK where the power over the administration of healthcare is centralised within the national government due to their constitutional doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty. This paper concludes that the distribution of power strongly influences the trajectory of harm reduction policy within Canada.

3. **Incomplete medicalization in the communal spaces where people gather to use drugs**
Author(s): *Gillian Kolla, University of Toronto; Carol Strike, University of Toronto*
This paper examines "Satellite Sites", where people who use drugs are employed by a community health centre to run satellite harm reduction programs within their own homes. During their work, Satellite Site workers distribute drug use equipment and safer sex supplies, including needles and syringes, crack kits, and condoms; provide education on safer drug use; intervene in overdoses and distribute naloxone for overdose reversal. Using data collected during ethnographic observation in the sites, complemented by interviews with key members of the program including Satellite Site Workers, and program managers and administrators at the parent harm reduction program, this paper considers the limits of traditional conceptions of Public Health programming in the field of illicit substance use. Satellite Site Workers occupy multiple roles: as agents of public health and objects of public health intervention, as service users and service providers. This leads them to both enact and resist the medicalization of their living and work environments. The medicalization of the environments where they live, work and use drugs also leads to issues in the representation and perceptions of these sites: Are they crack houses, private homes, or innovative sites in the public health response to drug-related issues?

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4. **Sociological Analysis of Mental Health Treatment Models**
Author(s): *Ioana Arbone, University of Toronto*
A review of the most endorsed psychiatric treatments from 1900 to 2016 was conducted with the objective of gathering data on (a) the underlying philosophical assumptions of the treatments; (b) the rationale given for the endorsement of treatments when they were most accepted; (c) the rationale for rejecting previously accepted treatments. This review required an attention to grey literature, such as newspaper articles, media portrayals, audio material, interviews with famous psychiatrists, and old textbooks. An in-depth analysis of how and why different psychiatric models are accepted at different times (and how the changing society influences this endorsement) is needed to help mental health practitioners predict which current models are likely to continue into the future and which are likely to become a remembrance of the past. Conversely, attention to changes in prevailing psychiatric treatments might be indicative of current or future changes in the society at large; monitoring such changes is therefore informative of changes in culture of the society at large. Though this paper presents mostly a descriptive report of results, connections with postmodern theory are made and possible patterns (to be further tested) are explored.

SOCIOLOGY AND HUMOUR: USES, ABUSES, AND LAUGHTER

Session Code: SC7   Session Format: Roundtable

This session features papers that discuss either the functions and issues of humour in the social world or papers that discuss sociological speech and knowing as employing humour. What is unique, important, and disruptive about humour in the everyday world, media, politics, etc? What is important about a sociology informed by humour? Should sociology take humour more 'seriously' as its object of interest and/or its mode of engagement with its audiences? If so, why and how?

Organizer and Chair: *Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University*

Presentations:

1. **What the bleep is anti-oppressive humour?**
Author(s): *Emma Ardal, University of Toronto*
Do you like laughing? Do you think the world is pretty bleeped up? This paper explores the topic of anti-oppressive humour by unpacking jokes from my own body of work as a comedian, analysing examples from the media and looking at reasons to call humour anti-oppressive. This exploration is about contexts, considerations and the who's who of speakers, listeners and laughers. Definitions, should they appear, will defy the universal and defer to the anecdotal. The data for this paper is predominantly drawn from my own experience on the telling end and on the laughing end of humour. It also draws from the humour research of scholars like Robert Westwood, Laura Mae Lindo, Constance Bailey and Zara Maria Zimbardo. Defining a field of anti-oppressive humour is part of a larger research project about the use of humour in workplace anti-oppression pedagogy. Humour is not neutral. Humour is often hurtful. This paper is about carving out space to talk about the positive and socially transformative uses of humour so it can be used against abuses of power and not be the source of more wounds.

2. **How many sociologists does it take to…?**
Author(s): *Jim Conley, Trent University*
In "A funny thing happened on the way to sociology," Patricia Cormack, Jim Cosgrave and David Feltmate (2016) examined the use of humour by three American sociologists — Mills, Goffman, and Berger — to argue for the place of what might be called funny sociology. In this paper, I argue that Bruno Latour — the only sociologist whose writing has caused me to laugh out loud (fortunately in private) — should be added to the pantheon of sociologists who challenge sociology by using humour effectively. He resembles Cormack et al.'s trio in some ways, and differs in others. Like Goffman, Latour uses humour in a sociology that is self-reflexive, and "experience-near"; like Mills, he commits lèse-majesté through sarcastic challenges to sociological orthodoxies; like Berger, he is religious (his PhD was in Theology), and he raises questions about modernity. But there are differences too: more self-reflexive than Goffman (through the

figure of the ethnographer himself); more experience-near and not as condescending as Mills; he has written little on religion (*Jubiler* being the exception) and Christianity does not figure as explicitly as it does in Berger. In his writing, Latour reflexively plays with his own identity (self-deprecating ethnographer, philosopher, anthropologist, sociologist, even American technologist), employs figures such as hapless students and readers as "straight men", and presents his work in innovative forms: dialogues, exchanges of letters, a "sociological web opera", a video re-enactment of a debate between Tarde and Durkheim, and art exhibits, as well as more conventional books and articles. Much of Latour's humour involves mocking "the sociology of the social" and "critical sociology". I use Latour's work to open up debate about the "critical" place of humour in sociology: sociological humour is a serious topic.

3. **Watching Still Standing: The Uses of Laughter on the CBC**
Author(s): *James Cosgrave, Trent University*
This discussion will consider the popular CBC comedy program Still Standing , which features Canadian comedian Jonny Harris and his visits to small towns across the country. The premise of the program is that Harris delivers laughter to "small towns on the ropes." Each episode sees Harris interacting with townsfolk and learning town lore, which is used in a stand-up routine that ends each episode. The discussion considers the style of humour and the significance of the stand-up format, but also situates the program and humour in a larger context of CBC Broadcasting, the role of "state celebrities," and statist efforts at nation-building.

4. **Mike Myers – State, Humour, and Nation**
Author(s): *Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University*
It is not unusual in Canada for celebrities (including comedians) to take "front stage" in conversations about Canada and Canadian identity. One reason for this could be Anglo-Canada's commitment to a suspended or infinite identity quest. This, in itself, borders on absurd entertainment – that is, the desire toward infinite regress as an identity itself. I have noted in other contexts (along with James Cosgrave) that understanding alignments of humour and nation in Canada include the notable willingness of comedians to be apologists for the state. In this vein, we have explored Rick Mercer as a "state celebrity" who is both a product of state-cultural polities and a promoter of state. With the publication of Myers' new book, Canada , the celebration of state as identity returns. What then is the relation between humour, celebrity, and the naturalization of state in Canada? What particular challenges to a critical understanding of national identity and state arise when humour is a primary cultural site for such discourse?

WORK AND THE LIFE COURSE

Session Code: WPO3   Session Format: Regular session

 This session focuses on the issue of how life course processes and people's social roles and health statuses affect their labour market outcomes and vice versa. Papers in this session examine how work disabilities, incarceration experiences, caregiver responsibilities, and rising expectations of constant connection to work, affect labour force outcomes and people's mental health. This papers in this session used quantitative and qualitative methods to address these issues.

Organizer(s): *Annie Gong, McGill University; Xavier St-Denis, McGill University*
Chair: *Annie Gong, McGill University*

Presentations:

1. **Transitioning from Incarceration to Employment: Experiences of Parolees in Ontario, Canada**
Author(s): *Taylor Mooney, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Rose Ricciardelli, Memorial University of Newfoundland*
This paper explores the transition from incarceration to employment upon release from prison. Employment has been identified by researchers as an essential element in ex-prisoners' community re-entry process. However, while the benefits employment has on community re-entry are clear, the path to

attaining employment after incarceration, particularly meaningful employment, is far more complicated. Drawing on in-depth, semi-structured longitudinal interviews with 24 parolees occurring over a three-year period, we seek to better understand the experiences of ex-prisoners as they attempt to find work, particularly the barriers they face and any indications of how these barriers might be mitigated. A key finding indicates a disconnect between parole conditions that stipulate attaining employment immediately upon release and a perceived lack of preparation or readiness to do so on the part of our participants. Consistent with the literature, we found that the work our participants did find was low-paying, non-gratifying, and unstable – there was a prominent theme of lowered standards for employment as a result of incarceration. We then proceed to review shortcomings in parolees' institutionally-offered employment preparation and discusses participants' suggested strategies to improve these circumstances.

2. **Technological Tethering and Cohort Effects: Understanding the Relationship between Job Contact and Work-to-Family Conflict for Digital Native Workers**
Author(s): *Andrew Nevin, University of Toronto*
This paper examines work-related communication and the blurring of the boundary between home and job contexts among workers of different generation cohorts. Using data from the 2011 CANWSH survey (N =4,643), this quantitative study investigates Canadian workers' work-to-family conflict (WFC) outcomes associated with the rising expectations of constant connectivity, that is "technological tethering", in the workforce. I explore whether being in the digital native cohort (born â‰¥ 1980) moderates the relationship between job contact outside of standard hours and work-to-family conflict, while controlling for the competing responsibilities of being a partner, caregiver, and worker which are attributed to life stage role conflicts. Digital natives have uniquely experienced technology and the Internet as a fundamental part of their learning, culture, and labour while growing up (Prensky, 2001; Tapscott, 1998). As such, assumptions have emerged regarding the heightened ability of these younger workers to adapt to higher communication demands delivered via work extending technologies. Preliminary findings demonstrate that, contrary to expectations, generational differences do not moderate the relationship between job contact and work-to-family conflict when controlling for life stage. However, for those in executive and professional occupations, being a digital native significantly predicts lower work-to-family conflict when holding constant job contact at higher levels than in the full sample.

3. **Understanding possibilities for career choice among Atlantic Canada's undergraduate university students in the social sciences and humanities.**
Author(s): *Fabrizio Antonelli, Mount Allison University*
his paper presents findings from interviews with 40 undergraduate students from the social sciences and humanities who are in the early stages of their career development. Interviews with students in their graduating year from Atlantic Canada explore the impact of precarious labour markets on career aspirations, expectations, and development. The relatively high unemployment rates coupled with population retention rates, especially among young people, presents Atlantic Canada as a unique region for their career development. As well, labour market insecurity is particularly acute among university graduates in the social sciences and humanities. These students comprise a large portion of post-secondary graduates, yet are placed in the margins in terms of direct employability options. Preliminary findings from this study indicate the concerns regarding precarious employment lead students to question the value of their degree and the possibility for a successful career. The findings from this study will help shed light on the impact these vulnerabilities have on early life course development.

4. **An Initial Examination of Elder Care in the Canadian Armed Forces**
Author(s): *Stefan Wolejszo, Department of National Defence, Government of Canada*
Caring for elderly family members can have considerable negative professional and personal consequences for care providers (e.g. Jacobs, et. al., 2013). The nature of military employment, which requires Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) members to be deployed and relocated as a part of the normal posting cycle, can lead to increased challenges for those engaged in elder care. Despite the fact that elder care responsibilities may lead some CAF members to release from service early, the topic of elder care has received little research attention.In response to this lack of information, a quantitative study was launched in 2015 that examined the impact of elder care upon CAF members. The data collected provides a demographic overview of CAF personnel responsible for elder care and illustrates the association between elder care and psychological distress among CAF personnel. Written qualitative comments provide added insight into difficulties

experienced by CAF members who are engaged in elder care, including managing work schedules and providing elder care after relocations, as well as mutual benefits of the support provided for both the elderly family member and CAF families engaged in elder care.

COMMUNITY BASED PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH

Session Code: RM2   Session Format: Regular session

 The papers in this session describe the implementation of community based participatory research (CBPR), and related approaches. Understood as a tangent of indigenous and decolonizing methodologies, CBPR advocates the values of social justice, agency, and the development of critical insights about issues that directly affect a community. Priorities set by the community are often political in orientation as they reflect a commitment to improve social conditions. Papers discuss approaches to, experiences with, and outcomes of CBPR including the building of coalitions and abolishing unjust practices.

Organizer and Chair: *Cynthia Levine-Rasky, Queen's University*

Presentations:

1. **Bringing community back to community based participatory research**
Author(s): *Bhutila Karpoche, Ryerson University; Winnie Ng, Ryerson University; Jennifer Poole, Ryerson University; Aparna Sundar, Ryerson University*
Community Based Research (CBR) is meant to encompass participatory, action-oriented and collaborative approaches. It is meant to be conducted by, for or with community members, with varying degrees of community leadership and participation throughout the process. It has become increasingly popular as a way to 'build' community while bringing in research dollars for academics, and it has quite rightly come under critique. Areas of deep concern include the often problematic power relations that permeate CBR research 'teams', the lack of attention to racism and coloniality in CBR knowledge creation projects and the material affects when only academic names appear on reports and articles. Add to this the insidious 'government' of community researchers and lack of direct action and it is easy to see why critical, ethical and activist folk are wary of this set of supposedly progressive approaches to research. Indeed, the time has come to put the community not only back in but front and centre in the planning, the doing and the outcomes of the work. Using the example of the recent research CBPR project "Working so hard and still so poor!" A Public Health Crisis in the Making: The Health Impacts of Precarious Work on Racialized Refugee and Immigrant Women, this paper will share the step by step process of research in practice that resulted in meaningful partnership and action with community. Driven by community for community the paper traces power relations, working against whiteness and coloniality and towards material change. It will argue that the choice of utilizing a CBR approach can produce results that go far beyond standard benefits to research participants or knowledge production. Indeed, as demonstrated by the project, it will argue that CBR, despite its critiques, can still affect government, propel social justice work and lay the foundation for transformative movements.

2. **Keeping Research Relevant: Using Political Activist Ethnography to Explore the Institutional Organization of Abortion Access in New Brunswick**
Author(s): *Sarah Rodimon, Carleton University*
In this presentation, I explore some of the challenges and opportunities of conducting engaged, participatory, and social justice-oriented research that utilizes Political Activist Ethnography (PAE) methods. First introduced by the late activist and sociologist George Smith (1990), PAE is an emergent methodology that is well-suited for those interested in producing research with and for (rather than merely about) social movements and political activists. Similar to Institutional Ethnography (IE), PAE has laid the groundwork for researchers to explore ruling relations as they coordinate grassroots experiences of social and political struggle. By investigating the organizing logics of ruling relations, PAE researchers aim to engage in research that can lead to more effective forms of activism, and that opens up spaces for activist intervention into social organization (Frampton et al. 2006). In past studies, PAE researchers have

demonstrated how, in starting their investigation from the perspective of activists, sociologists may be better suited to produce research that is useful for social movements and for the struggles they engage in. In my doctoral research, I situate PAE within the epistemological and ethical commitment of fellow movement-based researchers (Choudry 2013, 2014; Dixon 2014; Bevington & Dixon 2005) who position social movement and activist spaces as sites that are often ripe with the production of radical, change-based theory and knowledge. Drawing on over a year of fieldwork and archival research, I discuss my experiences as a researcher who is as at once both activist and academic, providing insights into moments of tension, connectivity, and the co-production of knowledge. Beginning from the perspective of activists, advocates and service providers involved in the recent resurgence of reproductive justice movement in New Brunswick, my research explores how grassroots mobilization strategies have (and continue) to transform the institutional coordination of abortion access in the province.

CRITICAL INTERSECTIONS BETWEEN WORK, CARE AND AGING

Session Code: WP05   Session Format: Regular session

 Economic and political restructuring under neoliberal logics is fundamentally changing the nature of paid and unpaid labour provided within workplaces and in private homes. Papers in this session take a broad approach to 'work' and 'care' and critically consider the politics of care, including how these shape diverse care workers' and care recipients' experiences, needs and practices across home, community and residential settings.

This is an interdisciplinary session with the Women's & Gender Studies and The Canadian Association for Work & Labour Studies.

Organizer(s): *Nicole Dalmer, Western University; Alisa Grigorovich, University of Toronto*
Chair: *Alisa Grigorovich, University of Toron*to

Presentations:

1. **Making information work visible: Does good information = good care?**
Author(s): *Nicole Dalmer, The Western University*
The federal government's endorsement of aging in place combined with a shifting away from institutionalization transfers increasing responsibilities for care onto families. The contributions of family caregivers' information work (which includes the seeking, management, evaluating and sharing of information) as part of their unpaid care work requires further articulation to ensure that a growing reliance on family caregivers is sustainable. In alignment with Corbin and Strauss (1985; 1988), I assert that care work "has an information component and presumes some degree of information processing whether the work is manual labor or highly abstract decision making" (Huvila, 2009, p. 3). Exposing the information work that family caregivers of older adults do as part of their care work necessitates an examination of multiple institutions and individuals that may shape and organize this information and care work. Accordingly, sociologist Dorothy Smith's institutional ethnography (IE) is the method of inquiry used to expose this invisible, everyday information work. Aiming to create tailored and responsive information resources for family caregivers, this study explores the origins of information work, the implications of thinking of caregivers' information practices as work, IE's role in making information work visible and the problematic trend towards the informatization of care.

2. **Vulnerable residents and (un)reasonable workers? Problematizing the construction of sexual harassment in residential long-term care**
Author(s): *Alisa Grigorovich, University of Toronto*
Female healthcare workers in residential long-term care settings frequently experience unwanted sexual attention from residents . Although these types of experiences are distressing for workers and are associated with their job-dissatisfaction and burn-out, existing research suggests that workers rarely formally report these experiences, or seek support using legal sexual harassment remedies. To better

understand this paradox, I examined how sexuality and sexual harassment are discursively constructed within educational and professional documents (curriculums, guidelines), legislation, and policy in Ontario. I collected documents for review from publicly available online sources (e.g. webpages of educational institutions, professional organizations, government websites) and analyzed their content drawing on feminist political economy. My analysis problematizes workers' education and training regarding sexuality, and draws attention to the limitations of addressing workers' experiences with residents using current legislation and policy. Specifically, educational and professional documents emphasize workers' responsibility for maintaining appropriate sexual boundaries with residents, which may cause workers to blame themselves for residents' sexual behaviour towards them. In such cases, given that existing legislation and policy specify that targets of harassment must establish that the behaviour was 'reasonably' unwelcome, workers' education and training may effectively constrain their ability to respond to such behavior using these remedies.

3. **Personal Support Worker Education in Ontario**
Author(s): *Christine Kelly, University of Manitoba*
There is growing attention to the education of Personal Support Workers, or PSWs, who work in community, home and long-term care settings supporting older people and people with disabilities. In Ontario, Canada, amid a volatile policy landscape, the provincial government launched an effort to standardize PSW education. Using qualitative methods, this study considered the question: What are the central educational issues reflected by students, working PSWs and key informants, and are they addressed by the PSW program and training standards? The study included a public domain analysis, 15 key informant interviews and focus group discussions and mini-phone interviews with 35 working PSWs and current PSW students. According to the participants, the central educational issues are: casualization of labour that is not conveyed in educational recruitment efforts, disconnect between theory and working conditions, over-emphasis on long-term care as a career path, and variability of education options. While the standards should help to address the final issue, they do not address other issues concerning the structural organization of work. The underlying issues will remain barring a structural overhaul of the organization of long-term and community care sectors founded on a social revaluing of older people and the gendered work of care.

4. **Flexibility or Security? The Social Organization of Home Care in Ontario and California**
Author(s): *Cynthia Cranford, University of Toronto*
This paper analyzes tensions, alliances and compromises between client flexibility and worker security in home care. It compares help with daily activities provided to elderly peple by mostly immigrant women of colour across publicly-funded programs in Ontario and California. Using interviews with government, employer and social movement actors and 150 workers and clients it analyzes flexilbity and security from mulitple viewpoints. Comparative anslsis reveals two patterns:contingent flexiblity and insecurity in Ontario; regulated flexiblity with security in California. Inequalities of gender, age, race and immigration status, state policies, employer practices and social movement strategies shape the general relationship betwen flexibility and security. Yet worker and client experiences reveal a complex relatonship across two levels: labour market (who provides services) and intimate labour process (what is done, when, where and how). Ontario Home care clients' and workers' main mode of resistance to intimate insecurity and ridigity is through pleas to service providers for labour market flexilbity, which reinforce workers' labour market insecurity. California alliances between labour, senior and disablity movements achived some labour market security with flexiblity in regulation but this is limited in practice by insufficient attention to the intimate labour process. Integrating theories of relational care with employment and labour studies of security in a multi-level framework, this study identifies the potential, and challenges of flexible-security.

Session Code: MS3A   Session Format: Regular session

 Papers will present research on digital media culture and society. Various theoretical frameworks, methodologies, topics and approaches are featured, and, as always, a high standard of originality and critical engagement is our objective. The aim is to provide a space for sociological researchers in this area to share their work and make connections with others.

Organizer(s): *Michael Christensen, York University; David Toews, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. Why contextual intimacy ? Self-branding, personal recognition, and social capital in the use of Instagram
Author(s): *Mary Jane Kwok Choon, Université du Québec à Montréal*
In December 2012, the video "Look at this Instagram" is posted on YouTube. It is a parody of self-exposure practices on Instagram [1] . The development of the mobile application contributed to the rise of several privacy debates. For example, a term of service has been added to Instagram and allowed advertisers to use and sell pictures without users' consent. [2] It is also difficult to evaluate privacy risks associated to mobile technologies as data flows and is collected from one device to the other (OPC, 2016). This ethnographic research [3] examines privacy practices and norms on Instagram. Results show that young Canadian adults share intimate information to strangers. Selfies with hashtags are classified under these themes : food, romance, travel, nature, children, home, friends and party. Users are not trying to achieve instafame though they are branding their selves. Young adults don't share 'body selfies' and the geolocation feature is not enabled for all posts. As users fear social surveillance on Facebook, they don't share all Instagram photos on the social network site. Self-exposure allow users to obtain personal recognition, bridging social capital, and emotional benefits. The privacy norm associated to Instagram use is contextual intimacy and users' attitudes towards privacy are paradoxical. It is pertinent to consider to what extent a critical media education with a focus on obfuscation techniques [4] can contribute to a better comprehension of privacy protection in the use of mobile social networking applications. References Brunton, F & Nissenbaum, H. (2015). Obfuscation. A user's guide for privacy and protest . Massachusetts : The MIT Press. College humor (2012). « Look at this Instagram (Nickelback parody) ». Retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nn-dD-QKYN4 Office of the Privacy Commissionner (2016). Rapport annuel au parlement 2015-2016 concernant la Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels et les documents électroniques et la Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels. Retrieved from https://www.priv.gc.ca/media/4161/ar_201516_fra.pdf Marwick, A. E. (2015). « Instafame: Luxury selfies in the Attention Economy. » Paper presented at the workshop "Celebrity and Public Culture". McCullagh, D. (2012). « Instagram says it now has the right to zell your photos ». Retrieved from https://www.cnet.com/news/instagram-says-it-now-has-the-right-to-sell-your-photos/ [1] College humor (2012). « Look at this Instagram (Nickelback parody) ». Retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nn-dD-QKYN4 [2] McCullagh, Declan (2012). « Instagram says it now has the right to zell your photos ». Retrieved from https://www.cnet.com/news/instagram-says-it-now-has-the-right-to-sell-your-photos/ [3] The methods are content analysis of twenty profiles and online qualitative interviews. [4] See Brunton and Nissenbaum (2015).

2. Beyond the Selfie: a qualitative examination of visual cultures of networked teens
Author(s): *Michelle Gorea, Queen's University*
For young people particularly, everyday life takes place in a 'culture of connectivity' that arguably shapes primary experiences of being social in terms of maintaining a 'mediated presence' (Couldry 2012; Miller 2008; Turkle 2012; van Dijck 2013). This has altered what and where images can be made, viewed and shared, making visual communication a far more routine activity in contemporary society (Kember and Zylinska 2012; Hand 2012; Van House 2011). However, given the rapid innovation and adoption of new devices and applications (from Facebook and Twitter to Instagram and Snapchat), little is known empirically about how these new forms of visual mediation shape and are shaped by the situated experiences of networked teens. This paper makes a significant contribution to knowledge by showing how

the maintenance of a visually 'mediated presence' in social media shape teens' views of the self. The paper will draw on empirical data being gathered over several months as part of my Ph D. dissertation concerned with networked teens and visual culture. The data set is comprised of participant platform analysis and in-depth interviews with youth aged 13-17 living in a small city in Ontario. I will draw upon a section of participants from the total sample set (N=30). Two key dimensions are being explored: a) the extent to which identifiable socio-economic differences frame teens' encounters with, and understanding of, visual images in the course of their media use; and b) an analysis of the practices that visual media devices allow, encourage, and constrain. The results from my preliminary analysis emphasize the following: (a) the importance of identity exploration and self-presentation over digital visual platforms (b) gender and inequalities as significant in constructing normalized behaviours across different socio-economic backgrounds (c) increased connectivity as constituting new spheres for interaction, rather than taking away from face-to-face interaction. References: Couldry, N. (2012). Media, Society, World. Cambridge: Polity. Hand, M. (2012). Ubiquitous Photography. Cambridge: Polity. Kember, S., & Zylinska, J. (2012). Life after New Media: Mediation as a Vital Process. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. Miller, V. (2008). New media, networking, and phatic culture. Convergence , 14(4), 387-400. Turkle, S. (2012). Alone Together . New York: Basic Books. van Dijck, J. (2013). The Culture of Connectivity: a critical history of social media. Oxford: OUP. Van House, N. (2011). Personal photography, digital technologies and the uses of the visual. Visual Studies, 26 (2), 125-134.

3. **Overworking and cyberslacking: An analysis of personal digital media use at work**
Author(s): *Alex Miltsov, McGill University*
In the past 20 years, personal Internet use at work (PIUW) has become a contested issue that leads to recurrent employer/employee conflicts, new regulations concerning "non-productive" activities at work, new generations of monitoring software, and, ultimately, to new workplace dynamics. While managers see PIUW primarily as a non-productive, abusive, and organizationally damaging set of activities that deviate from organizational norms and expectations, for workers, PIUW may represent a coping mechanism that allows them to survive in the midst of demanding deadlines, unlimited working hours, and increasingly precarious and unstable working conditions. Using a mixed methods approach, which includes a survey of 1200 respondents and 70 in-depth interviews in Canada, the USA, and Sweden, this paper examines the multidimensional relationship between overworking and PIUW, focusing on such socio-demographic factors as gender, age, occupation, and workplace status.

4. **Uncovering the Sociality of Boredom**
Author(s): *Cinthya Guzman, University of Toronto*
Does the online world's lack of physical barriers affect how people express boredom? This paper measures and analyzes the varying degrees of generativity of tweets that involve the emotion of boredom. In order to investigate these differences, we use original Twitter data and limit our analysis to English-speaking tweets from December 1 to 7, 2016, yielding a corpus 689,810 tweets. Of these tweets, 398,375 were non-generative, in the sense that they were not retweeted by others Twitter users; 288,540 were generative, in the sense that they were retweeted at least once. Across different degrees of generativity, we investigate the change in the use of linguistic categories in these tweets to illustrate the complexity of the emotion of boredom. We run a binary logistic regression to predict whether or not a post was retweeted and OLS regression to predict how many times a post was retweeted. We find evidence of a significant decrease in overall negative emotion among more highly-generative tweets, in comparison to non-generative tweets. Given the fact that current research on boredom sees it as a highly individualist emotion, with a narrow set of problematic consequences, it provides a compelling case study to examine how social network sites (SNS) create new possibilities and directions for emotional expressions.

Session Code: THE1   Session Format: Regular session

 This session will explore issues of space, place, and 'becoming with' through a feminist lens. What possibilities exist for becoming with others? What is the role of feminist theory in the context of the settler colonialist state? How can we theorize kinships and solidarities that are inevitably fractious and contentious, grounded in the spaces and places we find ourselves inhabiting?

It will investigate issues surrounding environmental degradation, entanglements with multiple species and ecosystems, as well as possibilities for grounding feminist theory in space and place, recognizing situated knowledges, and drawing on materialist insights into the importance of objects and matter.

Organizer(s): *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa; Robyn Lee, University of Alberta*
Chair: *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University*

Presentations:

1. **Black Geographies of Women in Rivertowne**
Author(s): *Rachel Ewan, Wilfrid Laurier*
This paper discusses the notion of Black Geographies by detailing experiences of Black women living in a Toronto public housing neighbourhood. I use a narrative approach to recount events from this neighbourhood and display how the Black female body interacts with its environment (space and place). In doing so, I disclose the nexus of geography, race and gender, and the complex relationship between each. More specifically, I show how race and space are interconnected, and illuminate the racial-sexual underpinnings of geography. I also aim to reveal how through sustaining a community and creating their own spaces in alternative ways, these Black women resist colonial, patriarchal and racist principles of geography.The work of Katherine McKittrick, Sylvia Wynter, Neil Smith and other scholars in the field of feminist theory, social theory and critical geography influence the theory and development of this paper.

2. **Oil Pipelines and Biomediated Bodies: #NoDAPL and "Standing-With"**
Author(s): *Robyn Lee, University of Alberta*
This paper will explore intersections of virtuality and affect in anti-pipeline activism, through the theoretical lens of biomediated bodies that are shaped by flows of capital under settler colonialism. Patricia Clough (2008) moves beyond the "body as organism" in her conceptualization of the biomediated body, seeing new media and digital technologies as expanding the capacities of bodily matter. Building on the affective turn, Clough's understanding of the biomediated body recognizes the biopolitical deployment of racism, along with ways in which bodies, work and reproduction are being reconfigured. Indigenous activism against proposed oil pipelines has relied heavily on social media, particularly, twitter, as in the #NoDAPL campaign. Through interconnections of fluids and circuits, as water protectors and twitter-users, affective expansions of bodily capacities give rise to solidarity and forms of "standing-with" between biomediated bodies.

3. **Queering Girlhood Studies Through Dance and Digital Citizenship**
Author(s): *Pamela Lamb, McGill University*
Feminist and queer theories often diverge on issues around gender and sexuality. In Kimberlé Crenshaw's groundbreaking introduction to intersectionality, she writes of a destructive dynamic within identity politics of silencing or making invisible intra-group differences. A public conversation recently transpired on social media about queerness and social dance spaces that situated my interests in reimagining girlhood studies to consider questions of social difference and social construction in the lives of queer girls. How do we ethically intervene in mediated conversations when digital discourses have material consequences? Social dance communities may be sites where gender roles are marked by heteronormativity, where queer people face forms of discrimination and erasure. Despite these micro-aggressions, social dance can delight and astonish in creating possibilities for connecting across difference and beyond the limits of discourse. In this paper I reflect on the possibilities and limitations of digital citizenship for queer visibility – specifically

on the effectiveness of digital discourses to complicate simple narratives of identity and difference, and their material implications in the lives of queer girls and young women.

IS THERE SUCH A THING AS CANADIAN CULTURAL SOCIOLOGY?

Session Code: SC6   Session Format: Panel

In this session, panelists have been invited to discuss the place of culture in Canadian sociology. The American Sociological Association sociology of culture section is one of the largest, and there are several European and American specialty journals dedicated to publishing work on culture. But is there something unique about what a Canadian perspective on cultural sociology can offer? Our hope is to generate a lively discussion about what it means to be a cultural sociologist/sociologist of culture in Canada, and how this relates to the wider discipline, defined as it is by an enduring interest in the political economy.

Organizer and Moderator: *Kim de Laat, University of Toronto*

Panelists:
  • Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University
  • Phillipa Chong, McMaster University
  • Benjamin Woo, Carleton University

JUNIOR SCHOLARS WORKSHOP I: MIGRATION AND MENTAL HEALTH

Session Code: MIG7A   Session Format: Regular session

The Sociology of Migration Cluster and Pathways to Prosperity Partnership (P2P) Standing Committee for Student Engagement (SCSE) is pleased to co-sponsor a half-day workshop during the Congress of the Humanities and Social Sciences in Toronto, Ontario.

 This workshop provides selected panelists with the opportunity to receive extensive and formative feedback on an unpublished manuscript from a faculty expert in the field. The papers in this workshop examine various aspects of migration, including post-emotions of migrant settlement, gender inequality in the birth country and its effects on mental health outcomes, childhood migration and mental health, identity negotiation and formation among second generation Armenian youth, and ethnic organizations and transnational practices.

Organizer(s): *Guliz Akkaymak, York University; Monica Boyd, University of Toronto; Mabel Ho, University of British Columbia; Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto; Serperi Sevgur, Dalhousie University*

Presentations:

1. **Triangulating Science technique, Sentiment Analysis and Qualitative Interview to Assess Post-Emotions of Migrant Settlement**
Author(s): *Srijita Sarkar, University of Saskatchewan; Sarah Knudson, Saint Thomas More College-University of Saskatchewan; Abhik Ray, Washington State University*
Extensive research by social scientists provides a basic understanding of the challenges that migrants face and offers an evaluation of post-migration benchmark such as employment, obtaining of educational credentials, and home ownership. However, little if any research, explores the domains of "feeling states" or emotions involved with the migration and settlement processes. The researches studying emotion or "feeling state" in migration and settlement processes, employ closed-ended survey questions techniques that superficially assess feeling states. Qualitative researchers evaluating emotions in migration and settlement heavily depend on using in-depth, interpretive methods such as semi-structured interviewing.

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This approach also has significant drawbacks, namely small sample sizes that represent restricted geographic contexts, ample time encumbrance towards analyzing data, and limited analytical inconsistency considering the subtlety of qualitative data coding. Information about migrant emotion states would be valuable to governments and NGOs facilitating policy and program development attuned to migrant frustrations and challenges. Thus, encourage economic development through burgeoning migrant populations. In this paper, we present an interdisciplinary pilot project that offers a way through the methodological deadlock by exposing exhaustive qualitative interviews of migrants to sentiment analysis using the Python NLTK toolkit. We propose that data scientists can efficiently and meticulously produce large-scale assessments of migrant feeling states through collaboration with social scientists. A significant literature in the social sciences highlights migrants' processes of settlement into new geographic contexts. Very often, studies on migrant settlement has concentrated on developing understandings of why people from certain socio-demography migrate (e.g., United Nations, 2011), why they choose particular destinations (Shannon, 2015), which major challenges they face during their migration and settlement (Shields, Drolet, & Valenzuela, 2016). And, finally, how they fare as they integrate into their new context, as gauged through post-migration criterion such as acceptance of educational credentials, securing employment, and home ownership (King, 2009). These empirical findings are critical to Policy-oriented analyses for improving migration-focused policies and programs. Methodologically speaking, large-scale survey research with closed-ended question is majorly used in migration literature to analyze migrant processes and outcomes, both cross-sectionally and longitudinally (for example, the United States General Social Survey, the Canadian Census, and the World Values Survey). The large-scale survey research is beneficial considering that it can produce data on vast and statistically representative populations, can be executed conveniently and at a lower cost than other research designs involving large-scale interaction with respondents, and is higher on reliability than other social science research methods (namely qualitative approaches such as interviews), it also has significant drawbacks. The consists of its overall superficiality and lack of contextualization when soliciting information or opinions, and its tendency not to scrutinize respondents for more detailed justification or implication behind responses to typically straightforward questions. Survey research's disadvantages thus add to its lower validity as compared to qualitative interpretive approaches (Babbie & Benaquisto, 2014, pp. 258-261). Further, the execution of large-scale surveys can be arduous and resource-intensive to coordinate—even if done online (Osimo & Mureddu, 2012, p. 3). Considering surveys concentrate on short question-and-response exchanges unlike open-ended and more natural narration of personal narratives or feelings, another shortcoming lies in their lack of texture when analyzing emotions or "feeling states" as compared to qualitative research methods. For example, Wave 6 of the World Values Survey (2010-2014) gauges self-reported happiness across various nations through a closed-ended survey question offering the following response categories: Very happy; Rather happy; Not very happy; Not at all happy; No answer (World Values Survey, 2016). Thus, giving no opportunity to the respondents to contextualize their responses. We propose that while survey-based migration data are extremely beneficial to academic, governmental and NGO audiences, collecting and analyzing data that fosters profound understandings of migrants' emotions or feeling states is also pivotal to better governance and can contribute in two significant ways. First, it can enhance public service delivery through more meticulously targeted policies and programs on national, state/province, and local levels by responding to migrant reports of their challenges, concerns, and sources of happiness or appreciation. According to Portes & Rumbamt (2016), its secondary advantage comes through economic development because economies get robust if migrant populations get assimilated in their new context by finding meaningful employment and completing educational credential that can result in upward social mobility. But, despite the advantages of studying feeling states in the migrant experience, looking at emotions is typically done through qualitative research that—like survey research—has significant drawbacks. Although in-depth biographical interviews of migrants are optimal for generating data on their feeling states (Iosofides & Sporton, 2009), and obtain high levels of validity by asking migrants to describe their experiences in their own words, these interpretive approaches are very time-intensive at collection and analysis phases, involve smaller samples, are not ascendable to larger populations, and are subjective and complicated to analyze (Gaspar, Pedro, Panagiotopoulos, & Seibt, 2016, p. 186). Considering time and resource restraints in government and policy-making environments that make in-depth qualitative analyses too cumbersome, and given the limitations of survey research in generating data on feeling states, researchers wanting to delve into migrant feeling states seem to have reached a methodological impasse. But, we contest this impasse could be addressed in a particular manner. Thus, very specifically, we recommend dealing with exhaustive qualitative interviews to sentiment analysis as a means of efficiently

and precisely generating large-scale assessments of migrant feeling states. Developments in data science are enabling fascinating opportunities for collaboration with social scientists through triangulation of research methods that embraces the strength of each methodological approach and improves the overall quality of migrant data available to government and policy-making entities (Jacobs, 2005; Rambocas & Gama, 2013, pp. 1, 15; Small, 2011). In this paper, we suggest overcoming methodological impasse by using sentiment analysis and further discuss how opinion mining tools can be used to understand the emotions related to migration across large populations. The data used for this study is from our sample that was initially collected in Saskatoon, Canada to conduct a qualitative sociological study of transitions from adolescence to adulthood and processes of decision-making in the area of education, work, finances, and relationships. Data collection occurred between October 2014 and March 2015. Thirty-six participants, who were millennials aged between 18 to 32 were interviewed for an average of 58 minutes, using an open-ended, biographical research method intended to educe detailed narratives of the young adults' lives and decision-making processes. 19 out of the 36 participants, were migrants to Saskatoon—either from out of province or out of country—and spent substantial time discussing their migrant and post-settlement experiences.

2. **The Context of Birth Country Gender Inequality on Mental Health Outcomes of Intimate Partner Violence**
Author(s): *Sarah Shah, University of Toronto*
Extant research indicates that women from more gender equitable countries enjoy higher levels of mental health than women from less equitable backgrounds. However, research also indicates that when women are confronted with familial arrangements they perceive of as unfair, they have poor mental health outcomes. Whether women's country of origin can shape mental health outcomes following experiences of intimate partner violence is, therefore, quite a perplexing puzzle. Does gender inequality of the country of origin affect the association between intimate partner violence and mental health outcomes among immigrant Canadian women? Is this relationship mediated or moderated by personal and social resources? This study provides country of origin specific, research-based guidance for structuring health services in the diverse cities of Canada, which have exponentially growing immigrant populations. Toronto, the data source for this study, is home to 17% of all Canadians, yet hosts 37% of all immigrants to Canada. Nearly half of all Toronto residents were born outside of Canada (Statistics Canada). This study is innovative in four distinct ways: first, it includes measures previously unused in IPV literature, including the Gender Inequality Index (GII) by year of immigration for country of origin, as well as levels of anger of the respondent and perceptions of mastery over the environment; second, it applies a hierarchal approach to analyzing the experiences of women as situated within social structures; third, it analyzes social and personal resources as well as country of origin in relation to outcomes following experiences of IPV, instead of analyzing IPV as an outcome; and finally, it uses primary data from a sample of Toronto women, nearly half of whom were born outside of Canada. Drawing on the stress process model and nested ecological framework theory, this study implements multilevel model techniques on the Neighborhood Effects on Health and Well-being (NEHW 2010) Study. Findings include that higher levels of gender equality correlated with higher rates of poor mental health following experiences of IPV, and that this relationship is mediated and buffered by mastery and social support. While I offer potential explanation for these findings, I stress the actual mechanisms for these relationships remain are unknown. I conclude by discussing both the limitations of this study and directions for future research, including a call for nuanced understandings of the contextual effect of resources, stressors, and outcomes, with attention to the variance between these factors. Key words: stress process model, nested ecological framework theory, mental health, immigration, family and gender relations.

3. **Is childhood migration a mental health risk? An examination of the interplay between health behavior, social support, and interpersonal strain**
Author(s): *Fei-Ju Yang, McMaster University*
Previous studies have found that recent immigrants have superior mental health compared to their long-term counterparts and native-born peers (Ali, 2002; Wu & Schimmele, 2005). Empirically, the healthy immigrant effect not only exists for adult immigrants but also extends to teenage immigrants (Kwak, 2016). However, when the influence of age at migration is considered, migration in childhood is associated with higher psychological distress or depression in adulthood (Gong, Xu, Fujishiro, & Takeuchi, 2011). This result shows that the effect of age at migration on mental health should not be ignored. Yet, current healthy

immigrant literature is not guided by the life course perspective. This undermines childhood and adolescence as a critical development period for immigrant youth to navigate cross-cultural boundaries while experiencing physical and social-emotional transitions (Hermansen, 2017). The finding that childhood immigrants have mental health problems in adulthood stands in sharp contrast to their relatively successful economic integration than adult immigrants (Bleakley & Chin, 2004). This paradoxical pattern that childhood immigrants 'do well' but not 'feel well' has generated some insights into the possible co-existence of economic assimilation and mental health deterioration in adulthood (Leu, Yen, Gansky, Walton, Adler & Takeuchi, 2009). On one hand, immigrant parents are keen on ensuring their children getting all the instrumental culture, defined by skills and social behaviors, to thrive in the receiving society; on the other hand, they feel ambivalent about their children's exposure the expressive culture, referring to interpersonal relations and higher tolerance of substance use, fostered by the new society (Suraez-Orozco, 2005). These discrepant expectations translate into childhood immigrants' great educational success, sometimes at the expense of their low self-esteem (Bankston & Zhou, 2002). Using the Canadian Community Health Survey-Mental Health 2012 (CCHS-MH 2012), my goal for this study is to show to what extent the differential exposure to interpersonal strain, different levels of social support, and health behavior change explain the gap in psychological distress between childhood and adult immigrants. Previous studies place great emphasis on immigrants' health behaviors (Gordon-Larsen, Harris, Ward, & Popkin, 2003; Lopez-Gonzalez, Aravena, & Hummer, 2005), but it is rarely compared to coping resources and interpersonal conflicts. This study is guided by the Stress Process Model (Pearlin, Menaghan, Lieberman, & Mullan, 1981). The Stress Process Model argues that status variations regulate stress exposure and coping resources. As a result, it comes as no surprise that mental illness is socially stratified (Turner & Lloyd, 1999). I argue that age at migration regulates the exposure to interpersonal strain, the accumulation of social support, and adaptation of health practices. I have two hypotheses: The first is that, compared to migration in adulthood, migration in childhood is associated with higher interpersonal strain and worse health behaviors, yet migration in early life also helps build more solid social support. My second hypothesis states that the social support childhood immigrants accumulate is not strong enough to repress the negative effects of interpersonal strain on psychological distress. This hypothesis is informed by previous research that compares the effect of nativity status on mental health, and argues that the countervailing effects of the high family support and intergenerational conflicts produce worse mental health for the second generation immigrants (Lau, Tsai, Shih, Liu, Hwang, & Takeuchi, 2013). Based on a sample of 4,282 immigrant from the CCHS-MH 2012, my findings support the first hypothesis that migration in childhood is associated with higher risks of drug use, but it is not associated with alcohol and tobacco consumption. For example, immigrants who migrated before 8 years old is 3.7 times more likely to use drugs in the past year than those who migrated in early adulthood. Migration during adolescence still has a higher risk of drug use than migrating in adulthood (odds ratio=1.900), which are much lower than migration during childhood. Migration during childhood and adolescence is associated with higher interpersonal strain relative to young adulthood. However, migration at earlier life stages is not associated with any advantages in social support. It is the duration of residence after migration, rather than age at migration, that determines social support. Compared to the most recent immigrants, long-term immigrant groups residing in Canada for more than 20 years have significantly higher social support. The role of drug use has significant but small effects on psychological distress, which explain around 2% variance. In contrast, social support has contributed to additional 8% of the explained variance. Interpersonal strain has the strongest influence on psychological distress, explaining around 12% of the variance. With respect to the second hypothesis, results show that immigrants' social support accumulated through years of migration does repress the negative effects of interpersonal strain on psychological distress, but it does not fully negate the negative influences. Finally, I control for: the socio-demographic influences, socio-economic effects, drug use pattern, social support, and interpersonal strain, this model argues that migration in earlier stage of childhood (before 8 years old) is a mental health risk, but the risk is not salient for those migrating in later stages of childhood. References Acevedo-Garcia, Dolores, Bates, Lisa M., Osypuk, Theresa L., & McArdle, Nancy. (2010). The effect of immigrant generation and duration on self-rated health among US adults 2003-2007. Social Science & Medicine , 71 , 1161–1172. Ali, Jennifer. (2002). Mental health of Canada's immigrants (Supplements to Health Reports, Volume 13) (pp. 1–11). Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada. 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Penny, Harris, Kathleen Mullan, Ward, Dianne, S., & Popkin, Barry M. (2003). Acculturation and overweight-related behaviors among Hispanic immigrants to the US: the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Social Science & Medicine , 57 , 2023–2034. Lau, Anne S., Tsai, William, Shih, Josephine, Liu, Lisa L., & Hwang, Wei-Chin. (2013). The immigrant paradox among Asian American women: Are disprities in the burden of depression and anxiety paradoxical or explicable? Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology , 81 (5), 901–911. Leu, Janxin, Walton, Emily, & Takeuchi, David T. (2011). Contextualizing acculturation: gender, family, and community reception influences on Asian immigrant mental health. American Journal of Community Psychology , 48 (3), 168–180. Lopez-Gonzalez, Lorena, Aravena, Veronica C., & Hummer, Robert A. (2005). Immigrant acculturation, gender and health behavior: A research note. Social Forces , 84 (1), 581–593. Hermansen, Are Skeie. (2017). Age at Arrival and Life Chances Among Childhood Immigrants. Demography , 1–29. Kwak, Kyunghwa. (2016). An evaluation of the healthy immigrant effect with adolescents in Canada: Examinations of gender and length of residence. Social Science & Medicine , 157 , 87–95. Pearlin, Leonard I., Menaghan, Elizabeth G., Lieberman, Morton A., & Mullan, Joseph T. (1981). The Stress Process. Journal of Health and Social Behavior , 22 (4), 337–356. Suarez-Orozco, Marcelo M. (2005). Right moves? Immigration, globalization, utopia, and dystopia. In Suraez-Orozco, Marcelo M., Suraez-Orozco, Carola, & Qin, Desiree Baolian (Eds.), The new immigration: An interdisciplinary reader (pp. 3–19). New York and London: Routledge. Turner, Jay, & Donald, Lloyd. (1999). The stress process and the social distribution of depression. Journal of Health and Social Behavior , 40 (4), 374–404.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: NEGOTIATING IDENTITIES IN SOCIAL MOBILIZATION

Session Code: PSM2E   Session Format: Roundtable

 Scholars whose work addresses issues of political sociology and social movements, broadly defined, are featured in these sessions.

Organizer(s):   *Barry Eidlin, McGill University; Randle Hart, Saint Mary's University; Andrew Patterson, University of Lethbridge; Michelle Ryan, University of Ottawa*
Chair: *Shannon Russell, University of Ottawa*

Presentations:

1. **For the people, by the person: Grassroots' assessments of political leaders**
Author(s): *Elise Maiolino, University of Toronto*
Activists are often trepidatious about politicians who appear to take up their causes. Some may see politicians' tactics and rhetoric as forms of cooptation, overly strategic and excessively concerned with re-election. Based on performances of the first woman and lesbian Premier of Ontario, Kathleen Wynne—a politician whose unique combination of identity and politics stirred excitement among feminists, LGBTQ activists, and other social movements— this paper presents a typology of "words and deeds" for thinking about the viability of political leaders who are seen to represent the grassroots. Drawing on interviews conducted with political actors as well as organizers in feminist and LGBTQ communities, this paper analyzes grassroots' assessments of Premier Wynne and attempts to map the terms under which politicians can be judged by movements.

2. **What about Social Structure? The socio-political dynamics of Network Neutrality regulations in the United States and United Kingdom.**
Author(s): *Gabriel Menard, University of Toronto*
Scholars of social movements have recently described new organizational forms of collective action developing through the use of instant communications technologies. These 'networked movements', which entail horizontal, mass-based participation structures transcending traditional boundaries between the local and global, are often lauded as transformational forces of resistance against ever-expanding pressures for neoliberal reform. Despite optimistic claims concerning the democratic potential of such movements, however, existing literature is circumscribed by analyses which are predominantly ahistorical, decontextualizing, and which sample on the dependent variable. Drawing on archival data, the present

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study addresses these limitations through comparative analysis of contention concerning Network Neutrality regulations both where a networked movement has emerged (the United States) and where one has not (the United Kingdom). This allows for analysis of the often overlooked institutional circumstances shaping the development and role of such movements. Preliminary findings suggest that, despite the movement's apparent success in the U.S., development of the issue is largely shaped by institutionalized political and economic processes set in motion far earlier than the onset of collective action, which emerges only after the political process has largely excised the possibility of radical reform.

3. **Your Cause is Mine: The Strategy of Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions Movement in Building Solidary Alliances.**
Author(s): *Rana Sukarieh, York University*
In this conference paper, I will explore how the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement as a vehicle for decolonizing by connecting the Palestinian struggle to that of other oppressed groups. The movement, led by the Palestinian civil society, calls on the global civil society to engage in BDS until the state of Israel meets its obligations towards Palestinians under the International law. The paper looks at the ways Palestinians decolonize through the process of building genuine transformative solidarity movements with other oppressed groups. The paper claims that Palestinians and their allies are building a heterogeneous movement where activists perceive an alternative vision of the world, aimed to be free from the racial logics that reproduce the occupation. The paper offers theoretical and empirical contributions, based on interviews conducted with various Canadian activists.

4. **#YesAllWomen: Representation of Identity and Feminism in Hashtag Activism**
Author(s): *Ye-Na Lee, University of Ottawa*
Social movements and their relationship with media evolved with the development of the new technologies. Previously, scholars like McAdam used political process theory to examine the influence of political opportunity in success and failure of movements, while Gitlin, Rohlinger and Snow applied framing perspective to analyze the constructions of images about social movements are processed. This paper analyzes the applicability of both theories in understanding dynamics of social media in constructing images of social movements. In order to do this, content analysis of newspaper articles and twitter posts about #YesAllWomen in the first three days of its "trending" will be conducted. This allows comparison of social media and traditional media where the significant change in the former form is evident in the ability, and the accessibility of users in generating content. I argue that, though existing theories are applicable in understanding social media, hey need expansion for in-depth understanding of new forms of media and their impact on social movements. This research further allows examination of individual users as agentive, and news organization as the structure that holds power to shape the images of movements in current media industry. Key Words: #YesAllWomen, social movement, social media, Twitter, user-generated content, political process theory, framing

ROUNDTABLE: RESEARCH EMERGING FROM WABANAKI TERRITORY

Session Code: IND3   Session Format: Roundtable

 This roundtable is open to all scholars living and working in Wabanaki territory or working with First Nations in the territory. The Wabanaki (people of the dawn) were the first Indigenous peoples in what is currently Canada to have contact with European settlers, and so they have endured settler colonialism the longest. Their unceded territory in Canada encompasses the Atlantic provinces and part of Eastern Quebec. The roundtable will showcase in particular new and emerging research and ideas by Indigenous scholars, settlers and allies. Over the past decade, Wabanaki territory has been the site of new beginnings, as discussions about the Peace and Friendship Treaty have engaged treaty people to imagine what a shared future will look like. The territory has also been the site of old struggles over land and water, such as the conflict over shale gas exploration in Elsipogtog First Nation territory and Kent County New Brunswick.

Organizer and Chair: *Susan O'Donnell, University of New Brunswick*

Presentations:

1. **Perception of Indigenous Status in Newfoundland and the Myth of Extinction**
Author(s): *Katherine Morton, Memorial University of Newfoundland*
A powerful myth exists in regards to the Indigenous people of Wabanaki territory in what is now referred to as the island of Newfoundland. In high school textbooks, popular discourse and government decision making, the common consensus was that after the Beothuck dissapeared, there were no Indigenous people native to Newfoundland. This notion of extinction is entirely false. Indigenous people, although marginalized by this myth's act of erasure, continue to live and work throughout the island of Newfoundland, maintaining their traditions and organizing together. The first group on the island of Newfoundland to penetrate the myth of extinction and receive government recognition was the Conne River Band on Newfoundland's Southern Shore during the 1980s. More recently, in 2012, the Qalipu Mi'kmaq Band was officially recognized by the Government of Canada and suddenly, thousands of individuals of Indigenousdescent were potentially eligible for Indigenousstatus. Status, the legal category for Indigenous peoples recognized by the state and eligible for government services for Indigenous people is a divisive and critical distinction. Definining who has "status" and who is "non- status" is a concerted act of recognizing or denying the identity, power and Indigeneity. The myth of extinction on the island of Newfoundland disqualified Newfoundland Indigenous peoples from gaining status and by extension accessing services. Status creates de jure Indigenous identity- a legal identity recognized by the settler-colonial state. This research will examine through critical discourse analysis how the recent recognition of Indigenous communities on the island of Newfoundland has impacted the way in which Indigenous identity is constructed in mainstream news discourse in Newfoundland. This research tracks how the myth of extinction is prevalent in news discourse and hypothesize that in the wake of the status claims of Newfoundland Indigenous groups, the myth of extinction will be increasingly prevalent in mainstream media.

2. **Alternative media and decolonization in New Brunswick**
Author(s): *Susan O'Donnell, University of New Brunswick*
Indigenous theorists have argued that decolonization is a process involving redistribution of stolen lands and resources (Tuck & Yang, 2012; Alfred, 2005, 2009). In Wabanaki territory in New Brunswick, a struggle by members of both Indigenous and settler communities has been to ensure that lands and resources are developed in sustainable ways that also sustain their communities. However the historical process of settler colonialism in the province involves "ownership" of the land by extractive industries and unsustainable resource extraction that continues to be opposed by the First Nations and their allies. Their challenge is compounded because all the English-language mainstream print media in the province is owned by one large corporation heavily involved in forestry and resource extraction. The public discourse in the province thus is shaped by media interests primarily focused on maximizing the profits of resource extraction. Nancy Fraser sees alternative media as "parallel discursive arenas where members of subordinated social groups invent and circulate counter-discourses to formulate oppositional interpretations of their identities, interests and needs" (1992:123). My paper will argue that alternative media is vital in New Brunswick. I will discuss ways that the alternative media productions can support ongoing struggles for decolonization in the province.

3. **Hunting Stories: Exploring the Ongoing Resurgence of Mi'kmag Harvesting Knowledge in the Context of Settler Colonialism**
Author(s): *Tony Gracey, Acadia University*
In the fall of 2016 a moose reduction project saw selected Mi'qmaw harvesters take moose from an area within the Cape Breton Highlands National Park in Nova Scotia using Mi'kmaq harvesting knowledge. Meant to protect the park's ecosystem, the project was undertaken after several years of negotiations and research led by the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia and departments from both the federal and provincial governments. Despite this cooperation and the Mi'kmaw harvesters' treaty-protected rights, the project still sparked protests from non-Mi'kmaw harvesters. This cooperation and conflict presents an opportunity to study the relationship between the erasure of Indigeneity inherent to settler colonialism (Wolfe 2006) and the ongoing resurgence of Mi'kmaq harvesting knowledge particularly and Indigenous knowledge more generally (Battiste 1998; Corntassel 2012). Did this project contribute to the ongoing resurgence of Mi'kmaq harvesting knowledge? Were the failed protests by the non-Mi'kmaw hunters symptomatic of the

erasure of Indigeneity inherent to settler colonialism? Would answering these questions in a sociological study develop better theoretical linkages between the fields of Indigenous studies and settler colonial studies (Snelgrove, Dhamoon, and Corntassel 2015) and find ways for sociological knowledge to be more inclusive of Mi'kmaq harvesting knowledge (Monture 2007)?

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON PUBLIC HEALTH II

Session Code: HEA4B   Session Format: Regular session

The second of a three-part session about sociological perspectives on contemporary public health issues. This session begins with a presentation about the discursive constructions of "vaccine hesitation" and immunization policy. This is followed by two presentations about the construction of infertility and risk of breast cancer as public health issues. The session concludes with a presentation about the relationship between medical training, access to physician-assisted death, and shifting public policy. Topics include immunization, gender, fertility, breast cancer, and physician-assisted death.

Organizer(s): *Adrian Guta, University of Windsor; Chris Sanders, Lakehead University*
Chair: *Chris Sanders, Lakehead University*

Presentations:

1. **Seen but not "herd": Canadian public health constructions of vaccine hesitancy**
Author(s): *Jessica Polzer, Western University; Pamela Wakewich, Lakehead University*
The role of immunization in controlling disease during childhood is one of the most popular stories of scientific triumph and progress in the history of public health. Introduced in the literature in 2010 and gaining traction in public health policy and planning documents shortly thereafter, the term "vaccine hesitancy" (VH) has emerged to describe instances when parents delay vaccination or choose to vaccinate their children with some, but not all, recommended vaccines. The framing of delayed/foregone vaccination as "hesitancy" can be viewed as an example of how public health discourse (policy and practice) has come to embody neoliberal political rationalities. In this sense, VH discourse signals a discursive shift in how to best govern the public's health through (publicly-funded) mass vaccination: rather than aim to achieve "herd immunity", in which a large proportion of the population is vaccinated and confers protection to the collective by preventing outbreaks, VH discourse takes the individualistic approach that any signs of "hesitance" pose a threat to full immunization, thus compromising the individual's wellbeing and that of those with whom the individual comes into contact. Because concerns about vaccination are "at once bodily, social and political" (Fairhead and Leach, 2007), shifts in the language and metaphors concerning health, risk and immunity provide an opportunity to explore the cultural anxieties that play out through the child's body and reflect tensions in how to best govern parents' freedoms and manage the public's health in neoliberal societies where collective wellbeing is (re)conceptualized as the outcome of individuals' choices. Drawing on data gathered at a recent national immunization conference, we explore how contemporary constructions of VH: (i) construct risks to the public's health; (ii) demarcate boundaries for responsible parenthood and citizenship; and (iii) circulate culturally-bound stories about health, the (child's) body, and contagion, risk, and vulnerability in neoliberal contexts.

2. **The Trouble with Infertility: The Ambiguity of Motherhood and Sexual Difference**
Author(s): *Saeed Hydaralli, Roger Williams University Bristol*
In December 2015, the Ontario provincial government commended full funding for one round of in-vitro fertilization treatment for all eligible women under the age of 43. This long-awaited decision was based on the recommendation of the "Expert Panel on Infertility and Adoption," which had been convened in 2008 by the Government of Ontario to provide advice on how to improve Ontario's adoption system and improve access to fertility monitoring and assisted reproduction services. Public health conceives of declining fertility, primarily due to aging, as a disease, which then authorizes such a public health intervention (full funding for in-vitro fertilization). Critics of that public health view identify the representation of infertility as a disease as amounting to medicalization. For these critics, infertility is not a disease, but a function of

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social structure and organization. While the conflict, prima facie , appears to be over the best means to solve the problem of infertility, and secondarily, whether infertility is a disease or a problem of social organization, we disclose the conflict as a gloss that conceals or covers over the trouble (ambiguity) that the question of motherhood releases for social life.

3. **Perceptions of physician-‐assisted dying among Canadian medical students: Implications for policy and practice**
Author(s): *James Falconer, University of Alberta*
As Canada's next cohort of physicians, the approximately 10,000 current Canadian medical students are being trained and professionalized into a changing medical and legal landscape on the issue of physician-assisted death (PAD). As of December 2016, about 400 Canadians have accessed a legal PAD. Evidence-based practice, medical guidelines, and medical school curricula are adapting to meet emerging patient demand for PAD. However, the uneven pace of medical school adaptation to new regimes of medical practice may result in regional disparities in the availability of PAD following the enactment of Bill C-14. In addition to the social and institutional factors that could lead to inequalities in service provision, medical students show divergent individual opinions about decriminalized PAD. Will the unequal distribution of future doctors across the gradients of opinion on PAD also lead to disparities by region or by medical specialization? There is currently no empirical national-level data on the perspectives of future physicians about PAD. This study systematically measures the opinions, perspectives, and concerns of Canadian medical students on the issue of PAD in relation to their socio-demographic background, medical school training, and professional goals. We collected survey data from 1200 (and counting) medical students across Canada from October 2016 to January 2017. Our analysis provides the first Canadian evidence basis for policy development, legislative safeguards for vulnerable patients, medical guidelines, and medical education about physician-assisted dying, and contributes to the national conversation around this issue.

STILL I RISE: ANTI-RACISM RESISTANCES

Session Code: RE1   Session Format: Roundtable

 With the rise of systemic racism in various forms, it is important to explore the creative resistances that are also taking place. This session will explore these resistances taking place in the Canadian context.

Organizer and Chair: *Maria Wallis, York University*

Presentations:

1. **Breaking Silence and Opening Windows**
Author(s): *Sonia Aujla-Bhullar, University of Calgary*
Quite understandably, emotional responses, whether controlled or spontaneous, whether positive, negative or apparently neutral, permeate our day-to-day interpersonal interactions. Although the roles and functions of emotions are seldom acknowledged in either the social sciences literature concerning relationships between dominant/dominated individuals and groups, or in one's workplace, emotions pervade all socially constructed systems and structures of power and concomitant social relations. In one's workplace, for example, emotions are often relegated to the margins. They are regarded as unnecessary intrusions or viewed as being individual, personal, subjective, instinctive, feminine and accordingly, allowable to some extent, in private spheres of one's life. With the use of stories of various women from a larger study, this paper draws on important works of critical emotional studies and critical feminist studies to explore the roles and functions of emotions (positive and negative) as nsights into identifying forms of social control. It further explains some key strategies of enforcement of dominant discourses in public educational institutions. As importantly, it identifies minority women teachers' responses to the socio-economic and cultural work environments in which minorities are seldom welcome. The discussion will include a few findings from my far larger study about the experiences of South Asian women teachers in a western Canadian, prairie city as a window revealing insights concerning emotions previously silenced.

2. **Practice of Sakihitowin: Mediation of racism from a Nehiyaw/Cree worldview**
Author(s): *Davina Rousell, Carleton University*
To date the study of prejudice has and continues to be informed by Western theories of knowledge and resulted in the marginalization of non-Western ways of knowing such as Indigenous theories of knowledge. This study addressed this dearth in the literature by employing inductive methodologies (Indigenous and Grounded Theory) to examine a cohort of 21 Indigenous students' lived experience with an option course called the Photography class. This class taught students about the mediation of racism from a Nehiyaw/Cree worldview through the teaching and practice of sakihitowin/love. By strategically interweaving Indigenous and Grounded Theory methodologies, the study facilitated the emergence of a substantive process theory term the sakihitowin learning circle. This theory provides critical insight into how community stakeholders can begin developing more effective and meaningful approaches to mediation of racism in the Canadian context of Indigenous and non-Indigenous relations.

3. **Allying While White: Three Frames for Praxis**
Author(s): *Ismael Traore, McMaster University*
Antiracism study in Canada mainly focuses on differentiating itself from multiculturalism, identifying the latter's ineffectiveness, unearthing the resistance of white educators and service providers to antiracism education, and promoting antiracist education. Very little empirical studies look at the intersection of quotidian bystander antiracism and whiteness; what I call "allying while white". Drawing from qualitative interviews and surveys with 35 white participants, I present three frameworks participants use to conceptualize antiracism as external action. These include: equality and human rights, anti-oppression, and unpacking whiteness. I also cover key facilitators and challenges participants face in doing antiracism. Of particular significance is participants' cognizance of the psychosocial consequence of racism to Whites. I argue that this generates a personal investment in doing antiracism that is more stable than bystander action that is exclusively motivated by images of the 'suffering racialized other'. Recent movements such as Black Lives Matter and Idle No More have led to fiery debates about the role of moderate white progressives in racial justice seeking social movements. Drawing from social identity theory and racial identity development theory, my study maps out the ideal way Whites can position themselves in these movements.

4. **Whither Multiculturalism? Anti-Black Racism and Black Resistance in Toronto, from the BADC to BLM**
Author(s): *Storm Jeffers, University of Toronto*
This work challenges the trope of Canadian multiculturalism by taking stock of the history of anti-black racism, black resistance , and efforts to dismantle resistance through symbolic and physical violence. I analyzed 198 newspaper articles and self-made webpages to identify and compare factors which facilitated or hindered the efficacy of 2 Toronto-based resistance groups; the Black Action Defence Committee ([BADC] most prominent from 1988-1992) and Black Lives Matter Toronto ([BLMTO], 2014-2016). BLMTO has had more relative efficacy at meeting their own goals than their predecessors. This is because 1) the efforts of the BADC brought anti-black racism into the public consciousness, creating a foundation for future black liberation movements. 2) BLMTO has benefitted from social media and demonstrated mastery of social media as a tool in their repertoire of resistance. 3) Leadership characteristics (race as it intersects with gender, class, education level, and sexual orientation) impact the outcome of social movements. Those who contend resistance groups use rhetoric predicated on hegemonic narratives based on these characteristics to suppress credibility and situate both movements as social problems . Nevertheless, as compared to BADC, the leadership characteristics of BLMTO position them as less of a threat than their predecessors and invites allyship .

5. **Comparative Perspectives on an Antiracist Sociology**
Author(s): *Jarrett Rose, York University*
As a product of the Enlightenment, sociology—the scientific study of society and social behavior—is founded on an "objective" approach to analyzing social phenomena. Yet, despite aspirations to universal equality, social "perfectibility," and neutrality, many founders of the discipline have been accused of racial discrimination and Eurocentrism. To address this paradox, I assess two distinct theoretical paradigms aimed at the genesis of racism and racial categorizations in social theory by asking the question, "Can there be an antiracist sociology?" By analyzing the differences between Karl Marx's historical materialism and

Michel Foucault's genealogical method, this paper will evaluate the implications of such divergent perspectives on systemic racism within the fields of sociological and philosophical analysis in an effort to assess possibilities for a future antiracist sociology.

STRATEGIES TO RESIST CORPORATIZATION IN CANADA'S UNIVERSITIES

Session Code: EDU6   Session Format: Roundtable

Although the corporatization of Canadian universities has become an established topic of discussion and analysis at the annual meetings of the CSA and other learned societies, relatively little attention has been paid to the question of how to resist this harmful process. This roundtable session aims to fill this gap by focusing exclusively on strategies and tactics to challenge corporatization. To this end, panelists are invited to share their experiences with past or ongoing efforts to resist one (or more) corporatizing policy or initiative in their own institution, and to distill from them lessons that can be applied in other universities.

Organizer(s): *Janice Newson, York University; Claire Polster, University of Regina*
Chair: *Janice Newson, York University*

Presentations:
1. **"Your job as a Board Member is to support the President in his fight with the unions": Thoughts on Resistance by a Board of Governors Faculty Representative**
Author(s): *Nicole O'Byrne, University of New Brunswick*
Since the resolution of the 2014 strike, UNB faculty have continued to challenge the corporatization agenda by creating mechanisms designed to promote effective and inclusive governance. Elected faculty representatives to the Board of Governors are actively resisting the admonition by university administrators that it is our "job to support the President in his fight with the unions." We have developed collaborative strategies at the Board level designed to challenge the corporatization agenda such as: 1) organizing a retreat for all Board members in which they were taught about the history and purpose of a university; 2) introducing transparency and openness measures at Board meetings; 3) advocating for and participating in shared Board and Senate conversations; and 4) reporting directly to our constituents about administrative decision-making processes. In my remarks, I will share my perspective on the significant and continuing challenges we face in our campaign to "Take Back UNB".

2. **Finding and Seizing Canada's Advantage in Resisting University Corporatization**
Author(s): *Claire Polster, University of Regina; Sarah Amsler, University of Lincoln*
When it comes to the corporatization of public universities, the grass is not always greener in other Western countries, like the U.S. and U.K. Rather, examinations of the situation in some other contexts reveal that and how Canadians have some opportunities to resist university corporatization that citizens in other countries do not. Building on recent research interviews in the U.K., we highlight three key features of the organization of Canadian higher education that citizens can use to forestall, if not foreclose, troubling advancements in university corporatization such as those that are occurring in the U.K. We further discuss how finding and seizing such advantages in Canada's university system may not only allow us to slow, but possibly also to reverse, university corporatization in our country.

THE SECOND GENERATION: ASSESSING LONG-TERM OUTCOMES OF MIGRATION

Session Code: MIG4   Session Format: Regular session

Unlike earlier cohorts of immigrants to Canada it has been well documented that the majority of those migrating since the 1980s are more highly educated than other Canadians but experience long-term downward social and economic mobility. Many recent immigrants express disappointment at local employers' failure to recognize their educational credentials, credit their overseas work experience, or

accept their English accents, and find it difficult to negotiate the everyday obstacles they encounter. However hard migration to Canada has been, however, most parents have dreams of a better future for their children.

Organizer(s): *Gillian Creese, University of British Columbia*
Chair: *Michael Nijhawan, York University*

Presentations:
1. **Is Canada home to second-generation? Comparative experiences of second-generation Jamaicans and second-generation Portuguese in Toronto**
Author(s): *Esra Ari, Western University*
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. Second-generation immigrants can also 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 an 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.

2. **Second Generations and Transnational Memories**
Author(s): *Michael Nijhawan, York University*
This paper contrasts two entangled processes of memory work among a transnational second generation of young Sikhs and Ahmadis in Canada. Both groups trace a migration history to Punjab, the border region that since 1947 has been divided into two separate regions in India and Pakistan. Many of the families with whom I have worked during the past decade in Frankfurt and Toronto, have left the region after the political turmoils and violence of 1984 on both sides of the border. Whether as activists, members of religious groups or individuals engaged in everyday memory transmission, these young people today play a critical role in remembering past violence and mobilizing their peers through local events, social media campaigns and artistic work. Considering that both groups are highly mobile and are part of vibrant transnational networks that span religious organizations and political identities, I shall ask to what extent class, gender, religion, and generation-specific differences matter in how memories are given shape. In the contemporary context in which the discussion over suspicious religious bodies affects Sikhs and Ahmadis in rather negative ways, such a discussion includes the way in which specific memories of past violence are mediated by contemporary moments of racial melancholia.

3. **Bodies in/out of place: Second-Generation African-Canadians reply to 'where are you from?'**
Author(s): *Gillian Creese, University of British Columbia*
This paper explores the multiple meanings attributed to the query, 'where are you from', and its centrality to mediating identities among second-generation adults of diverse sub-Saharan African origins living in Vancouver. Many people face questions when they are away from their home communities and differences of language, accents, or lack of familiarity with local conventions might lead to such conversations. For those who are racialized as Black, strangers' asking 'where are you from' is a frequent occurrence despite embodiment of local accents and cultural capital, signaling they are not perceived to be at home even when they are home. This paper is based on interviews with young women and men whose parents migrated from countries in sub-Saharan Africa and who grew up in Vancouver. Queries about 'where are you from' signify that some bodies are out of place and need to account for their presence by recounting origins from somewhere else. The selective interrogation of origins is a discursive strategy that centres racialization as critical to framing the 'imagined community' of Canadians. This way of framing Canadianness leads some

second generation African-Canadians to refuse a Canadian identity altogether, while others emphasize their Canadianness above other forms of self-identification.

4. Narratives of Memory and Migration: The Case of Armenian Youth in Toronto
Author(s): *Duygu Gul Kaya, York University*
In my paper, I will discuss the question "What impact does national origin has on migration outcomes?" by looking at the ways in which memories and legacies of the Armenian Genocide influence the diverse experiences of the 1.5 and the 2 nd generation Armenian Canadians. The data come from the twenty semi-structured qualitative interviews I conducted with Armenian youth in Toronto between 2015 and 2016. These young adults described the knowledge of the past that they inherited in terms of a 'weight,' and talked extensively about how carrying this 'weight' has shaped their orientations in the diasporic present. Among other things, carrying this 'weight' has played a role in their educational and career choices, as well as in how they relate to and socialize with their non-Armenian peers. In addition, their involvement in public performances of memory and identity, particularly by commemorating the Armenian Genocide and demanding Turkey's recognition, has been key to the formation of their political subjectivities; i.e., their identities not only as the youth of the Armenian nation, but also as active agents of memory who insert the particular history of Armenians into the national historical narrative of Canada.

5. Human and Social Capital in the School-to-Work Transitions among Second-Generation Immigrants
Author(s): *Awish Aslam, Western University*
The children of Canadian immigrants generally achieve high rates of educational attainment, outperforming their peers with Canadian-born parents. They also report positive outcomes in the labour market, suggesting that the second-generation is rapidly integrating into the Canadian economy. Yet, when the focus is on racialized second-generation immigrants specifically, disparities are revealed. This study uses in-depth interviews with 27 racialized and non-racialized young second-generation immigrants to explore their school-to-work transitions and gain insight into the barriers they face and the strategies they use to navigate these challenges successfully, while focusing on the roles of human and social capital. Findings revealed the shortcomings of the human capital model, as participants' recounted experiences of overqualification and discrimination in the job search process. The significance of social capital was highlighted in participants' narratives, and differences in the value of bonding and bridging capital revealed the importance of social class. 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.

6. Negotiating identities within Canada's bilingual framework: An exploration of the past migration experiences of generation 1.5 students
Author(s): *Katherine MacCormac, Western University*
Currently, Canada has one of the highest immigration rates in the world and statisticians predict that by the year 2031 over one quarter of the population will be first generation Canadians (OCOL, 2014). This increased diversity places new demands on the country which must be addressed in a manner that is equitable for all Canadians. Despite immigration being on the rise, Canadian researchers (Cummins, 2014; Haque, 2012; Mady, 2012) have discovered that the dominant assumptions shaping Canada's language policies and French as a second language (FSL) programs present an idealized image of Canadian society (i.e. one people, two languages) which fails to recognize the many voices and identities of Canadians. What is missing from the conversation, however, is a discussion of how this disconnect impacts the migration experiences of generation 1.5 FSL students, who, having immigrated to Canada as children, must negotiate their identities within Canada's bilingual framework. This research aims to extend the conversation by exploring the long-term effects of migration on the identity negotiation experiences of generation 1.5 FSL students. Its goal is to advocate for better support of these students with maintaining their identities while acquiring proficiency in Canada's official languages.

Session Code: VLS7A   Session Format: Regular session

 Violence against women has primarily been understood from the perspective of white, middle class women. Consequently, the realities of vulnerable victims of domestic violence have been largely silenced because they are situated differently within economic, social, and political spheres. Drawing data from service providers, official and unofficial records, and legal documents, this session aims to understand the unique experiences and service needs of vulnerable victims of domestic violence, specifically senior women, Indigenous women, and women in armed conflict zones. Responses to address gender-based violence experienced by these vulnerable populations will be discussed.

Organizer(s): *Danielle Bader, University of Guelph; Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*
Chair: *Adriana Berlingieri, Queen's University*

Presentations:

1. **Identifying risk of, and criminal justice responses to, femicide of senior women: A comparative femicide study in Ontario**
Author(s): *Danielle Sutton, University of Guelph; Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*
With the growing proportion of baby boomers in Canada, concerns have emerged about the social, physical, and mental vulnerability senior individuals face. It is essential to systematically identify these vulnerabilities to assist in understanding and monitoring violence perpetrated against seniors in Canada. Although there is a lack of consensus on what constitutes "senior", various cut-offs have been used, ranging from 55 to 65 years old. This study focuses on femicide—or the killing of women—aged 55 years and older in Ontario between 1974 and 2012. Data for this analysis were drawn from a larger study of homicide that examines all homicides in Ontario compiled from both official and unofficial sources. Drawing from this data, there were 2,134 female victims; 452 of which were 55 years and older. The study begins with a broad description of senior femicide cases with attention devoted to documenting the demographic characteristics of the victim and perpetrator, circumstances of the incident, followed by a review of criminal justice outcomes. Supplemental bivariate analyses compare femicide cases of senior victims to their younger counterparts, specifically, femicide victims aged 18-54. The study concludes with a review of the unique vulnerabilities faced by seniors and suggestions for potential intervention strategies.

2. **Devalued Aboriginal Women: A Look at Policing in Canada**
Author(s): *Lindsay Ostridge, The University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Barbara Perry, The University of Ontario Institute of Technology*
Prime Minister Trudeau notes that there is a "pervasive culture in police forces, governments, and religious communities [that] has led to indigenous people being less valued" (Police forces need, paragraph 2). Furthermore, RCMP Commissioner Bob Paulson agrees that racism does exist within the police force (Mas, 2015). Indeed, this racism affects the legal protection of Aboriginal people in Canada as seen with the 1,400 missing and murdered women. As racism is socially enacted through the interaction of structure and agency, 'doing difference' negatively affects the policing of Aboriginal people in Canada in ways that render Indigenous women particularly vulnerable to inadequate police protection. Grounded in structured action theory, this paper will evaluate the resultant policing tactics of the RCMP in Canada, such as racialized policing, abusive policing and inadequate complaint and reporting procedures to illustrate their impact on Indigenous women. Keywords: Structured action theory, doing difference, aboriginal women, abuse of women.

3. **Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against Women in Armed Conflict and the Displacement Process: Focusing on Syrian Refugee Women**
Author(s): *Evangelia Tastsoglou, Saint Mary's University*
Using sociological and legal perspectives, this paper has a dual focus: (i) mapping out and analyzing sexual and gender-based violence against women in armed conflict as well as the process of displacement and asylum-seeking and (ii) identifying legal, policy and some civil society responses to it. The paper draws

upon three research projects: 1) sexual violence in the non-international armed conflict against Yazidi women in Syria 2) sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian women during the displacement and flight process via traffickers through Turkey and crossing the Aegean sea and 3) the sexual and gender-based violence in camps while waiting for the registration and asylum processes to be completed or for relocation elsewhere in Europe. The legal and policy responses involve IHL, IHR but also EU regulations and the Greek implementation of them in the context of ongoing EU negotiations and debates about the future of asylum seekers and ongoing flows. While gender and race intersections exacerbate conditions of institutional and systemic violence, we are witnessing new solidarities as migrant women from established communities in Greece are mobilizing to assist and empower new refugees.

BLACK PROFESSORS MATTER: CHALLENGING INEQUALITIES IN CANADIAN ACADEME

Session Code: Equity   Session Format: Panel

This panel interrogates inequalities that structure Canadian academe and that reproduce the marginalisation of women, Indigenous, Black, racialized, queer and trans-scholars. This panel engages in a radical and critical race sociology of organisations to ask: What are the institutional and professional obstacles (for example, tenure and promotion processes, contingent "precarious" labour) and cultures (for example, what scholarship, professional "comportment" and cultural "know-how" are valued) that produce privilege and marginality? At the same time, how do academics on the margins challenge these institutional structures and cultures of inequality at the university, advance demands for justice, engage in transformative struggle, and build new spaces for our communities, students and colleagues?

Organizer(s):   *Min Zhou, University of Victoria; Augustine Park, Carleton University; Wesley Crichlow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology*; *Jennifer Mills, Harriet Tubman Institute For Research on Africa and Its Diasporas*

Panelists:
  • Afua Cooper, Dalhousie University
  • Andrea A. Davis, York University
  • Tamari Kitossa, Brock University
  • Melanie Knight, Ryerson University
Moderator: *Wesley Crichlow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

CHALLENGES OF, AND OUTCOMES FROM, SYRIAN REFUGEE RESEARCH

Session Code: MIG8   Session Format: Panel

This session brings together a research team engaged in a SSHRC/IRCC funded Syrian Refugee, Arrival, Resettlement and Integration (SRARI) Research Project called "Parenting Stress in Settlement: assessing parenting strains and buffers among Syrian refugee parents during early integration into Canada". We present preliminary outcomes of the research, and discuss some of the epistemological and methodological questions and challenges involved in undertaking a community-based research with newly arrived Syrian refugees.

Organizer(s): *Ito Peng, University of Toronto*

Participants:
  • Fawzia Alhashish, University of Toronto
  • Siham Abo Sitta, University of Toronto
  • Neda Maghbouleh, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto
  • Melissa Milkie, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto

- Ito Peng, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto
- Lynn Petrushchak, Executive Director, Dixie Bloor Neighbourhood Centre
- Rasha Elendari, Department of Near and Middle Eastern Studies, University of Toronto
- Rula Kahil, OISE, University of Toronto
- Laila Omar, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto
- Jessica Radin, Department for the Study of Religion, University of Toronto

COMMUNICATIONS, DIGITAL MEDIA AND SOVEREIGNTY

Session Code: IND4   Session Format: Roundtable

 Canadian communication theorists, including Harold Innis, recognize the central role that communications media have in influencing consciousness, social organization and cultural expectations. Communication resources - including everything from community radio, video, wireless spectrum, mobile devices, digital networks, applications such as games and social media, and others - are developed and shaped by humans within different social, cultural and political contexts. Increasingly, communication media and technologies are understood to intersect with issues of sovereignty.

Organizer(s): *Brian Beaton, University of New Brunswick*
Chair: *Susan O'Donnell, University of New Brunswick*

Presentations:

1. **The role of media and global networks in maintaining and challenging sovereignty**
Author(s): *Elahe Nezhadhossein,*
Electronic communication tools, digital media and social media can have significant role in challenging and also maintaining sovereignty of states, in both national and global level. The main root of challenging and changing politics through cultures is in networks, and networks are related and originate in new cultural communication technologies. Politics can be changed through international networks. This paper, through applying Castells' Network theory of power, examines the role of electronic communication tools and media in maintaining and challenging sovereignty of states in national and transnational level. Strong networks and usage of the Internet and media by indigenous people can create the possibility of changing mass media representation toward more reality of people's life. The Internet and electronic tools are at the same time tools for maintaining sovereignty.

2. **Doing settler de-"colonization" work with First Nations using communication technologies**
Author(s): *Brian Beaton, University of New Brunswick*
Cowen's article "Infrastructures of Empire and Resistance" (2017) describes "the underside of a globalization anchored in movement, connection, and mobility". She writes "infrastructure does not simply reflect existing inequality, but may engineer and entrench new forms. .. In colonial and settler colonial contexts, infrastructure is often the means of dispossession…". Building and sustaining community owned and managed communication networks in remote First Nations requires a multitude of partners and processes. Positions of power within these partnerships provide important intersections for creating meaningful relationships with Indigenous communities. Poplar Hill First Nation, working with its regional First Nation council, Keewaytinook Okimakanak is operating their broadband network to deliver a variety of local digital support services for community members. Cowen reports, "Winona LaDuke … inspires old and new movements in distinguishing between the corporate forms of infrastructure that poison and dispossess, while also demanding investment in community infrastructure to build ecologically sustainable and decolonized futures." This presentation will critically examine the colonization work occurring in Poplar Hill First Nation, currently and historically as desired infrastructure is constructed. The decolonization work happening with these developments is necessary for Poplar Hill First Nation to grow and prosper offering hope for the community's future.

3. **We are all related: Using augmented reality and Indigenous storytelling as reconciliation learning resources**
Author(s): *Rob McMahon, University of Alberta; Diane Janes, University of Alberta; Fay Fletcher, University of Alberta; Pat Makokis, University of Alberta*
Digital technologies can support reconciliation between Indigenous and settler communities in a number of ways. A growing body of research is demonstrating how digital content and technologies support the learning of Indigenous cultures and languages (see Perley, O'Donnell, Beaton & George, 2016). Along with providing educational content, digital technologies offer a means to engage instructors and learners in the hands-on development of learning resources. This 'learning by design' approach employs digital technologies as development platforms that instructors and students can use to actively engage with community partners in the collaborative production, application and evaluation of learning resources (Kalantzis & Cope, 2016). Scholarship in the area of Indigenous-settler relations encourages us to find ways to 'unsettle the settler within', including through intercultural dialogue and critical pedagogy (Regan, 2010). Access to appropriate content is one important aspect of this learning journey, but another is engaging students and instructors with Indigenous partners. In this presentation we discuss how Augmented Reality (AR) applications can provide a platform to explore this digitally-enabled integration of process and content learning. We describe our plans to engage with Indigenous community partners to work through the logistical, ethical, narrative and design choices made in the construction of an AR application and associated digital content. Through showcasing stories of Indigenous-settler relations associated with the Sweetgrass Bear sculpture housed at the University of Alberta's Faculty of Extension, instructors and students gain opportunities to challenge assumptions, build relationships, and establish ongoing dialogue while collaborating to produce culturally appropriate learning resources.

COMMUNITY BASED RESEARCH – CENTRING COMMUNITY PRIORITIES AND NEEDS

Session Code: RM5   Session Format: Regular session

 Community-based research (CBR) and community-campus engagement (CCE) are increasingly recognized as knowledge creation in the university and important priorities for both community and post-secondary institutions in teaching and research. CBR and CCE have proliferated and continue to do so across Canada. Yet, there has been critique (Bortolin, 2011; Cronley et. al. 2015) that CBR and CCE post-secondary institutions give insufficient attention to the needs, priorities, and expertise of the community partners involved. This panel presents CBR and CCE in Edmonton, London, Peterborough, Toronto, and province of New Brunswick that have made efforts to create method and meaningful outputs, centring community.

Organizer and Chair: *Nadine Changfoot, Trent University*

Presentations:

1. **Building a Better Life: Differential Needs and Similar Conditions**
Author(s): *Zeina Sleiman, NorQuest College; Marlene Mulder, NorQuest College*
This paper will present preliminary findings from a three year SSHRC funded research project that seeks to examine the importance of developing social capital for marginalized communities – particularly as it relates to the homeless, newcomers and indigenous people. The first two round of data collection will be presented in this paper. Some of our preliminary findings show that while many of these groups face different challenges, they need very similar forms of support. This support is expressed in the need to develop social capital that includes developing networks of friends, families and colleagues that can assist in providing the support needed to attain and maintain a self-sustaining and productive better life. This project is a community-based project that employs a collaborative approach between the researchers and various community agencies within Edmonton. The project itself and the research tools were developed with the advice of community leaders. The importance of community building, sharing information, recognizing the value of relationships, and working collaboratively are essential to those who are marginalized. This project aims to provide support for the development of bridging or bonding social capital that is sustainable and effective in building a better life. This will also provide support to not-for-

profit organizations as they seek to respond to the diverse needs of the community. As we move forward to develop data collection and a life mapping project, this session will provide an opportunity to gain insight from participants.

2. **The Centre for Research on Health Equity and Social Inclusion: Approaches to Fostering Community-based Research in London, Ontario**
Author(s): *Eugenia Canas, Western University; Lloy Wylie, Western University*
Community and academic researchers in London, Ontario, have a strong tradition of work with and for people who have experienced vulnerability or marginalization. The Centre for Research on Health Equity and Social Inclusion (CRHESI) – a partnership led by the London InterCommunity Health Centre and the Faculty of Health Sciences at Western University – was created to foster collaboration and share knowledge about community-academic partnerships. With a vision to generate new knowledge that leads to action and social change around issues of health equity and social inclusion, the work of CRHESI provides a unique perspective to the field of health equity in other communities. Among its activities, CRHESI focuses on five broad thematic areas: poverty and inequality; discrimination, violence and marginalization; working conditions/employment security; health policy and services; and legacies of colonialism. An operating premise of the Centre is that social determinants of health and health inequities are amenable to change through research that can influence policy, programming and individual practices. In its collaborative approach working with funders, service providers, service users and researchers, CRHESI strives to ground in community realities, both to assess and address emergent needs in our community, and to mobilize knowledge. This presentation describes the principles and activities of CRHESI, with a focus on two developing opportunities for community-engaged research in the area of culturally-appropriate mental-health services for newcomer populations, and in a knowledge translation exercise that seeks to represent the costs of poverty to our community via quantitative and qualitative approaches. Attendees will learn about these initiatives as cases studies for the operation of community-based research led by CRHESI members. Presenters will share transferable models and recommendations for sustained engagement of a diverse range of partnerships, as well as practical approaches to fostering collaboration amidst power inequalities and diverse types of expertise.

3. **Active Neighbourhoods Canada Peterborough, ON: Community based evaluation approaches to participatory planning for active transportation**
Author(s): *Tessa Nasca, Trent University; Nadine Changfoot, Trent University; Stephen Hill, Trent University*
This paper considers the historic context of power that planning operates within, and looks at the ways in which certain community members are marginalized by traditional planning processes. Participatory planning, which has theoretical roots in communicative planning theory, may have the potential to shift the legacy of power and marginalization within planning processes, resulting in improved planning outcomes, more social cohesion, and a higher quality of urban life. We use a community-based research approach to evaluate approaches to participatory urban planning in Peterborough, Ontario. A community-based active transportation planning project called the Active Neighbourhoods Canada Stewart Street project became the basis for the participatory planning approaches employed in the project. Our findings demonstrate that these methods are effective for engaging marginalized community members in planning.The research also identified the professional benefits of participatory planning, and examines the barriers and enablers to incorporating participatory approaches into municipal planning processes. Finally, we propose recommendations to implement participatory planning approaches more broadly in the city of Peterborough, Ontario.

4. **From margins to centre through education: Exploring the education needs of victims of torture and political oppression.**
Author(s): *Jaswant Bajwa, George Brown College*
From margins to centre through education: Exploring the education needs of victims of torture and political oppression. Bajwa, J., Couto, S., Kidd, S., McKenzie, K. Higher education is a universal right that affords opportunity for gainful employment, income, and community integration. However, individuals with experiences of political oppression, war, or torture, often take refuge outside of their home countries and experience barriers in accessing higher education or in leveraging existing education credentials for social opportunity. This presentation will highlight the research conducted with a Community-Based Participatory Action Research framework, which focuses on supporting community partners in conducting

research that is meaningful to them, so that the research is then mobilized and translated back into the community. The author will discuss the utility of this research framework in the work conducted and the experience of this novel partnership between a college (George Brown College), community organization (Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture (CCVT)), and research and teaching hospital facility (Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH)).

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Session Code: HEA4C   Session Format: Roundtable

 The third of a three-part session about sociological perspectives on contemporary public health issues. The session offers critical social science perspectives on matters of community health and health care. Topics include food insecurity and nutrition policy, risks associated with child mortality, perinatal cannabis exposure, and population-level access to mental health treatments.

Organizer(s): *Adrian Guta, University of Windsor; Chris Sanders, Lakehead University*
Chair: *Chris Sanders, Lakehead University*

Presentations:

1. **Food insecurity among Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat**
Author(s): *Paula Arriagada, Statistics Canada*
According to recent numbers, in 2012, about 4 million people in Canada experienced some level of food insecurity during the previous 12 months. Food insecurity is an important social and public health issue as it has been shown to be associated to poor health, lower educational outcomes and family stress. Research has also shown that food insecurity is higher among the Aboriginal population than their non-Aboriginal counterparts. Using data from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), the first part of this paper examines the prevalence of food insecurity among Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat, the Inuit homeland in Canada. In this case, the food security challenges faced by Inuit are more extreme, especially for those living in remote and isolated communities. The second part of this paper adds to the existing research by examining, in a multivariate model, the factors associated with food insecurity among Inuit adults. In addition, some health consequences of food insecurity among the Inuit population such as self-rated health, chronic conditions and mental health are examined. Food insecurity is a complex phenomenon, and understanding the determinants of food insecurity can provide information for policymakers to develop long-term strategies or solutions to address this issue.

2. **Urban community gardens and gardeners' attitudes, perceptions and behaviors toward food security and the food system in Hamilton, Ontario.**
Author(s): *Madeleine Bondy, University of Toronto; John Maclachlan, McMaster University; Nancy Fenton, McMaster University*
This paper explores how community gardens can be used as a tool to influence gardeners' attitudes, perceptions and behaviors toward food security and the food system. It does so through an examination of three case studies of community gardens in the city of Hamilton, Ontario: the Churchill Park Community Garden (located in an upper-class neighbourhood), the McMaster Teaching and Community Garden (located on the McMaster campus) and the McQuesten Community Garden (located in low income community and a food desert). Few studies have examined the ways in which community gardens can influence how individuals perceive and understand food security and the food system and there has also been little research from the perspective of gardeners across diverse socio-economic statuses. This article aims to fill the gap through describing the results of a qualitative study that collected data surrounding gardeners' attitudes, perceptions and behaviors toward food security and the food system. Results demonstrate that community gardens can lead to a diverse set of learnings around three main themes: food security, the food system and food citizenship. The results further highlight the similarities in learnings between the gardens such as using the garden as a forum to share with others and similarities in measuring food security. It also highlights key differences such as how the different gardens perceived food security, a

new idea within the literature. Results have applications for policy makers and non-profit organizations as they demonstrate that community gardens can provide a key mechanism for individuals to learn about food security and food systems and improve their health across diverse socioeconomic statuses.

3. **Family factors and risks of infant and child mortality in West African countries**
Author(s): *Nelson Oranye, University of Manitoba; Nora Ahmad, Brandon Univeristy; Surandi Wadu Mesthri, University of Manitoba*
In the past two decades, infant and child mortality have substantially declined in many of the world poor and developing countries. However, according to the WHO, the rate of decline in infant and child mortality has been slow in Africa, particularly in West Africa and the sub-Saharan region, compared to other developing countries. The high trends of infant and child mortality in West Africa are driven by both macro and micro level factors. In this retrospective study, we used household level data from five countries in the West African region to explore risk factors for infant and child mortality. A comparative analysis using logistic regression was performed, to determine the relative contributions of family and regional level factors to the risks of infant and child mortality. Preliminary results indicate significant differences between regions within countries, and between countries. A number of social factors linked to the family have strong predictive values for infant and child mortality. For programs designed to reduce infant and child mortality in this region to be effective, specific surgical targeting of key micro level factors is important.

4. **The Effects of Perinatal Cannabis Exposure on Health Outcomes: A Content Analysis of Twitter Messages**
Author(s): *Hana Dakkak, Brescia University College; Rachel Brown, Brescia University College; Kimberly Charbonneau, Brescia University College; Jamie Seabrook, Western University*
Cannabis is the most commonly used illicit drug during pregnancy, with prevalence rates of 5-27%. Given the limited research on the effects of cannabis use during the perinatal period, examining messages portrayed in social media is important, as more mothers are turning to social media as a source of information. We determined the types of messages being disseminated on Twitter about cannabis use and maternal and infant health outcomes during the perinatal period. Using various hashtag combinations (e.g., #marijuana #pregnancy) of publicly available tweets from the inception of Twitter until April, 2017, tweet content was coded independently for themes by two authors. If the tweets included hyperlinks, these links were examined to investigate the source of the messages and to clarify the user's intent. To date, n=121 tweets, 49% of which are related to pregnancy, 31% breastfeeding, and 20% both. Detrimental effects are reported in 49% of tweets related to pregnancy and 40% to breastfeeding. The most commonly reported detrimental effects were neuro-developmental delays, altered brain and motor function, low birth weight, poor sucking and lower quantity of breastmilk. Until large studies are conducted, information that mothers receive on cannabis use during the perinatal period remains inconclusive in social media.

CULTURE AND INEQUALITY I

Session Code: SC2A   Session Format: Regular session

 This session features papers that examine the role of inequality in shaping culture and of culture in shaping inequality.

Organizer(s): *Kim de Laat, University of Toronto; Allyson Stokes, University of Waterloo*
Chair: *Benjamin Woo, Carelton University*

Presentations:

1. **Issues of Minorities in South Punjab Pakistan**
Author(s): *Safia Minhas, Government Post Graduate College for Women, Liaqat Pur, District Rahim Yarkhan*
Minorities are usually defined in terms of ascribed status characteristics such as race, gender, and ethnic or religious background, as well as acquired statuses such as sexual orientation. The objectives of this study

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were to access the different issues of religious minorities in South Punjab; to explore the protection of minority regarding their issues; to identify the social condition of minority in South Punjab and to examine the role of Government for the protection of minorities. A sample of 200 respondents was drawn from the total population and structured interview schedule was administrated. Data were analyzed and interpreted by using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) 19.0 version software. The structured interview was discussed with two experts of the Sociology Department (>8 years' experiences) working in the University. It was revised to incorporate recommended improvements. Descriptive and inferential statistics were applied to analyze the data that includes: frequency, percent, mean, standard deviations. The study was focused on examining the socioeconomic issues of minorities of Southern Punjab, Pakistan. The study of the universe was the Districts Multan and Rahim Yar Khan. The target population of the present study was consisting of minorities which are resident of Multan and Rahim Yar Khan. The purposive of sampling was used for the data collection. Interview schedule was used for the collection of qualitative data from uneducated respondents and for quantitative data; questionnaire constructed for educated respondents. The study summarized that rights should be given to the all human beings, especially minorities religious rights are important.

2. **Jagged Trajectories: Negotiating through Experiences of a South Asian Identity**
Author(s): *Janice Phonepraseuth, York University*
This study looks at the subjective experiences of having a South Asian identity, while examining management strategies across various social contexts and interactions. The social domains were hypothesized to shape the strength of the participant's self-identification as well as their self-presentation. The study asks: How does one experience or manage their South Asian identity across different social contexts? This study utilizes a combination of social identity theory, intersectional theory, and dramaturgical analysis in its theoretical framework. The findings gathered by means of semi-structured interviews with female post-secondary students, and NVivo coding, indicate three emergent themes: 1) racialization and racial discrimination, 2) race, culture, and gender intersections, and 3) the performance of race, culture, and gender. Specifically, it was found that participants emphasized racialization and racism in all social domains; however discrimination in the classroom was most discussed. Additionally, all participants experienced gendered discrimination, which was often associated with their South Asian heritage. Due to multiple and disturbing occurrences of racism, sexism, and racialization, participants were strategic about how they would perform their cultural, racial, or gendered identities in different social spaces, and especially in White dominated spaces, where participants would carefully consider their physical appearance in addition to their actions.

3. **The unequal valuation of Indian and U.S. culture in Hong Kong - A mechanism reproducing global and local inequality?**
Author(s): *Caroline Schoepf, Hong Kong Baptist University; Matthew Chew, Hong Kong Baptist University*
The relation between culture and inequality in a transnational setting remains under-studied. This study uses in-depth interviews with Indian and U.S. sojourners and Hong-Kong born individuals to compare the valuation of Indian and U.S. culture in Hong Kong. It finds that the cultures are differently valued: U.S. American culture is most often valued neutral to positive, whereas Indian culture is most often valued neutral to negative. Receiving society members draw on different sources of information on both groups: For Indian culture, they draw on local sources, such as local news media, local cultural products, and own observations. For U.S. culture, they draw on both oversees and local sources of information. The asymmetric valuation processes channel the groups towards diverging socioeconomic trajectories by allowing U.S. Americans more strongly than Indians to draw on their native cultural capital to earn a living. Also, they seem to lead to an increased willingness of Hong-Kong born individuals to befriend U.S. Americans than Indians, translating into increased social capital for U.S. Americans. The findings suggest that culture functions as a mechanism through which both global and local unequal structures are reproduced and re-inscribed.

Session Code: MS3B   Session Format: Regular session

 Papers will present research on digital media culture and society. Various theoretical frameworks, methodologies, topics and approaches are welcome, and, as always, a high standard of originality and critical engagement is our objective. The aim is to provide a space for sociological researchers in this area to share their work and make connections with others.

Organizer(s): *Michael Christensen, York University; David Toews, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. A Tardian Critique of Networked Publics
Author(s): David Toews, University of Toronto
The concept of networked publics (boyd) has gained significant traction over the past five years. Danah boyd argues that digitization has afforded networked publics the ability to overtake traditional publics. Whilst admitting the messy history of the concept of publics, boyd argues that the concept of 'public' continues, despite being restructured according to the complexities of social networking, to refer to the functions of gathering and connecting people. Networked publics are merely complex extensions of these human social needs. Drawing on the distinction made between crowds and publics of the classical communication theorist Gabriel Tarde, as well as the genealogy of crowds of Tarde scholar Christian Borch, I argue that publics represent social distance much more than social connection. Publics were always about how actors may communicate and coordinate without having to gather. This was not just due to a sense of inconvenience of in-person meetings in large complex cities, but also a to a sense of fear of the crowd. I discuss the possibilities of a more balanced approach to networked publics that does not have to rest on an assumption that sociability is always more normal and desirable than unsociability.

2. **Towards A Media Ecology of the Alt-Right**
Author(s): *Cory Collins, Memorial University of Newfoundland*
The recognition of an alt-right political movement has gained burgeoning attention in popular culture and public sphere but has received relatively sparse attention from scholarship. Of critical importance, though, is the role of a complex ecosystem of media that is the main space for debate and thought within the movement—and how and whether these media confirm the perception the alt-right politics is fundamentally fascistic in character. Through systematic Internet ethnography, this paper descriptively maps the contours of alt-right media outlets but also compares discources in and responses to the movement's key texts. Importantly, these texts and responses present highly different readings of how irony, intent and humour are understood and used by anonymous political actors, with one key text seeing the phenomenon of anti-Semitic Pepe memes as a deliberate way to normalize the Holocaust and another key text seeing them as mostly benign. I also compare the audiences and discources across outlets of other key figures in the intellectual landscape of the alt-right. This study therefore synthesizes approaches from media ecology, political communication and sociology of media to arrive at an idiosyncratic yet deep and critical case study of alt-right media and political thought. This work will lay the basis for future research on the media development of political thought of far right political movements on specific issues—such as the cultural transmission of racial science—and research that interviews and compares commentator audience members with that of other speakers in order to build a credible understanding of the movement.

3. **Performative Anonymity: Controversy, discipline and the political economy of Yik Yak**
Author(s): *Kyle Curlew, Queen's University*
Anonymity has never been more difficult to achieve. As users explore the expanse of cyberspace, corporations brand mobile apps with the promise of anonymity all the while collecting user content and metadata. *Yik Yak*, an anonymous social media platform, constitutes a collision of institutional and vernacular understandings of anonymity and surveillance which leads to opaque consumer profiles with no clear end origin. *Yik Yak's* move on August 16th, 2016 to update the platform and remove the ability to be anonymous sent the application into a destructive controversy that eventually lead to the application shutting down. Using *Yik Yak* as a case study of the surveilled anonymous actor, I will explore the logics that

guide the emergence of hierarchical and lateral surveillance techniques, disciplinary power, and its failed political economic strategies. I have accomplished this through an analysis of journalistic and public documents written about *Yik Yak*, an ethnographic exploration of the platform itself, and a series of participant interviews concerning perceptions of anonymity and surveillance while using the application. Performative anonymity exists in a sprawling set of communities defined by (un)disciplined norms, values, and creative content which is all captured in the surveillant assemblage.

4. **Orientalist Narratives: Normalizing Anti-Shia Sectarianism in News & Social Media**
Author(s): *Ruba Ali Al-Hassani, York University*
On 16 October 2016, Iraqi Forces launched their final and most important operation against ISIS – the operation to liberate Mosul. As the operation launched, news articles circulated about the threat "Iran-backed Shia militias" pose to the current, Sunni majority population of Mosul. These articles create a panic about imagined confessional cleansing that feels real in this news coverage, yet is far from the reality on the ground. Majority Sunni forces - the Army, Counter-Terrorism Forces, Federal Police, and Sunni tribesmen are fighting in the city of Mosul, while Shia-majority Popular Mobilization Forces and Sunni Peshmerga secure the outskirts. To make space for rhetoric, factual reporting has been thrown out the window. Such has been the case in news reporting of Iraqi affairs since the 2003 invasion, particularly since the 2014 ISIS incursion. Anti-Shia rhetoric has seen a noticeable rise in Western media coverage of not only Iraq, but of the entire Middle East to the extent that discriminatory, anti-Shia reporting has become normalized. This raises the question of whether sectarianism in Western media coverage is a recent phenomenon. It also raises concerns about the root causes behind this approach to Middle Eastern affairs. Dogmatic and racist Sunni-Shia sectarianism has existed for centuries in the region. Inflamed sectarianism in Western media, on the other hand, seems to have more modern and politically ideological root causes. This research paper argues that anti-Shia sectarianism in Western media and scholarship is rooted in both racism and Orientalism. It associates all Shia with Iran, and denies them their various ethnic and national identities. They are thus condemned by association. Moreover, there is a consistent attempt to draw imagined borders and walls throughout the region, and most specifically Iraq, as well as a divisive story of a conflicted people where those at fault are the Shia minority. This narrative of Sunni and Shia stories is one of exclusion and demonization. It impacts foreign policy and involvement in regional politics. For the purposes of this paper, a historical context will be provided – one that focuses on two periods of the region's history. It will examine British reactions to the Shia-led 1920 Iraq Revolution against British occupation. The paper will also examine American responses to the 1979 Iran Revolution's US embassy hostage crisis. By examining these two moments in the region's history, the paper will demonstrate how major Western powers, particularly the US and UK, are more likely to associate with Sunnis as allies, thereby excluding Shia as the "dangerous other" less likely to comply. This dualism seems to have been strongly maintained throughout recent history. The paper will then move to a more contemporary context – that of Iraq's war on ISIS. For this component, the paper will include both quantitative and qualitative analyses of news and social media coverage of this war. As journalists, analysts, and experts share their opinions and reports on social media, particularly on Twitter, the frequency in which anti-Shia, exclusionary rhetoric will be examined. The content of these occurrences – whether in Tweets and/or news articles – will be subject to discourse analysis. "With such information about Iraq, what forgiveness, what humanity, what chance for humane argument? Very little, alas" (Culture and Imperialism, 298).

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION ON POST SECONDARY CAMPUSES: WHAT ARE WE AS EDUCATORS DOING AND IS IT MAKING A DIFFERENCE?

Session Code: TP5   Session Format: Roundtable

 This session explores how post-secondary institutions and instructors can work to ensure the equity, safety, and inclusion of a diverse body of students in the classroom, in curriculum, and/or across campus, while critically thinking about what these terms mean in institutional settings. Discussions will focus on: using anti-oppressive instructional strategies and principles of teaching to address various forms of oppression such as socioeconomic status, sexuality, gender, ability, race, ethnicity, and Indigeneity in our classrooms and curriculum so that students feel fully engaged and able to participate; how university

policies impact diverse students; and appropriately representing Indigenous knowledges and ways of learning to inform intercultural learning.

Organizer and Chair: *Lisa Poole, Simon Fraser University*

Presentations:

1. **Indigenizing Undergraduate Sociology Education**
Author(s): *Jen Wrye, North Island College*
Although Sociology scholars and activists are attentive to Indigenous-settler relations, much of the discipline's general curriculum remains stubbornly colonial. Inclusive campuses require ongoing consideration of how the education we're facilitating weaves culturally appropriate material through our classes and programs. This talk examines my process of working to incorporate more Indigenous epistemologies, histories, and politics into Introductory Sociology and Sociological Research Methods courses as guided by the Truth & Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action. There are many dimensions to achieving such goals. I will discuss three interconnected avenues for development that have felt most productive: 1) including local knowledges and histories into class content; 2) revising course learning outcomes; and 3) seeking indigenous-focused professional learning opportunities as part of my reflective practice. This presentation is aimed at sharing ideas and resources in an effort to foster a broader disciplinary conversation about what it means to teach undergraduate classes that are welcoming to Indigenous students.

2. **Can the privileged decolonize the curriculum?**
Author(s): *Bruce Ravelli, University of Victoria*
As a teacher and authour for the Introductory Sociology market, Bruce has grappled with how to expose students to diversity from his own position of privilege and advantage in ways that do not further colonize the message nor diminish the experiences of others. Bruce will review some of his work over the last few years that may help others to interrogate their own teaching and consider alternative ways of connecting course content to diverse student perspectives and experiences.

3. **Including All Citizens: Postsecondary Education and Students with Intellectual Disabilities**
Author(s): *Fiona Whittington-Walsh, Kwantlen Polytechnic University*
The Including all Citizens Project is transforming post-secondary educational opportunities for all students including students with intellectual disabilities. The pilot was launched in January 2016 on the Langley Campus of Kwantlen Polytechnic University and involves the full inclusion of five students with intellectual disabilities into sociology courses for credit as they pursue their Faculty of Arts Certificate Degree. The pedagogy behind Including All Citizens is to open the doors of education by making already existing university courses environments where all students can participate and succeed. Without changing the sociological foundation, Including All Citizens uses the principles of universal design to deliver curriculum to a wide range of learners. It is a learning environment where everyone is included and valued on equal basis thereby making it an exemplary learning experience for all. Students do not have to rely on outside support staff including specific services for students with disabilities because all student learning is supported within the classroom. Most significantly, all students are actively engaged in supporting each other's learning. This is the cornerstone for not only relationship building but also facilitating emergent leadership qualities that are necessary for being successful and engaged global citizens. This presentation will discuss the anti-oppressive pedagogical strategies and techniques that the lead-instructor is using in supporting not only student learning of essential knowledge and skill sets but in creating a learning environment where everyone is included.

4. **How the Ideological Positions of College Upper Management Affect Community College Access and Success by Underrepresented Groups**
Author(s): *Linda Muzzin, OISE, University of Toronto*
Canada's 122 colleges are training facilities for 1) the trades; 2) technology workers supporting professions such as engineering; 3) female dominated fields such as early childhood education; 4) workers supporting businesses; 5) literacy workers; and 5) female-dominated health professions. This paper argues, based on a national study of 70 college administrators and 250 faculty at 50 colleges, that upper administrators of

colleges—presidents and deans of, for example, trades, technology and so-called 'allied' health professions-
-influence both institutional and public policy around underrepresented groups. These upper
administrators have taken up discourses of entrepreneurialism in the construction of their professional
identities, which they may incorporate unproblematically or as a work of social justice or making-a-
difference. They were found to work with national or local organizations to recruit women and students
(such as Aboriginal students in northern colleges, or women in the trades) into college programs where
such students were difficult to engage. However, we will discuss in this paper how their entrepreneurial
epistemological positions distorted their social justice initiatives by examining the discourses taken up by
these college administrators in the construction of postsecondary education policy and practice in Canada.

5. **"Teaching the Teacher": Potential Impacts on Class and Campus Climate of Teaching Anti-
Oppressive Strategies to Instructors in Higher Education**
Author(s): *Lisa Poole, Simon Fraser University*
Through the Teaching and Learning Centre at Simon Fraser University, I am involved in work that focuses
on "teaching the teacher" – I am a workshop facilitator in the training of Teaching Assistants at the SFU
Annual TA/TM Day as well as a facilitator for the international Instructional Skills Workshop (ISW), a
three-day instructor development program where university and college instructors can learn teaching
skills to better support their students' learning. In recognition of the diversity amongst student bodies at
SFU, including indigenous students, I have brought an understanding, appreciation, and sensitivity of this
diversity and intersectionality into my pedagogy to support students with diverse backgrounds and goals. I
created a workshop session on Diversity in the Classroom to be included in the ISW curriculum which has
since been incorporated as a standard session in SFU's ISWs. This session stemmed from a workshop that I
co-created for the SFU Annual TA/TM Day titled 'Safer Spaces': Practicing Anti-Oppression in the University
Classroom and Online . In this roundtable, I will discuss the anti-oppressive instructional strategies in the
workshops and then I would like to critically explore the potential impacts of these workshops – how might
(or might not) "teaching the teacher" anti-oppressive teaching strategies to address diversity and inclusion
impact the classroom, curriculum, and campus climate?

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION AND PUBLIC POLICY

Session Code: EDU1   Session Format: Regular session

 This session features empirical papers that contribute to our understanding of the barriers facing
underrepresented groups in accessing, navigating, and transitioning from post-secondary education.

Organizer and Chair: *David Zarifa, Nipissing University*

Presentations:

1. **Revisiting the labour market outcomes associated with postsecondary education: an analysis of
the 2010 cohort of Canadian university graduates by program type**
Author(s): *Brad Seward, University of Guelph*
Drawing on data from the 2010 National Graduate Surveys, this doctoral research builds upon past
research comparing the outcomes of university graduates of various postsecondary programs across
earnings, objective and subjective work-to-education match, and job satisfaction. This research consists of
four areas of study. Statistical analyses first compare fields of study using disaggregated categories of
liberal arts and STEM (science, technology, mathematics, and engineering) programs, to determine that
labour market outcomes vary for graduates of university programs that are traditionally aggregated in the
wider literature. The next stage of research analyzes outcomes between postsecondary graduates of
traditional versus non-traditional (distance education) programs. Comparisons of outcomes for university
graduates who specialized in bilingual versus technical (i.e., science, technology, engineering, or
mathematics) pursuits comprise the third area of study. Lastly, statistical models include sociodemographic
indicators to observe whether traditionally disadvantaged statuses have remained salient in the outcomes
of university graduates from the most recent wave of the National Graduate Surveys. Statistical analyses

are comprised of descriptive frequencies, and ordinary least squares (OLS), ordered logistic, and multinomial logistic regression models. This dissertation revisits the debate regarding the viability of human capital, credentialist, and labour market segmentation approaches. The policy implications of the results are also discussed.

2. The Impact of School-Based Barriers to Post-Secondary Access
Author(s): *Amanda Mayeaux, University of Louisiana at Lafayette*
The purpose of this study is to understand school-based barriers impacting post-secondary access. The results of a pilot study indicate teachers and school leadership do not view post-secondary access as their responsibility, but rather believe access is the responsibility of the school counselor, the student and family. This mixed-methods study explored the impact a school-wide intervention model has upon classroom teachers and school leadership motivation towards increasing access to post-secondary opportunities for students: Including preparation for college entrance exams, sharing information about financial opportunities, and connections between post-secondary completion and careers. The study included ten diverse schools including rural to urban schools. Three schools were selected for in-depth case studies. The data has been delineated to examine the differences socio-economic levels and racial make-up may have upon the impact of the school-based barriers.

3. Lifelong Inequality of First-Generation Students: Employment Outcomes
Author(s): *Megan McMaster, Nipissing University*
First-generation students represent a large and diverse group of students in the Canadian post-secondary education system. These students can be defined as those whose parents have not completed a college or university program. First-generation students face a variety of unique challenges, as they progress throughout their education and on to their careers. Their parents are unable to pass on knowledge and their experiences from post-secondary education, so they may face a disadvantage throughout their schooling in comparison to their peers. However, to what extent does an equal education create equal job outcomes? From a human capital perspective, when these students complete their post-secondary programs, they should possess the same knowledge and understanding as their peers. However, first-generation students may encounter barriers in their early life, which might impact their ability to learn and maintain their skills in the workforce. This thesis draws upon Statistic Canada's 2012 Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies to investigate the extent to which first-generation student experience inequalities in the workforce.

4. AfterGrad NB: Post-Secondary Education as a Means of Youth Retention
Author(s): *Catherine Holtmann, University of New Brunswick; Marie Olson, University of New Brunswick; Sasha Wood, University of New Brunswick*
The AfterGrad NB Project is SSHRC-funded research focusing on the problem of youth retention. It builds on the results of a 2014 study conducted by researchers at the University of New Brunswick in collaboration with the New Brunswick government's Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour. That study demonstrated a high degree of certainty among students in regards to their academic futures and upcoming provincial labour market opportunities. AfterGrad NB used two interventions in helping students gain clarity in these areas: labour-market seminars and application assistance to all four provincial universities. The impact of these two interventions on a 2016 cohort of grade 12 high school students' post-secondary education pathways will be followed through next five years. Using the theorical debates in the sociology of education concerning social capital, social reproduction, social mobility, and class theory, this paper will highlight analysis of the data from the first year of the project and the factors influencing the youth decision-making process.

5. Credit Crunch: The Subjective Experience of Government Student Loans
Author(s): *Mitchell McIvor, University of Toronto*
University tuition has risen exponentially over the last 30 years and government student loans have become increasingly common. Despite this trend, however, we know surprisingly little about the effects student loans have on those who accrue them. Using nationally representative data on 2010 Canadian university graduates, I examine how government student loans affect the subjective experience of graduates two years after convocation. I find that owing more in government student loans is associated with decreased job, income and life satisfaction as well as increased odds of reporting graduates would not

do the same education if they could go back. The implications of these findings are discussed in the context of university as an agent of social mobility and the policy implications that follow from increasing findings of the detrimental effects of student loans.

RACIALIZED MUSLIM WOMEN: RESISTING, ORGANIZING, RAISING THE ROOF

Session Code: RE6   Session Format: Regular session

Muslim women have been racialized, and known to be addressed as 'oppressed', 'victims' needing to be 'rescued'. This session examines empirical examples of Muslim women taking on non-traditional or traditional community leadership roles. The papers shed light on their activism, organizing and resistance work; what structural, institutional, or cultural barriers they faced, and their responses to the barriers. Papers will present critical policy considerations, as well as theorize what the former experiences and encounters tell us.   This is an interdisciplinary session with the Canadian Political Science Association.

Organizer and Chair: *Binish Ahmed, Ryerson University*

Presentations:

1. **Not my Islamo-racism: Beyond the brown oriental subject imaginary**
Author(s):   *Lucy El-Sherif, OISE, University of Toronto; Nadiya Ali, York University; Hawa Y. Mire, York University*
The existing Islamophobia/Islamo-racism (IR) literature has come to illustrate how the Muslim subject "can at a moment's notice be erected as [an] object of supervision and discipline" (Morey and Yaqin 2011: 5-6). Consequently, in the popular imagination Muslimness has come to stand for an undifferentiated culturally-alien oriental subject, a subject defined through the prism of violence and irrationality and increasingly fixed on brown bodies. We challenge how the brown oriental imaginary reinvents iterations of IR in different forms and shed light on encounters with IR, to transform how it is understood, and open up possibilities for imagining the West in contravention of Islamophobia. Through addressing the erasure that happens when we respond to a homogenous IR we ask: How does the systemic demarcation of Muslim subjectivity, across racial, ethnic, class, regional and lines of 'practice', interact with how Islamophobia/Islamo-racism come to be experienced? We do this by using an auto-ethnographic approach to engage with the multiplicity of visibilities we bring with us to different spaces, and how they determine how we are recognized, mis-recognized and unrecognized. We examine how the Gaze interpellates subjectivities to deconstruct popular conceptualizations of the undifferentiated Muslim figure from our respective geo-political and social locations.

2. **The Activism of First Generation Somali Canadian Women within a Neoliberal Multicultural State**
Author(s): *Hodan Mohamed, Canadian Association of Muslim Women in Law (CAMWL)*
This research explores the activism of first generation Somali Canadian women, which on one hand is about creating and fostering a more inclusive feminist space within the Somali community that can transform gender relations and normative cultural practices; while on the other aims to shift inequitable social relations in mainstream Canadian society, where anti-Black racism and Islamaphobia dominates. Somali women activism in Canada emerged out of everyday resistance to oppression and marginalization. My research offers a conceptualization of Somali women activism in highlighting the importance of everyday advocacy by demonstrating the ways in which Somali women activists consciously seize opportunities to foster anti-Black racism and anti-Islamaphobia feminist spaces through relations of accountability and change. The findings of my qualitative research will interrogate the systematic barriers that have both informed and constrained the Somali community. It will also consider the possibilities and limitations of activism and advocacy in negotiating power, as well as challenging marginalities in a 'multicultural' society, gender roles and relationships within the Somali diaspora.

3. **Canadian-Muslim Women, Resistance and the Law**
Author(s): *Sabeen Kazmi, York University*

May 31, 2017

The intent of my research is to refocus the ethnocentric gaze which has a very limited understanding of the complexity of Canadian-Muslim women's realities. In doing so, I want to observe the systems in place which include or exclude experiences of Canadian-Muslim women within legal institutions. In doing so, I consciously reorient the focus of study from Canadian-Muslim women as the perpetual subject of studies by 'others' to a Canadian Muslim woman actively studying the conditions which produces her reality. To this end, my research focuses on an in depth analysis of five distinct Canadian court cases involving ethnically diverse, self identifying Canadian-Muslim women. My findings demonstrates that as Canadian-Muslim women attempt to use the legal justice system to establish claims concerning harm or discrimination they have faced, their appeals are met with a legal structure embedded in negative cultural stereotypes. This results in further marginalization of Canadian-Muslim women whose experiences cannot be explained through the cultural stereotypes held by the legal system. Informed by negative cultural stereotypes against Muslim women, the court views Muslim women as perpetual victims - yet, not as victim of a racist state, but as victims of Muslim men and the Muslim culture. This process, which views Muslim women as perpetual victims of Islam, fails to see them as anything more, thereby, redirecting their claims of victim status. Each court case is a representation of how Canadian-Muslim women resist discrimination, oppression and violence perpetrated at home, in their community, in the workplace, in legal policies and by legal system. The court cases highlight how resistance looks different for each Muslim woman according to her needs, social location and personality. Thereby, illustrating the multi-faceted realities of Canadian-Muslim women and their large repertoire of survival skills.

RÉSISTER AU NÉOLIBÉRALISME : FINANCE, INÉGALITÉS, MOBILISATIONS.

Session Code: PSM4   Session Format: Regular session

Tant à des fins analytiques que militantes, la notion de néolibéralisme est de plus en plus utilisée en sciences sociales et dans l'espace public pour désigner l'évolution de nos économies depuis la crise financière de 2008. Pour mieux comprendre le néolibéralisme comme stratégie de relance économique et mode de gouvernement, nous traiterons des rapports entre la financiarisation des économies capitalistes avancées et l'augmentation des inégalités qui s'y observe depuis quelques décennies, ainsi que des croisements entre cet accroissement des inégalités socioéconomiques et le renforcement d'autres axes d'inégalité tels que le genre et la race. Nous conclurons ensuite en examinant les différentes manières de résister au système néolibéral, en proposant des articulations entre les différentes forces progressistes et en promouvant d'autres manières de vivre-ensemble.

Organizer(s): *Barry Eidlin, McGill University; Emanuel Guay, Université McGill*

Presentations:

1. **Post-racialisme et gouvernement néolibéral**
Author(s): *Emanuel Guay, Université McGill*
Mon intervention se propose d'étudier les impacts différenciés des politiques néolibérales en fonction des catégories d'appartenance ethnoraciales qui composent nos sociétés et des inégalités d'accès aux ressources qui divisent ces catégories entre elles. L'hypothèse avancée sera qu'un portrait complet des inégalités engendrées et maintenues par un régime d'accumulation néolibéral ne peut être dressé qu'en prenant en compte la manière dont les coupures dans les services publics, la stagnation des salaires et les politiques de workfare affectent d'abord les catégories les plus précaires économiquement, une distinction de classe qui recoupe largement les inégalités racialisées dans l'accès à l'emploi, au logement, face au système de justice criminel, etc. Nous tenterons également de lier le néolibéralisme à la montée du post-racialisme , compris comme une perspective selon laquelle la race ne serait plus une catégorie discriminante dans la distribution des opportunités et des chances-de-vie. Nous étudierons le post-racialisme comme un discours qui contribue au maintien et au renforcement des inégalités racialisées en limitant la capacité de les renvoyer à des facteurs structurels et systémiques. Ces thèses seront développées à parti des cas américains et canadiens, en y étudiant les discriminations racialisées qui y persistent et les manières dont ces dernières sont prises en compte – ou ignorées – dans l'opinion publique.

2. **Néolibéralisme et travail reproductif**

Author(s): *Celine Hequet, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Lorsqu'elles ont cherché à comprendre ce qui expliquait leur dépendance aux hommes, à l'encontre des féministes libérales et des socialistes traditionnels qui les enjoignaient à sortir de la maison et à rejoindre le marché du travail pour s'émanciper, les théoriciennes de la deuxième vague ont fait le constat qu'en fait, elles travaillent déjà, mais qu'elles n'étaient simplement pas payées pour le faire [1] . Aujourd'hui, la lutte contre le salaire au travail ménager menée dans les années 70 n'a pas abouti, mais la norme du double salaire à l'extérieur du foyer, elle, est bien enracinée dans les pays riches. Cette situation a mené, selon Sylvia Federici, à une « crise de la reproduction sociale » et, pour y répondre, on fait de plus en plus appel à des femmes immigrées expressément pour effectuer le travail domestique. Or, cette « mondialisation de l'amour maternel [2] » vient instaurer une nouvelle stratification entre femmes et éroder la possibilité d'une lutte commune [3] . Le néolibéralisme est doublement lié à cette redéfinition de la situation des femmes. D'abord, par ses plans d'ajustement structurel, il a privé les populations du Sud de leurs moyens de reproduction et les a forcé à entrer sur le marché du travail mondialisé [4] . Ensuite, au Nord, les coupes massives dans les programmes sociaux ont re-privatisé une partie du travail soin, entraînant le retour de la femme au foyer [5] . Quelles pistes de lutte s'offre aujourd'hui aux femmes ? [1] Louise Toupin, Le Salaire Au Travail Ménager , (Montréal: Les éditions du remue-ménage, 2014), p. 50-51. [2] ibid. p. 20. [3] Sylvia Federici, « Reproduction et lutte féministe dans la nouvelle division internationale du travail », Période (2014). [4] idem. [5] Sandra Ezquerra, « Spain, Economic Crisis, and the New Enclosure of the Reproductive Commons », Monthly Review 65, no 11 (2014).

3. **Financiarisation des économies et accroissement des inégalités**

Author(s): *Audrey Laurin-Lamothe, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Cette communication explore le phénomène de la financiarisation des économies contemporaines et cherche à montrer comment ce régime d'accumulation contribue à l'accroissement des inégalités économiques. Il s'agira dans un premier temps de montrer de quelle manière les ménages de la classe moyenne sont insérés dans la sphère financière et, de façon antagoniste, comment les hauts revenus, et plus spécifiquement les élites économiques, entretiennent un rapport particulier à la sphère financière qui leur permet d'accroître leur richesse, et ce, en dépit de la stagnation économique et de la crise financière de 2008. En deuxième lieu, il sera question des politiques économiques austères, promues par les gouvernements des pays occidentaux, en tant qu'elles sont la continuité renouvelée de la régulation néolibérale de l'économie, mais également l'illustration de la force de persuasion des acteurs financiers en général et des agences de notation en particulier. Dans un troisième temps, quelques arguments avancés par Piketty et Atkinson pour expliquer l'augmentation des inégalités seront exposés de manière à mettre en lumière le lien étroit entre leur thèse et une critique politique et économique de la financiarisation.

4. **Combating Neoliberalism in the Province of Quebec: Towards a Common and Unified Left**

Author(s): *Alessandro Drago, McGill University*

The 2008 economic crisis not only caused a great many economic repercussions (affecting those already most disadvantaged) but also led to massive mobilizations around the world. However, the crisis did not lead to the establishment of fairer economic polices but a return to neoliberalism. Pressures to stay competitive and tackle the debt were the major reasons given by the Charest government in 2012 and the Couillard government in 2015 to raise tuition fees and to implement austerity measures respectively. Both measures led to large scale mobilizations amongst a diverse array of actors which included students, unions and political parties. These movements were somewhat successful in reversing some policy decisions and for establishing some anti-neoliberal discourse in the populations vocabulary. However, the links between these various political actors have remained tenuous and tense. Not only this, but the left's response to neoliberalism has been defensive, always responding to government proposals. Rarely have we seen mobilizations against neoliberalism which were not caused by specific and recent policy implementations. Therefore, this paper will tackle why the left in the Quebec has not been able to create a unified and offensive "social bloc" to combat neoliberalism? This paper will focus in particular on the role of students and their organizations which have been at the forefront of the battle against neoliberalism in Quebec.

Session Code: VLS8   Session Format: Roundtable

 College and university campuses across North America face longstanding and significant difficulties with sexual violence. Statistics Canada reported that four out of five female undergraduates in Canada are victims of violence in a dating relationship. At the same time, this ongoing situation(when coupled with the inadequacies of institutional policies and procedures to prevent sexual violence and assist survivors)has generated a new wave of North American campus-based feminist activism.

Organizer(s): *Katelin Albert, University of Toronto; Fuyuki Kurasawa, York University; Erik Schneiderhan, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. **What do Students Know? Undergraduate Knowledge of Campus Sexual Assault**
Author(s): *Mandi Gray, York University; Laura Pin, York University*
Campus sexual assault has recently experienced an upswing in public attention. Many universities have responded by developing educational campaigns, implementing sexual violence response offices, and enhancing security measures, but little research has assessed whether undergraduate students are aware of these initiatives, and how they impact student perceptions of campus safety. Through a 2016 survey of 406 undergraduate students at a large public university in Ontario, Canada, this paper investigates undergraduate knowledge of campus sexual assault resources and perceptions of safety from campus sexual assault. Survey responses indicate that many undergraduate students have limited awareness of university initiatives related to sexual assault. Surprisingly, students who reported attending an educational event focused on sexual assault were no more likely than their peers to be knowledgeable about resources or reporting procedures. In addition, female-identified students scored significantly lower than their male-identified peers on questions assessing their perception of safety from sexual assault, and both male and female students were less likely to feel safe on campus in the evening. These findings suggest that current information and education initiatives may not be effective in increasing student knowledge of sexual violence resources, or enhancing feelings of safety on campus, particularly among female-identified students.

2. **Sexual Assault on Canadian Campuses: A Critical Review of the Canadian Literature**
Author(s): *Mehak Kawatra, University of Toronto; Chelsea Smith, University of Toronto*
Sexual assault is a growing concern on Canadian university campuses, with only a small amount of Canadian research focusing on this topic. This paper reviews current Canadian literature that investigates and explores this topic to systematically uncover what is known about sexual violence, assault, and harassment in the Canadian context. We begin by outlining the multiple ways in which sexual assault, violence, harassment, rape etc., are defined and discussed in the literature. We then summarize the main theoretical approaches employed in the literature, such as routine activities theory and feminist theory. Highlighting the structural and inter-personal factors that are associated with sexual assault, we review the campus specific characteristics that influence the incidence of sexual violence (particularly the role of drugs and alcohol). Finally, we examine the common themes that are present in the literature, such as rape culture, the abuse of women, the role of ethnicity, as well as victim-perpetrator relationships. Although there were some gaps in the research when accounting for diversity, intersectionality, and the specific role of substance use, this review reveals many important insights identified by the literature. We conclude by pointing out concrete areas and findings that can enrich future research on this topic.

Session Code: THE7   Session Format: Regular session

 Reports from departments across Canada suggest that the value of theory is under question, particularly when austerity agendas reign. This session stresses the vibrancy of theory as a core course in sociology and reflects on the dilemmas of teaching theory, from papers that share teaching strategies to papers that theorize teaching theory. The common thread is the value that all participants place on theoretical learning within higher education.

Organizer(s): *Saara Liinamaa, Acadia University; Christopher Powell, Ryerson University*

Presentations:

1. **Theory Memes and Applied Learning**
Author(s): *Athena Elafros, Keuka College*
This presentation focuses on using 'theory memes' to engage students in the applied sociology classroom. Theory memes are visual images and text crafted by students to represent and/or critique key concepts from classical and contemporary social theorists. In this presentation, I will 1) discuss the use of 'theory memes' as a successful assessment strategy within lower and upper level theory classes, 2) outline how students create the meme, present on the meme, and write an analysis of how their meme represents a key concept of the theorist under question and/or offers a critique of the theorist's work, and 3) reflect on the value of teaching theory at a small liberal arts college focused on career-readiness and experiential learning. Broadly speaking, theory memes prompt students to apply theoretical concepts of the past and present to critically engage with the world in the past, present and future. They make theory directly relevant to the lived experiences of students and feedback on this assignment has been uniformly positive. Examples of theory memes will be provided, as well as the assignment description, and the grading rubric.

2. **Investigating the Classical and Contemporary Divide of Sociological Theory**
Author(s): *Cinthya Guzman, University of Toronto; Daniel Silver, University of Toronto*
Using theory syllabi and departmental data collected for 3 academic years, this paper investigates the institutional practice of theory in sociology departments across Canada. In particular, it examines the position of theory within the sociological curriculum, and how this varies among universities. We illuminate the basic schema governing theoretical education in Canadian sociology - the classial vs contemporary distinction - and trace its ramifications and permutations across the curriculum. We also ask whether and where there are distinctively Canada sources in theory courses, how theory education varies between Anglo and Franco-Canadian sociology departments, and touch on the factors that lead to these differences.

3. **Awkward Learning: Notes on Teaching Social Theory**
Author(s): *Saara Liinamaa, Acadia University; Amanda Watson, Simon Fraser University*
Our paper will explore a range of classroom assignments and activities that we have used to translate theoretical concepts to our students in sociology and women's and gender studies. As one student put it, "everything you make us do is so….awkward." In this spirit, our discussion will embrace awkward learning as a pedagogical opportunity that finds a home in teaching social theory. After providing a brief lineage for understanding the place of self-consciousness and embarrassment within theoretical inquiry, we will discuss some of the pleasures and challenges of orchestrating classroom projects such as: producing a class produced zine; creating a feminist museum; constructing a Lego panopticon; playing theory concept charades.

4. **Resisting the challenge to, and renewing the need for, teaching social theory.**
Author(s): *Deborah Woodman, Algoma University; Michael Graydon, Algoma University*
Hegemony, counter-hegemony, manifest and latent, roles, social facts, power, privilege and authority… all considered foundational concepts in sociology. Some of us, however, are being asked to teach them less or not at all. As educators when we say no to teaching theory we say no to interrogating these as social concepts, and to equipping our students to do likewise. In this short presentation we will argue that theory

remains pivotal to teaching in any discipline. At our small university where sociology is often taught as a service course for other programs and departments, we are asked why so many theory courses? We ask in response, what is the value in teaching and learning without a theoretical stance? In this presentation, we will explore our strategies for integrating these concepts into active classroom discussions to facilitate students' critical analysis of the world around them.

UNDERSTANDING INEQUALITIES AT THE WORKPLACE

Session Code: WPO4A   Session Format: Regular session

 This session provides a critical and sociological insight into the discussions of "workplace diversity." Showing an interest on the topic, management and organization studies address the value of diversity and propose several approaches to the management of diverse body of employees. However, this literature often fails to address the power relations embedded in the workplace. Accordingly, the papers in this session offer an alternative narrative by relating the concept of workplace diversity to the issues of workplace discrimination. They examine the ways in which the social location of employees (i.e. gender, sexuality, and disability) shape their experiences inside the workplace. This session is co-sponsored by the Canadian Association for Work and Labour Studies (CAWLS).

Organizer and Chair: *Guliz Akkaymak, York University*

Presentations:

1. **My sexual orientation doesn't matter, but…: Employment experiences of Canada's LGBTQ community**
Author(s): *Sean Waite, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Nicole Denier, Colby College*
There is a growing international literature on the economic lives of non-heterosexuals. To date, much research has relied on population-based surveys and, more recently audit studies, to measure wage inequality and the prevalence of employment discrimination against the LGBTQ community. Far less is known on what it means to be LGBTQ in the workplace and how sexual orientation and gender expression can shape an individual's workplace experiences. Drawing from 55 semi-structured interviews with self-identified LGBTQ Canadians we explore how sexual orientation and gender expression factor into human capital acquisition, occupational choice and experiences at work. These findings provide insight into the possible mechanisms driving differences in employment outcomes for members of the LGBTQ community.

2. **"You can stay here and tidy up, put the tools away": The experience of diversity on the job among skilled trades apprentices**
Author(s): *Nicole Power, Memorial University*
In the last decade, the government of Newfoundland and Labrador (NL), industry and NGOs have promoted diversity programs that aim to encourage women's entrance into traditionally male-dominated skilled trades to meet predicted expanded labour requirements. This presentation draws on data from a mixed methods study that is part of the SSHRC/CFI On the Move Partnership Grant and presents preliminary findings about the gendered experience of apprentices in the skilled trades in NL and its relationship to the employment mobility structure of apprenticeships and workplace characteristics, policies and practices. First, I found that policy interventions and workplace interactions serve to draw attention to women apprentices as "out of place" both symbolically (e.g., definitions of men's work) and numerically (e.g., underrepresentation). Second, women are expected to conform to existing industry and workplace norms (e.g., working long hours, rotational work, long-distance commuting) that have traditionally kept women "out of place". I conclude that to address gender equity in a meaningful way, diversity programming needs to shift attention to the gendered structure of the industry and the mobility structure of apprenticeship.

3. **Gender Diversity and Risk Outcomes in the Finance Sector: When the "Business Case" for Diversity Isn't Enough**
Author(s): *Hazel Hollingdale; University of British Columbia*

May 31, 2017

The 'business case' for diversity in the workplace is often used to compel the private sector to hire more employees from traditionally underrepresented groups. Finance remains remains one of the most sex-segregated sectors in North America, and after the 2008 financial crash a 'business case' argument for increasing its gender diversity emerged. Relying on empirical work that suggests women are more cautious and risk-averse than men, the "Lehmans' Sister Hypothesis" was coined. It suggested that increasing the number of women in finance would lead to better decisions around risk, and in turn, better financial outcomes. I investigate this hypothesis by first drawing on interview data with 51 investment professionals from New York and Boston. Second, using data from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the Security and Exchange Commission (SEC), I examine how sex composition affects financial violations in the United States. Women who succeed and advance in finance firms typically conform to the existing gendered organizational culture, which is one that values and rewards displays of bravado and excessive risk-taking. I argue that by relying on the 'business case' for diversity, which emphasizes compositional make-up, the underlying cultural aspects of organizations are left uninterrogated.

CHALLENGES TO THE INTEGRITY OF ACADEMIC HIRING PRACTICES IN THE CORPORATE UNIVERSITY

Session Code: EDU5   Session Format: Panel

Faculty retirements in the early 2000s launched Canadian academic departments into a renewal process. What forces are shaping this renewal? Have pressures on universities to compete in globalized ranking systems and strengthen relationships with elite institutions brought new, and re-invigorated old, challenges to the integrity of the hiring process, challenges such as new and old forms of discrimination; a possible de-Canadianization trend; favouritism; and the unpredictability of, and lack of transparency in, job competitions that demoralize applicants, leading some to abandon their quest for an academic career? Are these challenges re-shaping disciplines in ways that are detrimental to their quality, intellectual diversity, and service to the Canadian public? This session is co-sponsored by the Society for Socialist Studies

Organizer(s): *Janice Newson, York University; Claire Polster, University of Regina; Elizabeth Quinlan, University of Saskatchewan*

Panelists:

1. An Activist Role for Learned Societies: Then and Now
Janice Newson, York University
In the 1970s and early 1980s, the academic community joined by other cultural and political actors across Canada engaged in a concerted effort, with some success, to Canadianize Canada's universities. Universities at the time were heavily staffed by US and British trained academics. Learned Societies including the CSA played a significant role in this mobilization. Is a new mobilization needed now to address concerns about the way tenure track positions are being defined, and hiring decisions and the hiring process are being carried out in the context of increasingly corporatized universities?

2. Evidence of a de-Canadianization in select U15 Social Science Departments
François Lachapelle, University of British Columbia; Patrick John Burnett, University of British Columbia
The literature argues, usually without empirical support, that the combined effects of (1)the Canadianization Movement (1968-1998), (2)the Canadian First Policy, and (3) Canadian schools' doctoral production, have led to an increased number of Canadian-citizen and Canadian-trained academics in Canadian universities. On the other hand, claims that the country's academia are undergoing de-Canadianization are a growing concern. Data on the credentials and trajectory of 4, 934 U15 university professors working in departments of Anthropology, Economics, Political Science, Psychology, and Sociology between 1977 and 2017 are used to explore current trends toward Canadianization and de-Canadianization. Results tend to confirm the claim of contemporary (post-1998) de-Canadianization, although field-positionality helps to explain the differential occurrence of such trends. Canadian universities actively committed to internationalization show trends of de-Canadianization and re-Americanization of their faculty's doctoral credentials.

May 31, 2017

3. How Corporatization May Be Shaping Academic Hiring Decisions
Claire Polster, University of Regina
This presentation will explore ways in which the corporatization process may affect – and be affected by – university hiring practices. In particular, it will highlight ways in which the private and conflicting interests of individual academics, departments, faculties, and universities compete with and override more general interests implicated in hiring decisions, including those of students and communities outside the university.

4. Stories from the Job Search Trenches
Judy Haiven, St Mary's University
This presentation will draw from, and reflect upon, the experiences of individuals who have been on the job market in recent years. Their stories draw attention to (at least) three "policy" questions: are the CSA ethical guidelines about conducting fair and open hiring procedures being increasingly violated; why are graduate schools accepting many more students than departments/universities are hiring; are Canadian-trained graduates being overlooked in favour of graduates from high ranking US graduate schools?

CITIES, CONSUMPTION, AND CLASS

Session Code: RU3   Session Format: Regular session

 The rise to prominence of consumption and culture in postindustrial cities in Canada and elsewhere has significant implications for urban life and society (Cronin and Hetherington, 2008). This session aims to consider some of these implications, with a specific focus on class. It asks how new spaces of consumption, from the proliferation of 'third wave' cafés and farmer's markets, to the development of branded neighbourhoods, sporting events, and retail stores, for example, are bound up with the construction and performance of contemporary class identities, lifestyles, and social relations.

Organizer(s): *Sonia Bookman, University of Manitoba; Cheryl Martens, Universidad de las Américas*

Presentations:

1. Shopping-mad Men: Craft Consumption, Cultural Capital and Class in Online Menswear Communities
Author(s): *Nathaniel Weiner, York University*
Individuals can participate in online communities from anywhere with an internet connection, but the men who use online forums to discuss clothes and shopping tend to live in urban centres. Reporting the findings of an online ethnography of five such communities and in-depth interviews with fifty of their members, this paper looks at the relationship between class, consumption and urban lifestyles within online menswear communities. Interview respondents were based in London, New York, San Francisco and Toronto, with consumption habits and stylistic practices that moved seamlessly between urban and virtual space. The fleeting nature of participation in menswear communities and their members' lack of shared values beyond 'craft consumption' (Campbell, 2005), meant that they could be understood as a particular type of lifestyle group: the 'neo-tribe' (Shields, 1992). But despite the fact that forum users' identities were oriented around consumption, they were not the arriviste cultural intermediaries of Featherstone's (2007) 'new middle class'. They were part of a diverse group with complex class identities that did not necessarily correlate to amounts of money spent on clothing. Furthermore, participants' online forums were repositories of knowledge that provided the cultural capital with which members performed a wide range of stylised class identities.

2. Clothing Consumption practices and its impact on the transformation of "public space"
Author(s): *Diana Gutierrez, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana; Natalia Uribe Lemarie, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana*
Via Primavera is a fashion district in El Poblado neighborhood that has become a public referent of city life in Medellin – Colombia; a space that is shown as inclusive and accessible to all types of collectives. This paper is part of a research which purpose is to understand the connection between the public space with its

moral and physical organization and the exclusion processes that the clothing conspicuous consumption generates in Via Primavera. The analysis of this connection is subjected to a mutual play between prior structure and agency and the crystallization, or not, of its existence through an interrelation. In the same way, a concern about the city models resumed in the national and local development plans, and its relevance as the ones that set the social and economic ideal of public spaces arises. And ideal that contradicts with practice, where exclusion processes through consumption practices bring a tension in what is supposed to be public; breaking with its inclusive and collective character. Clothing consumption practices and its impact on the transformation of "public space"

CULTURE AND INEQUALITY II

Session Code: SC2B   Session Format: Regular session

 This session features papers that examine the role of inequality in shaping culture and of culture in shaping inequality.

Organizer(s): *Kim de Laat, University of Toronto; Allyson Stokes, University of Waterloo*
Chair: *Allyson Stokes, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:

1. **Using Culture to Get Ahead? The Role of Cultural Capital in Indigenous Entrepreneurship**
Author(s): *Rochelle Cote, Memorial University*
Canadian society is in many ways dependent on the ability of ethnic minorities to participate fully in labor markets and contribute to economic activity. Even so, research shows that individuals continue to be excluded from mainstream markets through the creation of boundaries that protect dominant group resources and position. Indigenous Peoples are in no way excluded. This paper however, challenges this assumption by looking at Indigenous entrepreneurs, members of a growing middle class who are highly invested in participating in Toronto's urban, mainstream marketplace. Using an innovative measure of participation in cultural activities, this paper explores respondents' access to diverse cultural capital and its association to measures of business success. Findings show that respondents "walk in two cultural worlds", with diverse Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural stores where what you know matters to different indicators of business success. Factors linked with diverse cultural capital resources are also analyzed, looking at how personal attributes, participation in voluntary associations and social capital are associated with diverse forms of Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural capital.

2. **The Life-Changing Magic of Divesting Oneself: The Politics of Decluttering in Neoliberal Capitalism**
Author(s): *Davina DesRoches, University of Lethbridge; William Ramp, University of Lethbridge*
Decluttering has emerged in the past half-decade as a major pop-cultural phenomenon; the subject of hundreds of inspirational memes and of an international best-seller: Marie Kondo's The Life-Changing Magic of Tidying Up: The Japanese Art of Decluttering and Organizing (2011). In the same period, intervention into the sad and even sordid lives of hoarders has become a staple of reality television. This paper looks at what it is that the decluttering movement problematizes, and how that problematization reflects anxieties embedded in the political economy and culture of neoliberal capitalism; namely, the development of an emotionally and materially divested self as a response to precarious employment, labour mobility, and class anxiety. By way of selected literary and popular culture examples, it asks how decluttering invests the neoliberal self in a complicity with class and other divisions, and provokes the very anxiety it purports to assuage.

3. **The class bases of attendance at cultural activities in Canada**
Author(s): *Adam Vanzella-Yang, University of British Columbia*
Scholars have long debated the relative applicability of homology and omnivorism – two theories of cultural stratification – to explain the links between class position and cultural repertoires. This discussion,

however, has largely focused on musical tastes rather than attendance at cultural events. Using the 2010 Canadian General Social Survey on Time Use, I examine how class position predicts attendance at twelve different kinds of cultural events. I apply a three-step approach: (1) a series of multinomial logistic regressions to investigate the class bases of each cultural activity; (2) a Poisson regression model to assess the relationship between class position and omnivorous attendance; and (3) a latent class model to inductively identify patterns of attendance and the social class bases thereof. Controlling for demographic factors, I find that better educated and wealthier people are more likely to engage in each cultural activity. Unsurprisingly, then, education and income are both positively associated with omnivorous cultural attendance. The latent class model reveals three distinct groups of attendees: highbrow omnivores, selective omnivores, and inactive people. Education and wealth predict membership in the two omnivorous groups, though with greater effects for highbrow omnivores. My findings thus reveal an entanglement between homology and omnivorism. In all models, the effects of education on attendance are greater than those of household income, suggesting that economic factors are not the main barriers against cultural participation. I conclude by arguing that policy should focus less on funding artistic production and more on promoting early artistic education in order to reduce cultural inequalities.

4. Family Feuds: How Legal Changes Affect Media Discourses Concerning the Family
Author(s): *Adriana Brodyn, University of British Columbia*
How do legal changes affect discourses concerning family forms? The concept of the family is conventionally assumed to be stable and unchanging; yet, the idea of family is continuously defined and redefined by the law. I analyze the nature of public debates before and after federal legislative changes, specifically the passage of the Defense of Marriage Act (1996) and Windsor v. United States (2013) . I investigate 156 articles about same-sex marriage legislation published in The New York Times. Results show that legislative events and court decisions influence the framing of family and family forms. Legal changes affect family composition, the role of children, and morality. DOMA uniquely influenced the discourse surrounding family composition by strictly defining the family unit, centering it on a heteronormative framework of one man and one woman. Windsor uniquely affected the discourse concerning the role of children by shifting the focus away from LGBT parents as unfit or dangerous to children and toward a structural and societal assessment of discrimination. Both DOMA and Windsor affected public discourse about morality. These findings support the idea that legal changes affect conceptions of the family and reveal how these conceptions can change in the broader public imagination.

INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY

Session Code: SP1   Session Format: Regular session

 Growing inequality has sparked a renewed interest in social mobility and the intergenerational transmission of resources in sociology. The study of intergenerational transmissions takes many forms. Some scholars look at social origin and social destination in terms of socioeconomic characteristics. Other scholars focus on the most important pathways, e.g. how the educational system may form the future of individual life chances or how families choose between educational paths.

Organizer(s): *Anders Holm, Western University*
Chair: *Lorne Teperman, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. Immigrants' high school choice in Montreal: restrictions, motives and goals
Author(s): *Veronique Grenier, Université de Montréal*
In Quebec, many laws regulate parents' school choice. Among them, there are bill 141 that ensures the right to choose a private school and bill 101 that restrains access to English schools to pupils whose parents received their primary or secondary education in English in Canada. Also, due to changes to the Education Act made in 1998, parents who send their child to a public school are allowed to choose one within their school district. Those laws mostly impact parents' school choice in urban regions, like Montreal, where the

educational offer is more diversified and abundant and the public transportation is more developed than in rural regions. This situation raises concerns about the (re)production of inequalities between different social groups (social classes, ethnic groups, etc.). Since Montreal is welcoming most of Quebec's immigrants, it is relevant to better understand how immigrants living in Montreal are choosing a high school for their children. Based on 30 semi-structured interviews conducted with immigrant parents having at least a child attending a French school (private or public) in Montreal, this communication aims to provide empirical data that could feed reflections on how parents' school choices are sometimes used to reproduce the social status or insure social mobility.

2. **"I am not saying we are rich, it's just that my family saved the money all their lives for education": International education in Canada and transnational hopes for intergenerational mobility**
Author(s): *Sinziana Chira, Dalhousie University*
International students have been conventionally depicted in academic literature as privileged economic agents, self-funding costly academic programs abroad. However, recent and mounting data on this globally expanding demographic indicates that they are an increasingly diverse group. The pursuit of international education has been identified as a means of social intergenerational mobility transnationally. Relying on in depth interviews with 72 international students and graduates in the Atlantic region and applying Bourdieu's theorization of capital, in this paper I explore the flexibilities of class privilege for international students and the limitations and vulnerabilities emerging from employing international education as a social mobility vector.

3. **The shift to three-dimensional thinking of the family: Advancing multi-generational mobility research through the use of whole-family methodology**
Author(s): *Megan MacCormac; The Western University*
Although the family, as a institution, plays an important role in facilitating an individual's upward or downward trajectory of social mobility, studies have largely neglected the extent to which 'whole-families' cope with issues of mobility over multiple generations (Bertaux, 1995; Handel, 1989; Hareven, 1978). This neglect of the 'family dimension' to social mobility has created a fragmented picture of the processes and relationships that individuals experience over time while bonded in family units. This paper advocates for the importance of utilizing a flexible framework combining historical family data, the life course perspective, and whole-family methodology when examining processes (i.e. cumulative dis/advantage) related to social mobility. I demonstrate that by shifting the research focus to whole family units, researchers have the capacity to observe interpersonal relations and processes of change that affect everyday family life. Conceptualizing processes of change from a whole-family perspective over time can reveal important patterns of mobility variation of socially bonded individuals transitioning through different social structures over their life course.

4. **Growing up with Trust: Family, Community, and Trust among Adolescents Ages 10-15**
Author(s): *Cary Wu; University of British Columbia*
In this study I make use of the data from more recent Chinese Family Panel Study (2010-2014) which consists of surveys on both family adults as well as adolescents ages 10-15. I examine whether trust is culturally transmitted or a product of personal experiences. Combining the families-children datasets, I analyze how trust levels of their family and of their community explain trust of adolescents. My preliminary results show that adolescents from a family and a community with a trust culture are significantly more likely to trust. The correlation is essentially unchanged even one controls for personal experiences and environmental characteristics.

5. **University the Great Equalizer? How Government Student Loans Affect the University-to-Workforce Transition**
Author(s): *Mitchell McIvor; University of Toronto*
Recent research suggests that student debt creates financial pressure that adversely affects the labour market outcomes of new university graduates. I use nationally representative data collected on the 2010 university graduating cohort in Canada two years after convocation to test the financial pressure hypothesis. Specifically, I examine how level of indebtedness in government student loans affects respondents in whether they (1) moved cities, provinces, or countries in order to begin or find their current job, (2) were dissatisfied with their current employment because they felt they were not able to wait for the

right job, (3) were actively searching for a different job than the one they currently had, and (4) if they would be willing to move cities, provinces, or countries if it would improve their job prospects. I find that owing more in government debt at graduation is associated with greater probability of graduates reporting all of the above. Further, while I find these effects hold for graduates of all SES backgrounds, I also find that the probability of reporting these four indicators of financial pressure are greater for those from low SES backgrounds. The policy and social mobility implications of these findings are discussed in a cross-national perspective.

MEDIA AND SOCIETY

Session Code: MS1   Session Format: Regular session

 This session focuses on the relationship between media content (both old and new media) and various groups, individuals, and processes in Canadian society.

Organizer and Chair: *Eran Shor, McGill University*

Presentations:

1. **Slacking in the digital age? A cross-national study of personal Internet use at work**
Author(s): *Alex Miltsov, McGill University*
Most contemporary white-collar workers engage in some form of personal Internet use at work (PIUW), and this phenomenon is present in both big and small, public and private companies and organizations. Many employers throughout the world have identified PIUW as a major negative development that affects productivity, undermines workers' morale, and presents itself as a potential liability issue. Yet, for workers, PIUW may present a way to cope with stress and anxiety in the workplace. It may also be a way to deliberately withdraw from work – an opportunity for covert personal rebellion against certain injustices at the workplace. This paper examines how the digitization of the workplace affects workers' experiences and interactions, their private and social lives, and their work-life balance. Using a mixed methods approach, which includes a survey of 1200 respondents and 70 in-depth interviews, this work analyzes the reasons, contexts, and justifications for white-collar employees' use of a variety of Internet-related tools for personal purposes in contemporary working settings in Canada, the USA, and Sweden.

2. **The Depiction of Expert Women in Contemporary Canadian Newspapers**
Author(s): *Akram Kangourimollahajlou, University of Regina; Amber Fletcher, University of Regina*
This study examines gender inequality in representation of "expert" women in Canadian news media. Existing literature has shown that women are generally underrepresented and/or portrayed as objects or victims in media; however, very little of this literature has examined depictions of "expert" women specifically. The research is guided by two questions: How are "expert" women depicted in contemporary Canadian newspapers? To what extent are women consulted as experts in Canadian news media vis-à-vis men? We employ a mixed methods approach combining content and discourse analysis. Data were collected from all news pages of the National Post and the Globe and Mail . Content analysis data were chosen monthly from the first issue of each month of the year 2015 for both newspapers. Data for discourse analysis were gathered from all issues in November 2015, since Justin Trudeau's selection of a gender-equal cabinet during this time prompted increased public attention to issues of gender and expertise. Drawing upon the content analysis, we examine the hypothesis of the existence of gender inequality in the amount and extent of expert consultation in both national newspapers. The presentation also presents a discourse analysis of all news stories pertaining to Justin Trudeau's selection of a gender-equal cabinet.

3. **The Social Organization of Mainstream News Discourse of HIV Criminalization in Canada**
Author(s): *Colin Hastings, York University*
This paper describes my ongoing dissertation research on Canadian newspaper coverage of HIV non-disclosure criminal cases in Canada. In this work I explore the relationship between the production of news media discourse on such cases and the wider Canadian context of HIV criminalization in Canada. In

particular, this study investigates the knowledge relations and work practices through which the news media discourse on HIV criminalization is produced and sustained. Drawing on works in the sociology of health, research on text production and writing practices, and studies in the social organization of knowledge (Smith, 2005), this inquiry asks: how does the news media discourse of HIV criminalization happen? A central objective of this research is to bring into view how the work practices of people who produce news reports of HIV nondisclosure criminal cases are coordinated with other ruling practices that shape the experiences of people living with HIV in Canada (Smith, 2005; McCoy, 2008). Advocates and researchers equipped with such knowledge may be better positioned to effectively intervene upon the production of stigmatizing news content and to develop counter discourses.

4. **Through a rationalized lens: The McDonaldized coverage of the Idle No More movement by mainstream Canadian newspapers**
Author(s): *Gillian Elliott, University of Toronto*
Drawing on Ritzer's concept of McDonaldization, this paper uses content analysis to explore the rationalized coverage of the Idle No More movement in a sample of mainstream Canadian newspapers. Idle No More - a grassroots movement created due to concerns about Bill C-45, Canada's environmental and economic policies and Aboriginal sovereignty, social and economic conditions – received significant media coverage in 2012-2013. The language used to describe, assess and understand the Idle No More movement is explored through the five dimensions of McDonaldization - efficiency, calculability, predictability, control and the irrationality of rationality. All articles in the sample contained language that aligned with the dimensions of McDonaldization. The use of McDonaldized language did not vary with the geographic location of the newspaper. Results from the content analysis show an average of 7.6 McDonaldized words or phrases were used in each article. The analysis reveals that this rational language was predominantly used when a journalist was assessing or opining on actions or activities of Idle No More, although this language was also used by Idle No More members when being interviewed. These results suggest that regardless of the self-identification as an "organic people's movement without any bureaucracy", in newspaper coverage, Idle No More was portrayed, assessed and shaped by McDonaldized expectations.

5. **The New State of State Media**
Author(s): *Cory Collins, Memorial University of Newfoundland*
RT, Sputnik, Al-Jazeera, CCTV, PressTV and Telesur are all state-funded media that have a growing presence in the United States and the wider West. They are each variously controlled by countries regarded as rivals, adversaries or clients of the United States. They routinely provide platforms to groups and political actors that struggle to gain exposure in the US corporate media, drawing upon the same pool of journalists and experts as the US alternative left and right media. Similarly, Radio Free Europe and Voice of America provide an analagous role, elevating the voices of dissidents in these countries, traditionally focusing on market liberals in former state socialist regimes. This paper examines these state media as newly significant instruments of genuine soft power that have received sparse attention. Consistently and reliably, RT and Telesur form alliances with personalities of the US political left and its constellation of alternative media, while PressTV stands out for its use of right-wing conspiracy theory (and its comparatively lacklustre success and visibility). These media, particularly in the case of RT, forge national brands of international outlook that resonate decisively with carefully cultivated audience networks. Through a comprehensive Internet ethnography of these media, audience reactions and the circulation of their texts, I explore how they provide a reservoir of language for foreign audiences to explicitly and consciously subvert dominant narratives in their own countries. As soft power fatigue, particularly envisioned in terms of *cultural* policy and products, reaches what may be its peak in international relations literature and bureaucracies (see Iwabuchi, 2015; White, 2011) observers of soft power should turn to what are often extremely explicit—and, for audiences, authentically emancipatory—attempts to brew dissent.

Session Code: IND10   Session Format: Roundtable

 This session features research on Indigenous - Settler relations and decolonization.

Organizer and Chair: *Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. **Constructing 'Canadians': Indigenous & Settler Political Identities in Speeches from the Throne, 1867-2015**
Author(s): *Adam Howe, University of British Columbia*
Scholars investigating the construction of Canadian political identities fall into two bodies of literature. The first investigates policy effects on the social construction of citizenship and national identity. The second focuses on how activists engaged in collective action are constructed as non-citizens by mass media. Scholars from both sides neglect the importance of official state discourses in this process insofar as they pre-empt policy formation, and avoid biases related to the analysis of newsprint media. Moreover, few scholars analyze the construction of Indigenous political identities specifically, and those who do focus on one historical moment or political event. I depart from this convention by analyzing a sample of Speeches from the Throne (n=38) ranging from 1867-2015, as instances of official discourses used by the state to construct Indigenous and settler political identities. I find that Indigenous political identities emerge in speeches after the early 1960s, and show how contemporary discourses of Indigenous reconciliation and economic equality of opportunity are structured by 'grammars of colonialism', thus remaining colonial in nature. This new concept can help scholars uncover subtle colonial logics of identity construction within a wide range of discourses, and has the potential to advance meaningful decolonization.

2. **The space between discipline and violence: Residential schools and the grey zone of power.**
Author(s): *Wanda Hounslow, University of Manitoba*
This paper examines the ways that power and violence intersect with spatial constructs in the Canadian residential school system. The analysis is situated in settler-colonial genocide studies which acknowledge multiple strategies involved in group destruction including physical, cultural and spiritual violence (Woolford, 2015; Wolfe, 2009). I employ Primo Levy's (1989) concept of the grey zone in the concentration camp system, which identifies the "zone of ambiguity" (p. 58) where power is transferred in an "exchange of roles" (p. 48). I apply this concept to the residential school system to demonstrate that, while disciplinary power (Foucault, 1977) prevailed in the schools, spatial and structural conditions allowed for moments of exception (Agamben, 2005) in which absolute power's (Sofsky, 2013) terror and violence was able to come to the forefront. The analysis is intended to unsettle our historical understanding of the residential school system by acknowledging the genocidal force of the schools. Moreover, the aim of the research is to highlight diverse modalities of violence and a lack of social and legal responses that have left our Canadian genocidal legacy as yet to be fully recognized and reconciled.

3. **Eyes and Ears on the Ground: Indigenous Guardian Programs and Environmental Stewardship in Canada and Australia**
Author(s): *Valerie Berseth, University of British Columbia*
The global landscape of environmental governance is being transformed by a proliferation of Indigenous institutions aimed at environmental protection and stewardship. This rise reflects the revitalization of traditional Indigenous forms of governance, increasing recognition of the need for reconciliation between states and Indigenous peoples, as well as weakening environmental monitoring and protection through conventional state mechanisms. This paper explores two case studies in Canada and Australia, where Indigenous Guardian Programs provide monitoring and stewardship of local environments using Western science and traditional knowledge. The analysis of these cases underscores the importance of Guardian programs for Indigenous resurgence, environmental protection, and community well-being. However, there are significant challenges limiting the potential for these programs to serve as vehicles for reconciliation. In particular, neoliberal rollbacks of environmental funding and policies coupled with state support for

natural resource exploitation increase the burden on Guardian programs and threaten to worsen state-Indigenous relations.

OMNIBUS: SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

Session Code: HEA7   Session Format: Roundtable

This session is sponsored by the Sociology of Health research cluster and features papers relating to health and care.

Organizer and Chair: *Nelson Oranye, University of Manitoba*

Presentations:

1. **The Vanishing Spirit of Care: Elderly as Second-Class Citizens**
Author(s): *Ladan Adhami-Dorrani, York University*
The Canadian demographic trend is toward a population of elderly, which has been called the "greying of Canada". While there are many factors that contribute to such a phenomenon including the baby boomers cohort, and a low birth rate in comparison to the higher percentage of older people population, there is abundant indication that ageism is in rise in society. Given that the elderly as an age category has lost its traditional power and status in the modern world and given that the Canadian health care system is not retrofitted to respond to Canada's demographic changes, ageism will lead to the creation of second-class citizens of the elderly. The aim of this paper is to explore how ageism plays a role in the delivery of health care to the elderlies and how it undermines their democratic rights. Through an interdisciplinary approach, this paper relies on critical analyses including critical race theory. In terms of its methodology, this paper is based on a postmodern qualitative method, interviewing health care professionals and elderly individuals as well as a literature review on the elderly with regard to the issue of ageism.

2. **The development of an innovative care model in New Brunswick: NaviCare/SoinsNavi, a navigation centre for children with complex health conditions**
Author(s): *Alison Luke, University of New Brunswick Saint John; Shelley Doucet, University of New Brunswick Saint John; Rima Azar, Mount Allison University*
NaviCare/SoinsNavi, a new bilingual navigation centre in New Brunswick (NB) for children with complex health conditions, offers a unique approach for healthcare delivery. Drawing on a social determinants of health approach with an emphasis on improving access to health, social, and educational services, this paper explores the development and implementation of this innovative care model. The primary aim of this centre is to facilitate more convenient and integrated care to support the physical, mental, emotional, spiritual, and social needs of children and families. The development phase included: (1) An assessment of the experiences and needs of families and professionals (health, social, and educational stakeholders,) caring for children with complex health conditions; (2) An environmental scan of gaps and barriers to accessing services in NB; & (3) An environmental scan of pediatric navigation programs across Canada. Findings indicated that families and professionals would benefit from the creation of a centre that employs a patient navigator (PN), a relatively new and unique role in Canada. The PN role helps families coordinate access to services in a timely manner. Services are defined broadly, crossing all sectors. The PN also acts as a resource for the professional team to ensure that care remains integrated.

3. **Canadian Students and Mental Health: How Easy is it to get Help?**
Author(s): *Benjamin Sperling, University of Alberta*
This paper examines the extent to which students suffering from mental health issues have access to clinical and counselling care. Mental health is a potent issue that manifests in great abundance among students within post-secondary settings in Western society. Those grappling with mental health problems have greater difficulty attending to their academic, social, and financial lives as opposed to their healthier peers. This propagates a feedback loop where the student's emotional, social, and economic resources are compromised, often in circumstances where they are on their own and thereby more vulnerable. Thus, they

may not either be aware or willing to access clinical and counselling services among campuses and general society. Using the Canadian Community Health Survey, this paper seeks to provide insight as to the patterns of access to health services among students over time. Such services are free and widely available at many universities however various post-secondary institutions also lack the resources and influence among student bodies to attract vulnerable populations to these services. Identifying the scope of access to mental health services students have at hand is important in informing strategies directed at improving the circumstances of those struggling with mental health issues.

4. **The College Condition: A Multilevel Examination of Campus Contexts and Undergraduate Mental Health Service Use**
Author(s): *Nicole Malette, University of British Columbia*
Approximately one third of American undergraduates exhibit significant mental health symptoms. Additionally, more than 80% of students that die from suicide had never visited their campus mental health clinic. Despite this, little research has examined how higher education campus contexts influence student mental health service use. Instead, most research concentrates on the individual, focusing on the prevalence of specific disorders and on the demographic correlates of these outcomes. My research extends this work by examining how these individual-level statuses are impacted by differences in school context. American colleges are becoming increasingly competitive, stratified, and hierarchical; changes that can impact not only student mental health but also mental health service use. I hypothesize that practices of stigma and resilience are incorporated in both healthy and unhealthy ways in the social fabric of higher education institutions. To test this I combine two major datasets on (a) student-level mental health (The Healthy Minds Network Survey Data) (N = 53,000 undergraduates) and (b) institution-level indicators (The Integrated Post Secondary Education Data System) (N = 103 institutions). These datasets allow me to assess how student mental health service use is directly impacted by institutional contexts (perceived stigma, competition, type, size, sector) and status identity (gender, race/ethnicity, and socioeconomic status (SES) background). The results show that older students, female students, white students and sexual minority students are more likely to seek mental health treatment when in need. At the contextual level, students at small schools, private institutions and schools where people are perceived to be more accepting of others with mental health problems are more likely to seek mental health services. Understanding how campus environments influence student mental health service use has critical implications for the overall well-being of college students. Key Words: Mental Health, Higher Education, Stigma

RACIAL/ETHNIC AND IMMIGRANT HEALTH DISPARITIES

Session Code: RE5   Session Format: Regular session

 This session focuses on health disparities by race, ethnicity and/or immigrant status. Using quantitative or qualitative approaches, papers in this session identify various dimensions of health disparities between social groups as well as within groups. They examine the role of social determinants such as socio-economic status, immigration status, acculturation, barriers to preventive health services, and patterns of cumulative exposure to traumatic events, which must be understood in the broader context of colonialism and racism.

Organizer(s): *Rania Tfaily, Carleton University; Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University;*
Chair: *Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University*
Discussant: *Rania Tfaily, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. **Understanding health disparities in Canada: Social determinants of health for off-reserve First Nations, Métis, and Inuit children and youth**
Author(s): *Nadine Badets, Carleton University*
Literature on health disparities in Canada has long established that Indigenous peoples often fare worse than the non-Indigenous population. However, previous research has often combined Indigenous groups,

thus masking important differentiations between First Nations people, Métis, and Inuit. This study seeks to untangle some of these ahistorical and homogenous categories that are continuously reproduced through quantitative analyses. Using descriptive statistics and logistic regression analysis, this study examines the social determinants of health for children and youth aged 6 to 18 years among three Indigenous populations: First Nations living off reserve, Métis, and Inuit. Data from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) allow for an examination of socio-economic, environmental, and cultural factors that are associated with health outcomes such as chronic respiratory conditions and mental health. Additional analyses with data from the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) will highlight the differential impact of the social determinants of health within non-Indigenous population groups, such as recent immigrants. These analyses will provide context for understanding health disparities in Canada.

2. **Differences in the dietary pattern of the immigrants in Canada by visible minority status**

Author(s): *Eugena Kwon, Western University*
The dietary acculturation has been identified as one of the main contributor to the diminishing health of immigrants associated with acculturation process. As immigration is followed by significant changes to an individual's environment and lifestyle, this resettlement experience produces numerous new health challenges for immigrants (Satia-Abouta, 2003; Martinez, 2013; Serafica, 2014). However, dietary acculturation among the immigrants have been relatively understudied in Canada, with the majority the existing studies conducted in the U.S. context. Majority of the existing studies have specifically focused on the Hispanic population, with less known about whether certain characteristics of the immigrants, such as visible minority status, would make certain immigrants more or less vulnerable to making unhealthy dietary patterns. This study seeks to fill such literature gap by drawing from the sociological theories, Health Lifestyle Theory and Bourdieu's Theory of Capital, to provide a sociological approach in examining how the structural inequalities shapes the dietary patterns of the visible minority immigrants in Canada.

3. **Accessing Preventative Healthcare: Influences on utilization among Asian immigrant women**
Author(s): *Gwynne Ng, Western University*
Barriers to access and utilization of preventative health services contribute to health disparities that exist within immigrant subgroups (Pottie, Ortiz, & Tur Kuile, 2007). Studies have documented the particularly low participation rates of cervical cancer screening among Asian immigrant women in Canada (Xiong, Murphy, Matthews, Gadag, & Wang, 2010; McDonald & Kennedy, 2007; Woltman & Newbold, 2007). This study explores the social and cultural processes involved in the use of preventative health services and aims to expose the challenges limiting the use of healthcare services by immigrant women. Using in-depth interviews, Asian immigrant women share their experiences in the healthcare system as well as their opinions about the accessibility of health services in Canada. Investigating the experiences of these women can reveal how the Canadian healthcare system currently addresses their needs and expectations. Results from these findings can shed light on health disparities and inform policies and practices that foster immigrant women's health.

4. **Revisiting the Black-White Paradox in mental disorder in three cohorts of black and white Americans**
Author(s): *Patricia Louie, University of Toronto; Blair Wheaton, University of Toronto*
Black-White differences in mental disorder are well-established in adult populations, with Black Americans exhibiting similar or better mental health than White Americans. This difference, however, has yet to be tested in an adolescent population. If the Black-White patterning of mental disorder is a true paradox, then the race patterning of of mental disorder in adolescent populations should be consistent both across and within cohorts of Black and White Americans between the ages of 4 and 18. We investigate whether the Black-White paradox is observed for mood disorder, anxiety disorder, impulse control disorder, substance use disorder, and any DSM-IV disorder in three cohorts of Black and White Americans. Using nationally representative data, we find that most recent cohort of Blacks adolescents have *worse* mental health than White adolescents for anxiety, impulse control disorders, and any DSM-IV disorder, a challenge to classic finding that Black adults have better mental health than White adults. Comparing findings from the most recent cohort of Blacks and Whites to that of the older cohorts, we find that the race patterning of mental disorder has gradually changed across cohorts of Black and White Americans, with Blacks having the best mental health in the oldest cohort and the worst mental health in the youngest cohort, relative to Whites. We discuss our findings in the context of cohort processes that are anchored in larger racial inequities.

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Session Code: VLS7B   Session Format: Roundtable

 Immigration shapes experiences of domestic violence as well as social and legal responses to domestic violence. Immigrant women are vulnerable to domestic violence because they experience unique challenges that make it difficult to disclose violence and seek support from domestic violence services. Research demonstrates that domestic violence services are underutilized by immigrant women because they have been tailored and delivered to meet the needs of the status quo, while disenfranchising vulnerable populations. The roundtable seeks to discuss immigrant women's unique experiences of domestic violence in Canada as well as barriers to accessing services. Culturally specific responses to address violence against immigrant women will be discussed.

Organizer(s): *Danielle Bader, University of Guelph; Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*
Chair: *Katherine Morton, Memorial University*

Presentations:

1. **Hiding in Plain Sight: Immigrant Women, Domestic Abuse and Access to Service Provisions in BC**
Author(s): *Wendy Chan, Simon Fraser University*
This paper focuses on the preliminary results of a qualitative research project involving service providers supporting immigrant and refugee women experiencing domestic abuse in BC. Although a broad range of services are available to women experiencing violence, it is widely acknowledged that minority women typically under-utilize mainstream services (Tam et. al. 2015). The preliminary results of this project support the academic literature in that numerous barriers exists preventing immigrant and refugee women from being able to seek support. Based on interviews with service providers in the criminal justice, family and immigration sectors, this paper identifies some of the key barriers for immigrant and refugee women experiencing domestic violence in different communities across BC. I argue that despite concerted efforts to support immigrant and refugee women, abused immigrant women are reluctant to utilize domestic violence services in their community.

2. **Towards a Coordinated Community Response to Violence against Immigrant Women: A New Brunswick Case Study**
Author(s): *Catherine Holtmann, University of New Brunswick; Tracey Rickards, University of New Brunswick*
This paper will share the progress of a Status of Women Canada funded project focusing on the results of a needs assessment conducted with immigrant women (N=18) and public service providers (N=54) in three communities in New Brunswick. Using an intersectional theoretical framework, the analysis compares the perspectives of the immigrant women who with that of the immigrant settlement and domestic violence service providers. The immigrant women's perspective highlights culturally nuanced understandings of domestic/intimate partner violence (D/IPV) as well as structural barriers in accessing public services. Public professionals also face structural barriers in providing services to immigrant women in situations of D/IPV. Recommendations for a coordinated community response in bridging these barriers include policy changes at the provincial level and implementing practical protocols at the local level.

3. **Immigrant Women's vulnerability to Intimate Partner Violence in Canada**
Author(s): *Vathsala Illesinghe, Ryerson University*
This paper explores Canadian immigration policies influence on immigrant women's vulnerability to intimate partner violence in Canada. The complexities around immigrant women's experiences of IPV in Canada and the neoliberal policies' influence on immigration and restructuring of the welfare state which create structural conditions that increase immigrant women's vulnerability to IPV, and the ability to access services that can help them seek recourse from it, are discussed. The underlying question raised and discussed in this paper is whether cultural identity and distinctiveness is used to rationalize an anti-immigrant rhetoric in support of neoliberal political agendas at the risk of blunting of the progressive edge of multiculturalism in Canada.

Session Code: THE5   Session Format: Regular Session

 This session spotlights the work of emerging Canadian social theorists at a relatively early stage in their careers (PhD Candidates who are ABD status and those who are no more than five years beyond completion of their doctorate). The papers vary and include a variety of thought provoking work in diverse areas including Ranciere's work on the politics of aesthetics, the Political Public, Ecological Modernization Theory, Affect Theory and Embodiment, Max Weber's Political Sociology and Toqueville and reflexivity.

Organizer and Chair: *Kelly Gorkoff, University of Winnipeg*
Discussants: *Christopher Powell, Ryerson University; Carmen Grillo, York University*

Presentations:

1. **Turning Inward: Tocqueville and the Structuring of Reflexivity**
Author(s): *Lawrence Williams, University of Toronto*
The tension between structure and agency in social scientific analysis has motivated a wide range of methodological and theoretical techniques in the discipline. Ranging from studies which seek to isolate the structural causes of individual action (e.g., Vaisey 2009) to studies which attempt to demonstrate individuals' capacities to exercise agency and deliberation (e.g., Archer 2007), social scientists have developed many different explanations for how individual thought and action are structured yet irreducible to structure. However, debates rage regarding just how one should go about studying such irreducibility. While the capacity to consciously reflect on one's surroundings and form projects (Archer 2007) or lines of actions (Swidler 1986, 2001) is taken as a given by most social scientists (see, Vaisey 2009), the extent to which this capacity is funded by elements of one's environment is quite undecided (Lizardo and Strand 2009). In response to scholars who claim that our conscious reflections are highly dependent on the dispositions and proclivities that we have internalized through lived experience (see, Bourdieu 1984; Giddens 1984; Vaisey 2009), a host of scholars have emphasized how these reflections are more fleeting, contingent, and future-oriented through their work on active deliberation and, what is at the core of this side of the debate, reflexivity (see, Archer 2007; Elder-Vass 2010; Messerschmidt 2012). While our reflections may also be in dialogue with our dispositions to some extent, scholars focusing on reflexivity argue that our capacity to form new projects signals that our capacity to disengage from our inclinations is of more interest to study and, even further, better captures our thoughts and actions than do our reliance on habits when thinking and acting. In short, for scholars focused on reflexivity, contemplation, active deliberation, and the creation of strategies take focus over and above habitual behavioural patterns. In this paper, I argue that while scholars studying reflexivity have rightly called attention to the dynamic and active nature of individual thought and action, by de-emphasizing the role of our environments in shaping how and upon which we reflect, the dominant view of reflexivity in contemporary social science is highly decontextualized and abstract. While numerous others have pointed this out in terms of how habitual actions shape how individuals engage in reflexive thought (Akram 2013; Akram and Hogan 2015; Decoteau 2016), little attention has been given to the ways in which non-internalized, "brute" (Searle 1995:2) or "objective"(Durkheim 1964: 100) elements of the environment condition this process (see, for exceptions, Caetano 2015; Leschziner 2015; Leschziner and Green 2013; Nellhaus 2016). Turning to the classic text Democracy in America , I assert that Tocqueville's (2002) claims regarding the human tendency to turn inward in moments of uncertainty sheds light on how socio-political arrangements impact individual behavioural patterns. Specifically, Tocqueville's (2002) claims regarding reflexive thought's potential for both positive and negative action – in the form of character development and collective action in the former, and self-doubt and tribalism in the latter – reinforce the idea that reflexivity must not be divorced from not only specific individuals' accumulated habits and proclivities, but both the established ways of acting and the available opportunities for action present in those individuals' immediate surroundings. Further, I assert that Tocqueville's (2002) nuanced account of the individual in society captures the simultaneously innate, socialized, and situated nature of reflexivity in a way not found by leading thinkers ranging from the American pragmatists to contemporary cultural social scientists. By theorizing reflexivity as compulsion , Tocqueville's (2002) Democracy in America provides a framework for exploring how individuals make meaning in dynamic contexts without reducing this phenomenon to any of its core elements. In doing so, I

argue he is the only thinker to capture the sui generis nature of reflexivity as a bridge between the perennial binaries of structure and agency and, as such, demands revisiting.

2. **A Social Narrative of the Political Public**
Author(s): *Gulden Ozcan, Carleton University*
I argue that the project of the bourgeois public sphere paved the way to the emergence of the proletarian public sphere as its opposite and the market-publics as its supplement. Building on this argument, in the first part of my presentation, I take issue with the ways in which the public and the public sphere have been problematized in the history of social and political thought, in particular in (and with reference to) the Enlightenment thought. In so doing, I draw mainly on the works of Immanuel Kant, Hannah Arendt and Habermas. In the second part, I offer a critique of the bourgeois public sphere as problematized by Arendt and Habermas. In that I mainly refer to the historical accounts by Richard Sennett, Michael Warner, Robert D. Storch and Craig Calhoun. In the third part, I delineate the market-public spheres by drawing on Oskar Negt and Alexander Kluge's definition of the "new public spheres of industrial production." In this part, in opposition to Habermas and others who situate the market as an obstacle to the realization of the full potential of the public sphere, I reveal the publicity of the market-public spheres in the history of capitalist societies. In the fourth part, I try to expand Negt and Kluge's idea of the proletarian public spheres. To do so, first, I indicate the deficits in their conceptualization of the term; and second, I historicize the proletarian publics to make sense of the concept for an historical understanding of proletarian context of life.

3. **The Ethic of Responsibility: Max Weber's Verstehen and Shared Decision-Making in Patient-Centred Care**
Author(s): *Ariane Hanemaayer, Brandon University*
Max Weber's well-known comments about the separation between science and values are helpful for thinking about the ethical dilemmas that have emerged as a result of evidence-based medicine (EBM). In a Sunrise Rounds blog post titled, "Against Medical Advice?" oncologist James Salwitz wrote about a difficult decision: a patient is faced with the choice about whether to have an operation that will require him to use a colostomy bag for the rest of his life, but will almost certainly, according to the evidence, prolong his life significantly. The patient chooses not to have the operation, which increases his chances of the cancer returning. Salwitz explained the difficulty of supporting a decision that a patient makes that goes against the evidence: "Stan's choice is not supported by research, data, my personal experience, nor by experts in the field. Nonetheless, if he decides to choose that path [decline the operation], I will support him" (Sunrise Rounds 2012). The necessity to use the best evidence, which EBM requires, means that any judgment against the best evidence, even if it is what the patient wants and is based on her or his values, is not evidence-based. EBM is defined as the conscientious and judicious use of medical research ("evidence") in clinical practice (Sackett et al. 2000:1). Under EBM, the best evidence uses epidemiologic measures to assess the outcomes of medical interventions, and the physician applies that knowledge to the patient in the clinic. Critics of EBM have raised questions about the role patient values in the clinical encounter (e.g., Bluhm 2009) and its lack of patient-centredness. Patient-centred care (PCC) is defined as "the need for clinicians, staff, and health care systems to shift focus away from diseases and back to the patient and family" (Barry & Edgman-Levitan 2012:780). Various attempts have been made to synthesize the values of medicine with the values of the patient. Evidence-based patient-centred care is defined as "the use of evidence-based information as a way of enhancing people's choices when those people are patients" (Elwyn & Edwards 2009:7). The concern in the PCC literature, however, is that evidence under EBM can be at odds with patient experience and values because patient experience is difficult to quantify and is thus unreliable and irrational (Conje & Fulln 2003:357-358). The shared decision-making (SDM) approach aims to overcome these issues. PCC is the principle that guides SDM, where "both parties share information: the clinician offers options and describes their risks and benefits, and the patient expresses his or her preferences and values" (Barry & Edgman-Levitan 2012:781). SDM allows each to learn from the other and facilitates shared responsibility in any decision about how to proceed. The questions that remain centre on the basis of clinical decision-making and the integration of the physician's subjective understanding of patient values with the objective evidence. I further elucidate this distinction by drawing parallels to Max Weber's understanding of the tension between substantive and formal rationality, respectively: in what respect must clinical decisions be made on the basis of ultimate values (e.g., the patient's quality of life) or the calculation of statistical probabilities and success of treatment effectiveness (e.g., evidence-based outcomes)? EBM is primarily a formally rationalized organized practice (e.g., Mechanic 1985). Even other

critics of EBM have upheld the need for good evidence: "The definition of evidence is important…because it illustrates the struggle between patients, scientists, doctors, and public health administrators over the interpretation of scientific results and how to decide the proper goals of medicine" (Saarni and Gylling 2004:172). If PCC and EBM combine, there can be a conscientious and judicious search for choices that "respond to patient's ideas, concerns and expectations" (Godophin 2009:e187). This paper draws on the political sociology of Max Weber to retheorize the tension between the values of medicine and the values of the patient in PCC. Weber's political work aimed to resolve this tension between formal and substantive rationality. I provide an original critique of EBM and SDM that moves beyond the standard sociological prognosis of the limitations of "the medical model" and argue that clinical decisions require alternative modes of reasoning, such as Weber's method of sympathetic understanding (verstehen). To do so, I analyze the SDM literature and review Codes of Ethics from Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom that have emerged since the first statements of EBM. I engage with Weber's political sociology and his concept "the ethic of responsibility" in order to reformulate the relationship between the physician and the patient. I propose verstehen as a new model of clinical reasoning that reformulates the relationship between medical knowledge and social values. My model recognizes the relevance of Weber's classical political theory for rethinking the ethical dilemmas of modern medicine.

4. **Sociological theorizing as meaning making: the case of ecological modernization theory**
Author(s): *J. P. Sapinski, University of Victoria*
In this paper, I propose a novel way to consider sociological theorizing. I argue that the structural analysis method first developed by French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss provides a powerful tool to deconstruct and critique sociological theories. I propose that this method can be used to redefine certain theories not as sets of proposals from which testable hypotheses are to be derived, but rather as different versions of foundational narratives of Western society. Viewed in this way, sociological theorizing contributes to construct the Western cosmology – the body of tales and narratives that explain the creation of the social world, its relationship with nature, and its future direction. As a case in point, I argue that the narrative of ecological modernization can thus be analyzed and deconstructed using the same tools Lévi-Strauss uses to make sense of native American cosmologies. Doing so, I find that the narrative of ecological modernization developed as a mirror image of older tales of modernization, closely associated with the myth of progress – according to which Western society emerged from a state of nature in which no rational division of labour and no private property existed. This inversion transforms the myth of creation at the heart of the modern Western cosmology into a utopian narrative that finds considerable political traction with a certain part of the business elite and associated organic intellectuals, interested in maintaining existing relations of production and power.

TEACHING AS PROFESSION: THE JOYS AND CHALLENGES OF A TEACHING-FOCUSED CAREER IN SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: TP1   Session Format: Panel

This panel will address the broad theme of teaching sociology vis-à-vis the career path of teaching professionals. In recent years, the number of college and university positions dedicated to teaching have grown, along with a more general interest within sociology in teaching as a profession. We invite presentation proposals from college instructors, contract instructors, teaching-stream professors, and tenure-track/tenured professors, to discuss how they got to where they are and to reflect upon some of the key issues they face in their role as teacher in their particular institutional setting. The aim of this session is to generate discussion and dialogue among those engaged in teaching as a profession, but, equally to support graduate students interested in such a career.

Organizer(s): *Lisa Smith, Douglas College; Marni Westerman, Douglas College*

Panelists:
- Tonya Davidson, Carleton University
- Annette Tézli, University of Calgary
- Jen Wrye, North Island College

Session Code: PSM1   Session Format: Regular Session

 This session will explore the changing relationship between the state and civil society in Canada. In particular, how state funding for social movements differs across movements, regions, and time periods. Public funding in Canada has enabled a thriving social movement sector to emerge, but recent government policy changes have brought the sustainability of social movements to the forefront of public debate. Some organizations have struggled under these conditions while others have thrived because of innovations in leadership, governance, fundraising and community outreach. This is an ideal moment to consider the evolving relationship between social movements and the state. If social movements are essential to democracy and facilitating citizen engagement, then changes in state funding raises profound questions about how movements advocate for the interests of their constituents. This session considers a broad range of themes including governance, federalism, social change, state policy, citizenship, gender, Aboriginal and environmental issues, and leadership and innovation in civic engagement.

Organizer(s): *Dominique Clément, University of Alberta*
Chair: *Kathleen Rodgers, University of Ottawa*

Presentations:

1. **Funding the Protest? The Impact of Government Funding on Protest Among Women's, Environmental, and Indigenous Groups**
Author(s): *Catherine Corrigall-Brown, University of British Columbia; Mabel Ho, University of British Columbia*
The Canadian federal government has a long history of funding Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). These groups play a vital role in offering services, helping reduce inequality, and addressing important social needs. While there is much work describing state funding over time, there has been little research that systematically examines the effect of this funding on the protest activity of these groups. We begin to fill this void by analyzing the relationship between Federal funding for Women, and Environmental, Indigenous groups and the protest events that these causes organize. We examine this funding from 1972-2014 using two innovative data sets. First, we collect and consolidate the state funding for these three causes from the Federal Public Accounts. Second, we collected data on all protest events that took place on Parliament Hill during this period from the RCMP. Through the use of these data, we seek to answer the following research questions. First, how has federal funding for women's, environmental, and Indigenous NGOs changed over time in Canada, from 1972-2014? Second, how is this funding related to protest activity among groups concerned about each of three areas? Does funding lead to increased or decreased mobilization and does this relationship differ by movement area? Through this research, we highlight the important role of government support for NGOs and the complex relationship this funding has with mobilizing constituents across issue areas.

2. **How the State Shaped British Columbia's Social Movement Sector, 1960 to 2014**
Author(s): *Dominique Clément, University of Alberta*
This article traces the history of state funding for social movements in British Columbia. It documents changes in state policy; the role of the state in shaping the social movement sector; and the changing relationship between the state and movements over time. Although state funding for social movements in Canada has been pervasive since the 1970s, there is little empirical evidence on the priorities and amount of funding. This article is based on an innovative new database that identifies federal, provincial and municipal grants to social movement organizations in British Columbia between 1960 and 2014. British Columbia has long had a vigorous social movement sector and has been a nexus of activism for Aboriginal peoples, the environment, human rights and women among others. The province's ideologically polarized political culture also provides a useful context for exploring the relationship between politics and funding practices. Governments in British Columbia have been responsible for some of the most generous – and the most regressive – state funding policies in the country.

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3. **Trends in State Funding of Women's Organizations: Do Provinces Fill the Gap in Periods of Neoliberalism?**
Author(s): *Emma Kay, Dalhousie University; Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*
In the Canadian context, national funding has been instrumental in the founding of, and survival of, social movement and advocacy organizations. In recent years, however, this funding has been jeopardized by federal budget cuts. In some provinces, robust provincial governments have insulated women's organizations from the effects of federal budget cuts. To ascertain whether or not this is the case in Nova Scotia, we examine the provincial funding of women's organizations between 1960-2014. To understand fluctuations in funding amounts and in organizations funded during this period we consider the role of federal critical events, including legislative reform and changes in leadership, as well as provincial critical events and leadership changes, and the impact of significant women's organizations. Overall, we observed that in the face of federal budget cuts the province did step in and that national trends are not necessarily reflected at the provincial level.

4. **Communities in Need: Declining Municipal Funding of NGOs**
Author(s): *Max Stick, Dalhousie University; Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*
NGO's are crucial institutions that address and combat challenges within communities while providing opportunities and assistance to those in need. State funding is integral to their efficacy, but policy shifts and budget cuts are contributing to a reduction in grassroots funding for NGO's. Most research focuses on federal and/or provincial funding, while few examine this trend at a municipal level. In this paper, we use Canadian Census data to identify communities in the Halifax Regional Municipality (HRM) that are most in need of social support services offered by local NGO's. Using geo-spatial analysis and archival data, this study locates NGO's that received municipal funding between 1996 and 2011, and assesses the implications of fluctuations in funding for potency, sustainability, and impact on communities that they serve. Our findings indicate that overall municipal funding declined in HRM between these years. This withdrawal of fiscal support was accompanied by a simultaneous reduction in the number of social services organizations funded, despite continued need. Amid these cuts, one caveat was the increase in funding to organizations that promote diversity and recreation.

UNDERSTANDING INEQUALITIES IN THE CANADIAN AND US LABOUR MARKETS

Session Code: WPO4B   Session Format: Roundtable

This session provides a critical and sociological insight into the discussions of racist hiring practices in Canada and the United States. The papers in this session examine how the social location of individuals (i.e. racialization and immigration status) affect their job search experiences, and how those racialized individuals negotiate and navigate racism in the labour market. The overarching purpose of these papers is to challenge and change inequalities in the Canadian and US labour markets. This session is co-sponsored by the Canadian Association for Work and Labour Studies (CAWLS).

Organizer and Chair: *Guliz Akkaymak, York University*

Presentations:

1. **The Economic Sociology of Racial Discrimination in Labour Markets: An Experimental Approach**
Author(s): *Timothy MacNeill, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; David Wozniak, Eastern Michigan University*
Although it has been well-established that racial minorities suffer diminished economic outcomes in most of our modern capitalist societies, little work has been done relating these outcomes with the precise function of markets within institutional settings. We conduct a behavioural economic experiment, simulating the hiring process, amongst university students in Eastern Michigan and relate results to the institutional setting. Contrary to most economic studies which find racial discrimination in labour markets to be a rational artifact of incomplete information, we find racial discrimination to be both irrational and inefficient in the economic sense. Specifically, although both Black and White participants discriminate

against Black job candidates in conditions of incomplete information, White participants continue to discriminate even when the actual abilities of applicants are known. We connect these behavioral results to an institutional setting in which racial inequalities are systematically reinforced.

2. **Name-Based Discrimination in the Canadian Labour Market: The Perspectives and Experiences of Second-Generation Immigrants**
Author(s): *Awish Aslam, Western University; Robert Nonomura, Western University*
This paper extends previous research from a qualitative study examining the school-to-work transitions of 27 second-generation immigrants. Participants' narratives revealed that instances of covert racial discrimination were salient in their experiences, particularly through occurrences of name-based discrimination. Research on name-based discrimination has largely been conducted though audit studies. While these studies help to capture the pervasiveness of racial discrimination in the hiring process, less is known about job applicants' awareness of these practices and how they use their own knowledge of racial discrimination to navigate the labour market. Additionally, of the literature that does exist, very little has been conducted on the unique experiences of this phenomenon by second-generation immigrants. This is quite surprising, given second-generation immigrants' pronounced rates of perceived discrimination, which surpass those of the first-generation as well as their non-racialized peers. The present study examines the phenomenon of racially discriminatory hiring processes from the standpoint of racialized applicants themselves. Through a follow-up survey and focus group interviews with racialized second-generation immigrants (currently underway), this paper examines not only the attitudes of our participants toward name-based discrimination, but also the ways they come to know, understand, and navigate this phenomenon as social actors.

3. **White Nepotism: Interrogating "Corporate Culture" in its Relation to Systemic Racist Employment Practices**
Author(s): *Michael Fraschetti, York University*
This research examines the covert and systemic forms of racism that limit the employment opportunities for racialized individuals in Greater Toronto Area labour market. A critical anti-racist lens will be deployed to conduct a situated analysis of institutional actors, public policies, racialized applicants and employees that will examine the nuances of racialized encounters with discriminatory hiring practices and job promotion procedures that exist in the labour market. Through the perspectives of racialized workers' lived experiences, and by brining into question the employment practices of hiring managers and human resource personnel, this project addresses the following key questions: 1) How do racialized workers negotiate their movement through places of employment in the Greater Toronto Area? 2) How might we understand the operation of racism in hiring practices and what are the mechanisms under which this occurs? The significance of this research will be threefold: First, by examining racialized individuals' access to employment, their challenges with respect to the validation of their credentials and qualifications, and mobility within the labour market, this study stands to inform organizational policy further improving issues of inequity in places of employment. Second, it will help to sensitize hiring agents and human resources departments the need to eschew racism in their employment practices. Lastly, this research project offers racialized individuals the opportunity to name and voice their concerns about racism and potential racial micro-aggressions they encounter in the labour market.

COMMITTING SOCIOLOGY AFTER TRUMP'S ELECTION

Session Code: CAD7   Session Format: Panel

The goal of this session is to have a critical discussion of the role sociologists can play in an era dominated by identity politics, the feeling by some people of being ignored or the fear of declining, post-truth, fake news, and the rise of xenophobia, misogyny, and intolerance. The session will feature a moderated discussion with Margaret Abraham, the President of the International Sociological Association, as well as leading Canadian Sociologists. The goal of the session is to have a dynamic discussion of issues and the roles sociology and sociologists can play in navigating them. It is also to see if a network of sociologists can and should be formed to challenge the rise of non-sociological times.

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Organizer(s): *Francois Depelteau, Laurentian University; Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*

Panelists:
- Margaret Abraham, Hofstra University, President of the International Sociology Association
- Francois Depelteau, Laurentian University
- Karen Foster, Dalhousie University
- Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University
- Chris Powell, Ryerson University
- Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia, President Elect of the Canadian Sociological Association

Moderator: Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University, President of the Canadian Sociological Association

Session Code: TP2   Session Format: Regular session

 Integrating active-learning into a project, course, or entire program has a long history in sociology. In this session, individuals using models of active-learning in their teaching are invited to share their approach, student feedback, and any obstacles they have encountered. The goal is to hear from individuals using a range of active-learning approaches to teaching, learning, and engagement in a variety of contexts, large to small classes, introductory to upper-level courses.

Organizer(s): *Jayne Baker, University of Toronto Mississauga; Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto Mississauga*

Presentations:

1. **Promoting Research Literacy in an Active Learning Classroom**
Author(s): *Jayne Baker, University of Toronto Mississauga; Kristal Sulavella, University of Toronto Mississauga; Dana Britton, University of Toronto Mississauga*
Active learning—whereby instructors are facilitators of knowledge rather than merely just providers of it—has become increasingly common in university institutions. This research project explores how active learning facilitates a learning environment conducive to enhancing research literacy. In particular, we focus on how the course design aids students in the context of a course to increase their knowledge of research methodology. Our research involved analysing an upper-level Sociology course in which students conducted a research project centered on the topic of Canadian higher education. The purpose of this project is to determine whether students are more adept to understanding the role of ethics in research, the principles of good question writing, and the qualitative interview method by the conclusion of the course. To do so, we draw on existing literature from Sociology as well as both qualitative and quantitative data. We hope to have an impact beyond the course to any discipline looking to improve opportunities for active learning and increase students' research literacy.

2. **Using Classroom Response Systems to Increase Student Engagement in Large Classes**
Author(s): *Annette Tezli, University of Calgary*
Classroom response systems (CRS) such as clickers or TopHat are designed to encourage students' active engagement with course material, especially in high-enrollment, lecture-based courses. CRS offer a unique opportunity to capture students' knowledge base, assess their grasp of course material and assigned readings, and anonymously survey attitudes toward controversial subject matters. Moreover, CRS provide students who do not feel comfortable speaking in front of a large class an opportunity to have their voices heard nonetheless. In my presentation, I will address the different ways in which I utilized TopHat in my large-enrollment Sociology of Ethnicity and Racialization course. I will discuss the benefits and some drawbacks of incorporating CRS to increase student engagement and overcome student resistance, especially when teaching controversial issues.

3. **Active Learning from the Ground Up: Challenges and Lessons Learned**
Author(s): *Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University*
In this session I outline the approach I have developed for active learning in my second-year sociology of aging course (60 students). This course, which I had never taught in a more traditional lecture style or classroom, was designed from the ground up to embody an active learning pedagogy and to take advantage of a specialized technology-enhanced active learning classroom. I report on my attempts to accommodate introverts and extroverts in the classroom, and to incorporate informal and formal writing as well as individual and group exercises throughout the term. Challenges of the model will be discussed. Comments will also be made on the lessons learned through the process by which I came to submit and eventually publish a journal article on one of the active learning exercises from the course.

Session Code: RU4   Session Format: Roundtable

 This roundtable invites the discussion of homes, neighbourhoods and cities as objects and sites of consumption. Papers speak to the changing experience of home making (home ownership/tenure, eating and food procurement, home furnishing) in a neoliberal context. Questions, both of practice and theory, are raised about the commodification of local and personal space and of strategies of resistance.

Organizer(s): *Sonia Bookman, University of Manitoba; Cheryl Martens, Universidad de las Américas; Joseph Moore, Douglas College*

Presentations:

1. **Millennial American Gothic: The Popular Culture of Farm to Table**
Author(s): *Stephany Peterson, University of New Brunswick*
Human beings are essentially preoccupied with an essential demand: eating. The question of " what should we eat ?" has never been more complex. Sating hunger occupies more than satisfying a fundamental drive. Food is deeply rooted in social and cultural relations and the need for connection and belonging; and the industrialization of food production has altered how we relate to food and bond to others through food. This research will discuss and analyze the phenomena of these changes. More specifically, I want to draw upon a re-emerging economy of local food, as well as the complex and multifaceted social, political, and cultural meanings associated with local food production, distribution, exchange, and consumption. There is now a substantial body of literature on the popular culture and sociology of food and grassroots movements that are challenging the power and influence of agribusiness. Neolocalism is now well recognized, and tacitly guided by clear principles: 'shop local', 'buy fresh', 'eat organic'. These guidelines function to ensure that production prioritizes small and locally idiosyncratic markets - that larger scales of production attempt to replicate in essence, if not in form. Contemporary debates have focused on the dichotomies of scale: large-scale factory farm agribusiness bolstered by multi-national conglomerates, set against the archetypal small-scale farm supported by social movements. Agribusiness commodifies articulations of resistance , facilitated by the lack of universally accepted and endorsed definitions of 'organic', 'local', and 'sustainable'. My research focuses most intensely on constructing a general theory of cultural sociology of the local; explicitly, as a meso-level sociology. It is an expression of resistance to agricultural and sociocultural monoculture: its unique seasonal circumstances, politics, environment, communities, practices, and how they are shaping and developing an emerging market and culture of scale.

2. **A Content Analysis of News Coverage of the Millennial Generation in Toronto's Housing Market**
Author(s): *Heather Rollwagen, Ryerson University; Apurva Sharma, Ryerson University*
In the past decade, housing prices in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) have increased substantially. This housing boom/crisis has been the subject of extensive news coverage and political debate, as more prospective homeowners are "priced out" of the market. The inability to purchase a home is considered especially problematic in Canada, where homeownership is constructed as the ideal form of housing tenure. Many of the individuals struggling to attain the "dream" of homeownership are Millennials (young adults born after 1980). This paper reports on one part of a broader study of Millennials and their experiences of housing in urban housing markets. Specifically, we analyze the conversation about Millennials and homeownership that is taking place in the news media. Through a systematic analysis of news articles in two major newspapers over the past five years, we explore how the conversation about Millennials and homeownership is being framed, tracing discourses of neoliberalism, including personal responsibility, free-market dynamics, financial security, and social welfare. This paper illustrates how popular narratives reinforce the notion that homeownership reflects personal merits, and ignores broader social and political structures that create barriers to homeownership, such as the increase in student debt, precarious employment and low wages. This paper concludes by considering how this coverage might inform mainstream understandings of Millennials and homeownership, and ultimately impact public support for more inclusive and equitable housing policies in Toronto.

3. **Housing in transition: The housing choices of Canadian young adults**

Author(s): *Meryn Severson, University of Alberta*
The transition to adulthood generally includes the demographic milestone of moving out of the parental home; despite this, very little research integrates housing and the transition to adulthood. Previous research has highlighted an increasing proportion of Canadian young adults choosing homeownership since 2001, particularly of single detached dwellings, despite increasing house prices during this same time. In this qualitative study, I explore the norms around housing for young adults as perceived by young adults themselves. Through focus group discussions, and using a life course perspective that transitions and trajectories are interdependent, I integrate housing and the transition to adulthood in Canada. How do young adults perceive homeownership in the context of rising home prices? How do they value different dwelling types and housing tenures? How do they understand the connection between housing and adulthood? This study contributes to research around the life course, housing, and the transition to adulthood in Canada, as well as providing more context for policy-makers as they continue to respond to the housing crisis.

CONTINUITY AND INNOVATION IN CANADIAN FAMILIES

Session Code: CSF2   Session Format: Regular session

 This session features papers that engage with the themes of continuity and innovation with regard to understanding and researching Canadian families in our contemporary moment and over time.

Organizer(s): *Amber Gazso, York University; Karen Kobayashi, University of Victoria*
Chair: *Amber Gazso, York University*

Presentations:

1. **Crisis in Continuity: The Right to Social Reproduction for Low-Income Women**
Author(s): *Jason Webb, York University*
For all Canadian families, social reproduction remains a necessary yet continuous practice throughout an adult's life course. Social reproduction is contingent upon one or both adults' labour market attachment in order to be effectively carried out, although ongoing research demonstrates that women disproportionally perform the majority of unpaid domestic work, despite their employment status. In low-income families, the capacity to accomplish social reproduction becomes suspended during crisis moments that may punctuate a poor or working class woman's life course. Any crisis, be it financial or social, disrupts the continuous nature associated with social reproduction, which lends a sense of stability and fortitude to low-income families. How, then, does the state protect these social rights of citizenship? Using interviews with 19 homeless women with dependants residing in a Toronto family residence, my presentation explores this question with an emphasis on the political economy of care from a life course perspective. I argue that the notion of "crisis" has increasingly and aggressively been familialized by the Canadian state, yet political actors acknowledge that social reproduction must retain a continuous tempo for women. Within this paradox lies a struggle to locate responsibility as a means to responsibilize poor and working class women and remove broader systemic concerns.

2. **The Social Construction of High-Conflict Divorce: Parents' Experiences, Meanings, and Agency**
Author(s): *Rachel Treloar, Simon Fraser University*
Despite a proliferation of research, policies, and interventions aimed at mitigating inter-parental conflict after separation, approximately 10 percent of divorcing parents contend with ongoing legal disputes. This paper draws on findings from my doctoral research, which explored how mothers and fathers who at one time experienced a high-conflict divorce process make meaning of the experience, as well as how positive change can occur. This interdisciplinary and qualitative study employed in-depth interviews with 25 parents residing in British Columbia. Drawing on relational autonomy and Fricker's epistemic injustice, the paper argues that the dominant discourses upon which parents draw to make sense of the high-conflict divorce process and their personal experiences are socially constructed and embedded in broader power relations, especially in gender relations and encounters with experts, and further promulgated through

neoliberal conceptions of autonomy and choice. This often results in parents not feeling heard, their concerns going unaddressed, and a lack of access to needed services. Nevertheless, despite dominant understandings of mothers and fathers in such circumstances, parents change, make sense of, and respond to their circumstances across the life course, thereby exercising agency. Furthermore, they do so in a changing social, political and legal context.

3. Doing Adulthood: Similarities and Differences between Baby Boomer, Generation X, and Millennial Women in Canada
Author(s): *Laura Wright, University of Saskatchewan*
Drawing on the retrospective information from the 2011 General Social Survey, this paper uses Latent Class Analysis (LCA) to examine the most common ways that women from different generations entered into and combined the social roles of wife, mother, worker, student, and whether they have left their parents' home at two periods in their life course. I examine women born between 1946 and 1964 (baby boomers), 1965 and 1984 (generation X), and 1985 and 1991 (millennials) and compare their typical role configurations at ages 20 and 25. LCA identifies 1) how many different 'classes' or combinations of adult social roles each generation of women typically experienced, 2) the characteristics of each of these classes, in terms of the likelihood of experiencing each of the five transitions to adulthood, and 3) the proportion of a generation that falls into each of the typical classes. Preliminary findings suggest that generation X and millennial women 'did adulthood' in more diverse ways than baby boomer women did at the same age. For example, a class of working unmarried mothers, living independently makes up 6 percent of 20-year-old women in generation X and 9 percent of millennial women, but was not a typical configuration among baby boomer women. However, some ways of 'doing adulthood' were evident across all generations. Social, economic, and structural determinants of the ways in which Canadian women enter into and combine adult social roles, and the implications that this may have for individuals and families are also discussed.

4. Caregiving and Support for Older Canadian Adults
Author(s): *Nancy Mandell, York University; Vivian Stamatopoulos, University of Ontario Institute of Technology*
Using social reproduction theory, we examine caregiving for older persons as a reciprocal, interdependent, nuanced and complex phenomenon by looking at how the diversity among older Canadians (in terms of gender, ethno-cultural/racial and economic categories) mediate the different types of care and support available and required. Our aging Canadian population, alongside changing family structures, has created added diversity, flexibility and complexity in the processes of caregiving and care receiving. By examining such issues as expanded caregiver cohorts (e.g., young carers, custodial grandparents) and the challenges ushered in with an older immigrant population, we highlight emerging trends and issues for the support of older persons while highlighting areas for future research and policy programming.

CRITICAL ISSUES IN HEALTH SOCIOLOGY II: ROUNDTABLE

Session Code: HEA5B   Session Format: Roundtable

 How can sociology inform a critical understanding of health and illness in society? This session features papers that move beyond dominant understandings of health and illness – often encapsulated in a biomedical paradigm which focus on "lifestyle", "risk" or behaviour oriented interventions – to an understanding that looks at the social organization of society and how environments in which we live, learn, work and play affect our health.

Organizer and Chair: *Jennie Hornosty, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. Mental Health and Wellness at Trent University
Author(s): *Adam Grearson, McMaster University*

The study "Mental Health and Wellness at Trent University" was developed in response to the need for growing attention to student mental health across North American universities. This study aimed to determine undergraduate student knowledge or lack thereof concerning on-campus mental health and wellness services at Trent University, while also determining how well these services meet undergraduate students' needs and how to improve service provision. Key findings for this study include the following: stigma was a clear issue for nearly half of the respondents; over half of the respondents needed help but did not access it; and Trent students are experiencing worse emotional states than in the past, and worse emotional states than other Ontario university students. The evaluation of the Student Wellness Centre (SWC) was overwhelmingly positive, though wait times for appointments with The Counselling Centre and Health Services were problematic. Some immediate recommendations for the SWC include: raising awareness of SWC services through increased marketing; launching an anti-stigma campaign; hiring more staff in Counselling and Health Services to reduce appointment wait time; and determining the mandate of the SWC (immediate vs. long-term care).

2. **No Pain, No Gain: Exploring the Health Work Post-Secondary Students Engage in Around Their Chronic Pain**
Author(s): *Leigha Comer, York University*
This study is an inquiry into the health work strategies used by post-secondary students living with chronic pain. In the case of a complex, unpredictable and incapacitating disease such as chronic pain, the effects of the disease on the sufferer's everyday life can be significant. In this study, I use the concept of "health work" (Mykhalovskiy and McCoy 2010) as an empirically empty term that can be filled with the range of practices that people engage in around their health. In order to investigate these everyday forms of labour, I interviewed five post-secondary students living with chronic pain. This paper describes the illness-related, everyday life, and biographical work explored in these interviews, as well as the discourses students draw on in framing their everyday labour. I also reference the work of Dorothy Smith (2002) in discussing the ruling relations organizing students' experiences of chronic pain, and the ways in which these extra-local relations stretch beyond the university.

ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM AND RESISTANCE: ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM

Session Code: ENV3A   Session Format: Roundtable

 The impact of climate change and oil extraction on indigenous communities has been getting increased attention in the media as indigenous communities are increasingly identified as being in 'sacrifice zones'. From the Chippewas of the Thames in Ontario to Clyde River in Nunavut, from Fort Chipewyan in the Athabaska region to Isles de Jean Charles in Louisiana, First Peoples are on the front lines, highlighting and resisting environmental racism.

Organizer(s): *Myeengun Henry, Conestoga College; Stephen Svenson, Wilfrid Laurier University*
Chair: *Stephen Svenson, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Presentations:

1. **The Vanishing of Isle de Jean Charles, Louisiana**
Author(s): *Heather Stone, University of Louisiana; Chief Albert Naquin, Biloxi-Chitimacha-Choctaw Nation of Isle de Jean Charles*
This case study explores the environmental racism that shaped the industrialization of Isle de Jean Charles, Louisiana leading to a displacement of the ancestral home of the Biloxi, Chitimacha-Choctaw tribe. We explore the creation of industrial zones, proximal relationships to other places, and the processes in which decisions were made. In order to achieve understanding the theories of self, subjectivity, and intersubjectivity are implemented through the method of oral history. Reflection using this framework helps understand the community of people involved in both the cause and the effect of environmental racism. It also gives a way to explore the significance of place as a cultural representation and identity. Collecting oral histories has given tribal members the chance to speak about their history, which is deeply

connected with their land and sense of place. Through their stories it has become apparent that destruction of the island is due to environmental racism, which has devastated their tribe through land loss, economic disparity, and separation of members.

2. **Informative but inadequate: university research and its shortcomings when working for environmental justice and Indigenous rights.**
Author(s): *Stephane Mclachlan, University of Manitoba*
The Tar Sands have emerged as a critical and global environmental issue. Although there is increasing public awareness regarding their environmental impacts, concerns of downstream Indigenous communities remain unaddressed. A multi-year project was initiated by Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation (ACFN) and Mikisew Cree First Nation (MCFN) from Fort Chipewyan in collaboration with researchers from the University of Manitoba (UM). This project initially focused on contaminant levels in wildlife and associated changes in the local consumption of these traditional foods. However, in response to a cancer crisis that is taking place in Fort Chipewyan, the work expanded to document changes in health and wellbeing related to upstream development. A final report was publicly released in 2013 and its findings that the Tar Sands had substantial impacts on wildlife, traditional food diets, and human health were reported around the world. Yet the Alberta and Canadian governments still refuse to respond to these concerns. ' One River, Many Relations' , a documentary film that popularized these research findings, has since been distributed around the globe to critical acclaim and effectively ignored by government and industry. In retrospect, we argue that meaningful social change related to environmental injustice and Indigenous rights is only successful when such research is accompanied by and supports community-driven political action and resistance.

3. **NGO support for Inuit resistance to oil exploration in the Canadian Arctic**
Author(s): *Alex Speers-Roesch, Greenpeace Canada; Jerry Natanine, Clyde River (Kanngiqtugaapik)*
A critical review of and reflection on Greenpeace Canada's partnership with the Inuit community of Clyde River, and their joint efforts with a coalition of activists and NGOs to prevent seismic testing in Baffin Bay and Davis Strait.

4. **#MakeMuskratRight: public assembly vs environmental racism**
Author(s): *Stephen Crocker, Memorial University of Newfoundland*
In October 2016, the #MakeMuskratRight movement succeeded in halting the planned flooding of a reservoir for a multi billion-dollar hydroelectric project at Muskrat Falls, Labrador. The movement developed in the wake of new scientific evidence published in 2016, which showed that the flooding threatened to poison the food chain of indigenous and settler communities downstream with methylmercury, a neurotoxin which results from the flooding of carbon rich soil. The Nunatsiavut government asked that Nalcor, the crown corporation in charge of the project, follow the scientific recommendation to remove soil form the reservoir before flooding, to mitigate mercury levels. When Nalcor refused to do this, and announced that the project would remain on schedule and flood before the end of October 2016, a powerful and effective protest movement emerged. Through the Fall of 2016 'land protectors' were arrested for occupying Nalcor offices, hunger strikers flew to Ottawa to petition the Prime Minister, and breastfeeding mothers nursed their children at the work site. Drawing on Judith Butler and Saskia Sassen's ideas, I consider some of these new forms of public assembly and 'popular sovereignty' as acts resistance to an environmental racism that works through the informed and differential exposure of life to conditions of physical vulnerability.

5. **Wild Rice: A Resistance Story**
Author(s): *Enāēmaehkiw Rowland Robinson, University of Waterloo*
his paper examines the importance of manÅ maeh (wild rice) in identity, resurgence and decolonial resistance within the Indigenous Nations of the Great Lakes Region. In particular I examine the case of the KaÍžeyes-MamÄ ceqtawak, best known by the name given to them by their Anishinaabek cousins: Menominee, the People of the Rice. The Menominee have struggled for many years to re-establish production of manÅ maeh within their ancestral traditional territories in northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, in particular following the period of official U.S. government termination, and subsequent resistance and finally successful restoration of sovereign status. While their efforts have recently born fruit, the project is already under threat by the effort to open the Back Forty Mine upstream. This risks the

contamination of the water supply and the destruction of the newly planted seed beds. The Menominee, along with allied nations from the region, have resisted this latest threat to their lands, culture and identity by ever expanding U.S. settler colonialism and capitalist industrialism.

EXPLORING THE CONFIGURATIONS OF WHITENESS I

Session Code: RE2A   Session Format: Regular Session

 Critical Whiteness Studies is a growing, global and interdisciplinary field of scholarly inquiry. The field aims to expose whiteness' hidden dimensions. It seeks to challenge its everyday ideologies, practices, relationality, ways of being and knowing that sustain racial domination and privilege. The conceptual framework of whiteness raises questions of who gets to be white, when and under what conditions.

Organizer(s): *Katerina Deliovsky, Brock University; Tamari Kitossa, Brock University*
Chair: *Katerina Deliovsky, Brock University*

Presentations:
1. **Seeing "Whiteness" through the prism of interracial intimacy**
Author(s): *Tanvi Sirari, University of British Columbia*
In the literature on race and ethnicity, whiteness is understood as an empty and unmarked category, one that allows it to be framed as a normative position through which other races and cultures are defined. Yet the description 'White' is seldom invoked as a racial or cultural category. In this paper, I argue that certain conditions such as "interracial intimacy" can bring Whiteness into sharper focus. This paper draws on semi-structured interviews conducted together and separately with interracial couples, in the greater Vancouver area. Specifically, I study how White subjects' awareness of their own 'racialness' is heightened when they are cohabiting with a romantic partner who belongs to a racialized community. Interracial intimacy provokes a range of intellectual and affective responses. White partners determine whiteness in the context of their relationship. Often, they are able to develop a knowledge of whiteness by comparing their own experience of race with that of their partners. The Canadian context of multicultural tolerance provides the framework in which White subjects situate their engagement with their partners' experiences. However, interracial intimacy can also arouse a defensive reaction. White subjects may refuse to acknowledge or minimize their partners' encounters with racism or deny their own racial privilege. The challenge for White partners in these partnerships is not "rebound racism", but the need for cultivating "racial literacy" to recognize racism experienced by their partners, as they witness and share these experiences as a couple.

2. **"I had missionary grandparents for Christ's sakes": Unpacking whiteness and colonialism in the lives of white Euro-Canadian women in transracial/cultural families.**
Author(s): *Willow Allen, Simon Fraser University*
As subjects who face gender oppression and racial privilege, white women have played a unique role in his tories of colonialism and nation-building, and they have a distinct responsibility to a different future (Carter, 1997; Frankenberg, 1993; Knapman, 1986; Najmi & Srikanth, 2002; Ware, 1992). Drawing on data from my qualitative study of ten white Euro-Canadian women in transracial/cultural families with black African new immigrant partners in the Canadian context, I examine participants' experiences and subjectivities in relation to histories of empire. Employing an antiracist "interventive in-depth interviewing" method (Okolie, 2005), and informed by critical race feminisms, critical whiteness studies, and antiracism scholarship, I explore how the women make connections between their own racialized and gendered subjectivities, and conditions of colonialism. I argue in order for white women to bear witness to the historical weight of their whiteness, forming linkages between their individual subject-positions and broader social, political and economic conditions is necessary. Within the current political climate, in which a significant number of white women voted for Trump in the American election, this is a critical time to address the positionality of white women, and the significant role they can play in disrupting white supremacy (Anderson, 2016; Rogers, 2016).

3. **Pierre Bourdieu meets Rudolph Valentino: Racial Ambiguity and Silent Film**

June 1, 2017

Author(s): *Elizabeth (Lisa) Peden, University of Toronto*
As the racially ambiguous daughter of Southern Italian immigrant parents, my research examines our need to classify individuals into racial categories. Bourdieu (1993) argues that classifying systems are "at stake of struggles between groups they characterize and counterpose, who fight over them while striving to turn them to their own advantage." This paper will examine the notion of categories with respect to race by considering the large population of Southern Italian immigrants to America in the early 20 th century deemed racially ambiguous. What happens when something or someone is seen as uncategorizeable? Utilizing early 20th century film as a case study and relying on Bourdieu's assertions, I argue that film is an important cultural tool for the reproduction of social structures and it was through film that Southern Italian immigrant film actor Rudolph Valentino negotiated his racial ambiguity in order to be categorized and seen as "white" and thus win a place in the social order. As someone who has spent her life answering the question "what are you," my research has taken me into an area where I hope to answer not what I am, but why we need to ask.

4. **Are Portuguese-Canadians White?**
Author(s): *Esra Ari, Western University*
Whiteness refers to a privileged location in the economic, social, and political power relations, which is more than skin colour (Harris 1993, Levine-Rasky 2013, Howard 2015). It confers some material benefits and privileged status, usually unearned and mostly unrecognized, on white people (McIntosh 2004). Whiteness is socially constructed, and therefore its meaning differs depending on a particular time and a specific place. Accordingly, this research deals with the meaning of "whiteness" for Portuguese-Canadians and its intersection with "ethnicity" and "social class" and asks the question of "Are Portuguese-Canadians "white" in a white dominant, ethnically diverse, and competitive capitalist society?" When Portuguese started to immigrate to Canada in mid-1950s in significant numbers, they were conceived as "dark-whites" (Harney 1990). Today, Portuguese are categorized as "white" in official documents, and they have amalgamated under the white European group (Nunes 2008, 2014). This research first examines how Portuguese see themselves racially and ethnically, and second, whether their categorization as "white" automatically implies an economically, politically, and socially privileged position in Canada. As a research methodology, I conducted 21 in-depth interviews with Portuguese in Toronto. Furthermore, seeking an answer to my research question, the history of Portugal, the entrance status of Portuguese immigrants into Canada, and their current position in the institutional power structure will also inform my analysis.

FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY: FEMINIST ANALYTIC STRATEGIES

Session Code: FEM2A   Session Format: Regular session

The diverse, multifaceted and multi-layered papers in this session all feature holistic, feminist analytic principles and methods. They examine women and gendered structures through actions, experiences, attitudes, and policies. Collectively, these papers critique oppressive, macro level sociocultural forces - patriarchy, colonialism, neoliberal globalization, violence, and the inequalities embedded in nation states - and suggest feminist alternatives. Papers showcase the experiences of two African activist intellectuals, Canadian Indigenous offenders in their socio-structural and political context, comparisons of maternity support workers' attitudes in Canada and the US, and critically analyze the IMF's recent gendered policy.

Organizer(s): *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa; Michelle Ryan, University of Ottawa*
Chair: *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University*

Presentations:

1. **Socio-political impact: The Intellectual Experiences and Contributions of African Women**
Author(s): *Sally Ogoe, University of Manitoba*
We live in a world where gendered stereotypes and expectations of African women have been stories of baby makers, home makers and basically, being more involved in the running of the private domain as

opposed to the public. Has this been a fair place and role for women? In addition, in as much as the media and globalization have made African culture, knowledge and women making long lasting impacts in their countries known, there tends to be more capture of the unending violence, wars, abuse, poverty, and rush for autocratic power, with African women and children mostly facing these negative consequences. The latter is the image of Africa that sells (Gbowee 2013). My presentation centers on two African women; Yaa Asantewaa and Leymah Gbowee whose lives highlights connection between knowledge of past and recent activists whose very different lives had to rise against the breakdown and degradation of their countries and fight for peace, peacemaking and peace building. Using a peace feminist framework, I present a dimension of meaning necessary for understanding the role and engaging contributions of African women during and after times of violence, war or abuse, creating another bridge of knowledge on the political contributions of women.

2. **Full- Spectrum or à la Carte: Views of Reproductive Rights among Maternity Support Workers in Canada and the United States**
Author(s): *Louise Roth, University of Arizona*
Reproductive Justice (RJ) theory conceptualizes abortion, birth and parenting as a spectrum of reproductive experiences that shape women's access to full citizenship across the life course. RJ requires that all women be able to make informed choices about their pregnancies and births, especially low-income women and women of colour. At the same time, many maternity support workers (MSWs) that support women during pregnancy and labour support choices in birth but oppose the availability of abortion. This study examines the characteristics of MSWs (doulas, childbirth educators, and labour and delivery nurses) that support a full-spectrum approach to reproductive rights using data from the 2012-2013 Maternity Support Survey (MSS). I use multivariate models to examine the effects of demographic characteristics and sources of beliefs about abortion and birth on attitudes about midwifery care, abortion, cesarean delivery on maternal request (CDMR), and vaginal birth after cesarean (VBAC) among 2,493 MSWs in Canada and the United States. A majority of MSWs believed that abortion should be legal under all circumstances, but MSWs whose views about abortion were based on their religious or spiritual values were more opposed to abortion being legal. Those with views based on feminism tended to favour it. A large majority of MSWs believed that CDMR should not be permitted, but those who supported the legality of abortion were more likely to support CDMR. This suggests that some MSWs employ a choice framing of both issues. The vast majority of MSWs believed that VBAC should be available to women who are good candidates. MSWs in Canada expressed more support for VBAC than MSWs in the United States. This study analyzes the pervasiveness of a full-spectrum RJ framework among MSWs versus a more fragmented perspective.

3. **"Does Gender Matter?: Continuity and Change in IMF Discourses about Women**
Author(s): *Elaine Coburn, York University*
In September 2013, the International Monetary Fund (the IMF or the Fund) published an IMF Staff Discussion Note entitled Women, Work and the Economy: Macroeconomic Gains from Gender Equity . Officially, the Note was "published to elicit comments and further debate" and represented neither official Fund perspectives nor Fund policies. The Note was the first in a wave of public speeches and publications affirming the IMF's commitment to gender equity as necessary to macroeconomic gain, especially through women's paid labour force participation. This paper: (1) describes the Fund's discourse in the 2013 Staff Discussion Note as both a break from prior IMF paradigms, in which women's experiences were striking mainly through their absence, while demonstrating continuities with the Fund's underlying, neoliberal economic assumptions; (2) offers suggestive evidence to explain both the IMF's new concern for women's equity and the ways this concern has been incorporated into but nonetheless exposes contradictions within the Fund's dominant neoliberal economic paradigm; and (3) briefly explores alternative paradigms, rooted in prefigurative practices by women from the Fiji-based DAWN (Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era), that fundamentally challenge the Fund and the world political economy the Fund seeks to bring about.

4 **An Analysis of the Over-representation of Indigenous Female Offenders in the Canadian Correctional System**
Author(s): *Jessica Rumboldt, York University*
This research aims to explain the over-representation of Indigenous women in the Canadian correctional system (CCS). This research addresses the social position and living conditions of many Indigenous people

in Canada. It shows that there are many factors that contribute to the higher rates of incarceration for Indigenous women in Canada. First, information is provided on the current status of Indigenous people in general. This then follows with the current status of Indigenous women and the adverse effects of colonization and the residential school system. The research then shows that the over-representation is linked to risk factors and caused by the pressures that this population faces due to their Indigenous status and gender. According to this research, a gendered version (feminist) of Social Disorganization Theory is the most effective way to explain this over-representation. A conclusion follows with a discussion of the recommendations that may help reduce the over-representation of Indigenous female offenders in Canada.

RECONCILING ACCOUNTS OF INJUSTICE: CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE PRODUCTION OF TRUTH ABOUT HISTORICAL INJUSTICES

Session Code: IND2   Session Format: Regular session

A joint venture of the Canadian Sociology Association and Canadian Political Science Association, this interdisciplinary panel examines truth and truth-telling in historical and transitional justice processes. This focus may be particularly timely, as the increased centrality of "reconciliation" in recent years has arguably meant less attention to questions of truth and disclosure. Addressing truth production and its effects in a variety of North American settler colonial/Turtle Island contexts, our papers engage Indigenous, settler, queer, discursive, and institutional perspectives on restorying, criminal justice, trauma, and resistance.

Organizer(s): *Matt James, University of Victoria; Jennifer Matsunaga, Queen's University*
Chair: *Jennifer Matsunaga, Queen's University*
Discussant: *Matt James, University of Victoria*

Presentations:

1. **Theorizing Resistance at the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada**
Author(s): *Alison James, University of British Columbia*
Drawing on Arendt's theory of political judgment, Bronwyn Leebaw suggests a framework for recognizing resistance in transitional justice in order to galvanize the populace into political dialogue, offer a critical reflection of the state and foster collective responsibility. She invokes the concept of resistance as a way for survivors of injustice to take back control of the transitional justice project. Through a content and discourse analysis of the Canadian Truth and Reconciliation Commission, this paper seeks to critically assess the TRC for such engagement with resistance practices, and to imagine a role for engaging in resistance and political judgement in the ongoing life of the commission. More broadly, the paper seeks to interrogate the role and desirability of theorizing resistance within official institutions such as the TRC the nexus of transitional justice and settler colonialism.

2. **Unshared Memory, Competitive History, and Mutual Refusal in Contemporary Memorialization of the US-Dakota War**
Author(s): *Sam Grey, University of Victoria*
In 1984 Dakota historical justice activists called for organized, state-wide truth-telling initiatives to educate Minnesotans about Indigenous perspectives on, and experiences of, the 19th-century frontier war between the Oyate (Dakota Nation) and the United States of America. In 2005 a new generation of activists called for a formal truth commission to examine the causes and consequences of the conflict, including the attempted ethnic cleaning of the Indigenous Peoples of the state. By the time the sesquicentennial of the 1862 war came around, though, pushback from Settler groups, counter-campaigns from Minnesota's amateur historians, and resulting hesitancy and half-measures on the part of state bodies had permanently damaged Dakota belief in "the transformative power of telling the truth." Moreover, with the government having successfully "white-knuckled it" through the sesquicentennial, there are currently no plans to revisit the US-Dakota War through official events, outreach, studies, or publications. Despite being the first Indigenous group anywhere to use the term 'reconciliation,' and despite launching some of the earliest efforts we now recognize as belonging to that suite of activities, Dakota today rarely speak to Settler audiences about

historical injustice, express little faith in public education efforts by any actor, and virtually never engage with the archives, archivists, and archival interpreters who are widely acknowledged as the keepers of historical truth in the state. After thirty years of reconciliation, the Dakota are "done with that." Yet they continue – and what's more, they continually expand – their truth-gathering and truth-telling activities, in ways both legible and relatively opaque to outsiders, repeatedly subverting official memory, destabilizing 'truth,' and unsettling the practice of history in Minnesota.

3. **Restorying Steps After Hearing the Indigenous Storytelling Taken by the TRC**
Author(s): *Michael Gauthier, Queen's University*
The main objective of my restorying circle project is to mesh together the strengths of the Indigenous storytelling practices and the work completed by the TRC process, specifically the power of sharing stories. The restorying circle project, Indigenous storytelling practices and TRC all have a commonality in sharing stories with the purpose of building a healthier people and communities. The restorying circle project's purpose is that through the telling of stories and exposing the hurt and pain in a culturally supportive environment that exposing truth can lead to healing and transformation. The restorying circles aim to fill the gap and provide individuals, particularly those impacted by the justice system and intergenerational trauma, a community of care and time to address their issues through Indigenous storytelling practices and restorying process. The restorying circles could allow those with unspoken pain the opportunity to share their stories. It speaks to the importance of creating safe and supportive environments for people an opportunity to give voice to their secrets. These restorying circles enabled the participants to reconcile some of their past demons through sharing and understanding their own stories by the encouragement, understanding of the other participants within the circles. The participants were also able to reflect, share and listen to other participants about past positive experiences that had a reparative measure to their lives. The TRC's focus on the truth of history through the testimony of survivors provided little room for creative engagements with the past that could allow these individuals the supports and time to heal. The emphasis on the "truth" left the survivors focused on the past, with perhaps limited opportunity to re-imagine that past. My restorying circle project will provide opportunities to re-imagine and provide lots of room for creative engagements of the past to dream of future possibilities.

SEASONAL SOCIOLOGY: FALL AND WINTER

Session Code: CAD1A   Session Format: Regular Session

In these sessions we present contributions to an upcoming edited collection Seasonal Sociology. This volume uses the seasons as a way to introduce first-year students to Canadian sociology. The book is thematically arranged around seasons and the ritualized passage of time as platforms to explore other sociological issues as well as look more specifically at seasons themselves as sociological agents. Contributors analyze a number of social conventions, activities, and experiences associated with the seasons and seasonal change such as seasonal labour, holiday practices, seasonal consumption practices, leisure activities, childhood experiences of the seasons, and more.

Organizer(s): *Tonya Davidson, Carleton University; Ondine Park, MacEwan University*
Chair: *Ondine Park, MacEwan University*

Presentations:

1. **Season of Dreaded Joys: Ritual, Rationalization, and Solidarity in a Winter City**
Author(s): *Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta, Augusta Campus*
This presentation explores the social landscape of winter through a case study of 'Winter City' Edmonton. I explore the ways in which an enjoyable, and occasionally celebratory relation to an overwhelmingly dreaded season is imagined and enacted through creative engagement with its cold and powerful elements of snow and ice. Inviting people to 'fall in love with winter', Edmonton's concerted attempt to engender and institutionalize a positive relation to winter in the city seeks to challenge taken-for-granted and privatizing approaches to the season. Drawing on the classical sociological tradition I emphasize the socio-moral

dimensions, ritual aspects, and collective possibilities of winter in the city. At the same time as I explore how its climatic fact is transformed (and translated) into a potentially integrative social experience, I also consider the ways in which winter in the city exposes unevenly distributed precarities across the social landscape.

2. Seasonal Affective Disorder and the Case of Medicalizing Winter
Author(s): *Alissa Overend, MacEwan University*
From a sociological perspective, we have witnessed the medicalization of common winter sadness, or what was historically known as the "winter blues" through the case of Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD). SAD was first classified as a form of recurrent depressive or bipolar disorder that manifests in late autumn and winter in the DSM-IV in 1994 (Partonen & Longnqvist, 1998). Like many illnesses in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (DSM), social, cultural, and economic causes of mental distress are systematically ignored and erased in favour of biomedical causes (and specifically disorders of the brain). One question examined in this paper is whether winter sadness is social or biological? While there are always biological components to any illness, as sociologists, we always look to social, economic, and environmental causes of distress. Following the push of de-medicalization, I urge us to consider more macro, social causes of illness over ones that individualize and biomedicalize social problems as mental illnesses.

3. Winter is coming: Law, winter, and the colonial encounter
Author(s): *Matthew Unger, Concordia University*
This paper examines the relationship between law and winter. Metaphorically, crime and winter are related on a number of levels. In this paper, I examine the relationship between the Canadian colonial experience and the spread of English law during this time. For Canada in particular, winter signifies for the colonial imaginary the righteous struggle to bring "enlightenment" and "civilization" to the colonial other, in particular Indigenous populations. Within Canadian archives during the colonial period, many poignant images express the way that winter represented the colonizer's capacity to conquer and tame the wild at any cost. For instance, William Francis Butler's (1872) account of bringing the North West Mounted Police to the Red River Fort during the famous rebellion of 1869 shows the struggle that winter presented for the NWMP, but also how this struggle in some ways helped justify the introduction of English law through a paramilitary style police force. This challenge represented both the frustrated and protracted means through which Colonial law enforced mechanisms of dispossession of indigenous peoples, while at the same time, created the possibility of indigenous resistance to the new legal strictures of "English" Law.

4. Thanksgiving, emotional labour, and the holidaying body
Author(s): *Heidi Bickis, Dudley College*
How is the body social? Although we might easily perceive our bodies as biological entities, shaped by a range of physiological processes, sociologists have variously demonstrated how bodies are strongly shaped by social processes and practices. This essay will examine what I will call 'the holiday body.' The organization of social life into categories of work and play as exemplified by holidays highlights how labour and leisure are strictly delineated. Holidays tend to be conceptualized as a time of rest to counteract the expenditure of energy during times of labour. The working body is given a break so that it can return to its labour reenergized. However, not only do holidays demand various kinds of bodily energy expenditures (e.g. shopping, sight-seeing, cooking, cleaning, traveling), rest gets mistakenly treated as something that can only be achieved outside the rituals of everyday life. By examining how the body is variously constructed and experienced as tired and rested (or energized) with reference to the rituals of holidays, this paper will reflect upon the body as a dynamic and unfinished entity that is deeply affected by a range of social processes.

Session Code: THE11   Session Format: Regular Session

From Marx's distinction between political and human emancipation, through the Frankfurt School's "emancipatory intent", Fraser's socialist feminism, and Boltanski's sociology of emancipation, critical social theories have often appealed to some notion of emancipation as a crucial component of social criticism. From diverse perspectives, papers in this session examine the promises and perils of the concept emancipation in social theory.

Organizer and Chair: *Jim Conley, Trent University*

Presentations:

1. **Emancipation of a Kind: Feminism's Enduring Interest in Self-Regard**
Author(s): *Judith Taylor, University of Toronto*
By what standards should an emancipatory theory be judged? By the extent to which it enables people to feel they matter or can be seen, challenges people to think outside prescribed ways of seeing, reflects understandings of prior struggles and prior theories of emancipation, provides a road map, or actually leads to concrete changes? Herein I argue that feminism's attractiveness and versatility rests on its invitation for therapeutic self-regard and conscious traversal of borders. No other body of thought has so explicitly and successfully promoted self-love as a starting place for social transformation. Unlike for example, Marxist romanticization of the group over the individual, feminism also privileges vast differences and goals. This privileging of both self love and the significance of difference has had strategic strengths and weaknesses, making feminism one of the most gratifying, wise, yet politically unsuccessful movements of the 21 st century.

2. **What could emancipation mean to a Durkheimian? Reading backward from Mark Fisher on capitalist realism**
Author(s): *William Ramp, University of Lethbridge*
In Capitalist Realism: Is There No Alternative? , Mark Fisher defended the notion of a "Marxist Supernanny;" arguing that a revolutionary project need not and perhaps should not entail a rejection of institutional restraint and guidance. This clashes with at least some versions of a Marxist emancipatory project, but would come as no surprise to many Durkheimians. But rather than forcing Durkheimian thinking further into a conservative box, this paper will ask if there is a way to conceive of an emancipatory project in Durkheimian and realist terms. It will explore that possibility through a discussion of the political ramifications of Durkheim's claims about the dualism of human nature, and about "creative" or revolutionary effervescence. These will be brought into dialogue with Fisher's examination of depression and anxiety as central elements of a capitalist symptomatology, at once individual and collective, in order to ask what liberation from them could mean.

3. **Unmasking: The Other Side of Emancipation**
Author(s): *Peter Baehr, Lingnan University*
When sociologists of a certain stripe argue for the emancipatory potential of their discipline, they often face a peculiar embarrassment: namely, that the women, workers, subalterns and others whom radical sociologists are keen to see free of domination feel no special need to be liberated. A common response to this indifference is to say that human actors misrecognize their situation; sociology can help them see more clearly. Emancipation thus requires a decisive move: to unmask or unveil the social forces that keep people quiescent, unreflective and resigned to their lot. This paper identifies the basic ingredients of unmasking in social theory, the chief techniques that unmaskers from Marx to Bourdieu employ in their exposure practice, and, in particular, Luc Boltanski's unmasking (or "unveiling") method. I argue that while Boltanski, in his break with Pierre Bourdieu, claims to have renounced unmasking he has only reframed it. The paper ends with critical comments on unmasking and on the emancipatory ambition of leftist sociologists.

Session Code: VLS3A   Session Format: Regular session

 Presentations focus on the asymmetrical nature of intimate partner violence (IPV) and the co-occurrence between IPV and animal maltreatment. Specifically, three papers analyze cases of IPV where the perpetrator is female. Employing both quantitative and qualitative methodologies, factors such as textural and structural themes, the lived experiences of female perpetrators, the role of mothering, and sociodemographic factors that increase male risk of IPV. The final presentation focuses on testimonies given by female victims and their perceptions of what factors motivated the coexistence of animal maltreatment and IPV.

Organizer(s): *Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph; Danielle Sutton, University of Guelph*
Chair: *Catherine Holtmann, University of New Brunswick*

Presentations:

1. **In Her Words: Exploring the Landscape of Women's Intimate Partner Violence**
Author(s): *Lisa Broda, University of Saskatchewan*
here are ongoing debates about whether intimate partner violence (IPV) is primarily an asymmetrical problem of men's violence against women and whether women's violence is less significant in terms of frequency, severity, and consequences. Such literature highlights the need for more qualitative studies of women's roles as the perpetrator. The purpose of this exploratory study was to answer the following question: What are the lived experiences of women who have used IPV against their male intimate partner? Using feminist standpoint theory to underpin this work and a descriptive phenomenological approach to data analysis, findings emphasize the importance of learning from women's voices and contribute to a contextual understanding of the complex dynamics of IPV. Textural themes include destructive emotions, bottling negative sentiments/feelings, wanting control, and the complexities of substance use. Structural themes include retaliation, justification, the impact of unhealthy familial and intimate history, and reflective insights. The women's experiences demonstrate the importance of contextualizing the abuse and looking beyond the statistics to learn critical, community-specific understandings. From this, the findings may also provide experiential insights toward informing professionals working in the area of IPV, specifically women as perpetrators, as well as strategies and policies to increase effectiveness in intervention and prevention.

2. **Severity and Risks Factors of Physical Intimate Partner Violence Against Men in Canada: Insights from The General Social Survey (Victimization) Data of 2014**
Author(s): *Emeka Dim, University of Saskatchewan*
Physical violence is one of the forms of Intimate Partner violence (IPV) which refers to attempts aimed at inflicting injury such as pushing, shoving, throwing objects, choking or strangling, aggressive hair pulling, punching etc. The recent debate on the subject of IPV has focused on the gender symmetric and gender-oriented nature of IPV. This debate weighs in on the primary forms of data collected on IPV, (i.e. victimization or self-reported surveys and police-based reports), and the distinctions among the various forms of IPV, especially physical and sexual violence, which tend to be conflated. Data presented on IPV by Statistics Canada, through the General Social Survey (Victimization) data, from 1999 to 2014, have shown that rates of various forms of IPV are similar for male and female victims, with the exception of sexual assaults. Despite these findings, there has been little or no research conducted on the severity and risk factors of IPV against men in Canada. This presentation examines the severity and risk factors of physical IPV against men in Canada. Using binary logistic regression analysis, socio-demographic factors like years of dwelling together, childhood victimization, marijuana use and partners' consumption of alcohol were found to predict physical IPV against men.

3. **The implications of mothering for women's use of violence against intimate partners**
Author(s): *Carolyn Yule, University of Guelph*
This study explores how mothering shapes women's use of violence against their intimate partners. Research suggests that the costs and benefits of using violence are reconfigured for mothers. On the one hand, increased strain between couples over the demands of childcare and/or the desire to protect children

from harms posed by neglectful or aggressive partners contributes to potentially volatile situations for mothers; on the other hand, women may be less willing to use violence against their intimate partners if they feel they have "more to lose" or experience feelings of enhanced shame when considering their children's reactions. I use data collected from over 500 jailed women and their narrative accounts of serious partner violence during the 36-month period prior to their incarceration. The results show that while other features of women's life circumstances shape the likelihood of violent encounters with intimate partners, mothering neither increases nor decreases the likelihood that women will act violently towards their partners, even when different types of violent encounters between intimates are considered.

4. **Animal maltreatment in the context of intimate partner violence: A manifestation of power and control?**
Author(s): *Amy Fitzgerald, University of Windsor; Betty Barrett, University of Windsor; Rochelle Stevenson, University of Windsor; Chi Cheung, University of Windsor*
There is now a substantial body of literature documenting the high rate of co-occurrence between intimate partner violence (IPV) and animal maltreatment. What is less well understood is why these forms of violence so commonly co-occur. Researchers in the field have been operating under the assumption that the abuse of companion animals is instrumentalized by abusive partners to further abuse the human victims of IPV. In this study we test this theoretically-informed assumption using data from a survey of fifty five abused women in sixteen shelters across the country. We assess the association between different sub-types of IPV and survivors' accounts of why their partner engaged in animal maltreatment. Using a series of hierarchal linear multiple regression models, wherein we control for demographic variables and the type of IPV experienced by the survivor, we find that our variables measuring perceptions of the motivation of the animal maltreatment and intentionality significantly and consistently predict threats to harm pets, emotional animal abuse, and neglect, whereas the results of the models predicting physical animal abuse are mixed. Grounded in these findings, we propose a more nuanced theorizing of the coexistence of animal maltreatment and IPV.

WORK, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS: PRECARIOUS WORK

Session Code: WPO2A   Session Format: Regular session

 This session explores the experiences of workers in precarious jobs in a variety of sectors in the Canadian labour market.

Organizer(s):   *Tracey Adams, Western University; Karen Hughes, University of Alberta; Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta*
Chair: *Tracey Adams, Western University*

Presentations:

1. **The hidden work of precarity**
Author(s): *Kiran Mirchandani, University of Toronto; Mary Jean Hande, University of Toronto*
This paper explores the hidden work required of workers employed in precarious jobs, characterized by part-time and temporary contracts, limited control over work schedules, and poor access to regulatory protection. Through over seventy interviews with workers in low-wage, precarious jobs in Ontario, Canada, we examine how they face unique demands because of their weak employment relationships. Individuals in precarious jobs do hidden work to forge the possibilities for stable employment, manage the stress of having uncertain schedules of work, engage in emotion work to create a sense of self-worth amidst disempowering practices, undertake the labour of complaining to state officials when they face violations of their labour rights and weigh the costs and benefits of staying at their jobs versus seeking alternative employment. We argue for the need to develop strategies for recognizing this hidden labour which would lead to compensation, training or an improvement in the conditions of work.

2. **Precarious Work or Entrepreneurial Choice: The Experience of Self-employment in Canada**

Author(s): *Tomislav Filipovic, McMaster University*
This paper examines the experiences of self-employed workers to identify the conditions under which self-employment can be understood as a form of precarious work, in a national sample of Canadian workers. It uses the theoretical perspective of self-employment as a form of precarious work to identify the potential precarity associated with self-employment. Previous studies of precarious work include predictors, such as, low income and low job autonomy, but I expand on these measures of precariousness by incorporating family and health predictors, including work-family conflict and job pressures to determine a broader understanding of precariousness associated with self-employment. Using OLS regressions, I first test for differences in the work, family and health experiences for self-employed workers compared to wage workers. I then examine how self-employment type as either own-account (those working alone) and employer self-employed (those employing others) produces differences in the experiences of the self-employed.

3. **The experience of racialized immigrant women in precarious jobs: Findings from a doctoral study**
Author(s): *Elizabeth Watters, Wilfrid Laurier University*
Racialized immigrant women are overrepresented in precarious (i.e. low wage or unstable) employment (Block, 2013), a type of work that carries a higher risk of ill health (Vosko, 2006). Further, some research suggests that marginalized workers, including racialized immigrant women, appear to have even greater health risks in the workplace due to the intersection of gender, race, and immigrant status. However, despite the higher risks, gaps exist in the precarious employment literature regarding marginalized workers. This paper presents some preliminary findings from a qualitative doctoral study attempting to help fill this gap, by exploring the impact of precarious employment on the health of racialized immigrant women. Guided by a feminist methodology, a small sample of racialized immigrant women in Waterloo Region and Guelph Wellington participated in interviews and focus groups. Participants were recruited through convenience and snowball sampling methods, and received compensation for their time as well as childcare and transportation costs as needed. Data were analyzed using elements of grounded theory, and viewed through a feminist, intersectional, and social determinants of health lens. The findings presented illustrate how the social location of the women in this study shaped their experience in precarious jobs, and adversely affected their health.

4. **Working in 'Bad Job': Differences in Employment Quality by Nativity Status and Gender in the New Economy**
Author(s): *Alice Hoe, University of Toronto*
The changes in the economy within the last few decades coincided with the significant demographic shift and growth of immigrants in Canada. This new economy is characterized by a growing number of 'bad jobs', which lack the benefits, livable wages, and collective power that was once associated with standard employment. Despite a large set of literature on immigrant integration in Canada, few studies have taken into account the context of the new economy to determine how inequality by nativity status and gender take form. Moving beyond the tendency of the literature to use single indicators, such as earnings, to determine immigrants' economic integration, the current study utilizes the multidimensional concept of 'bad jobs' to study the disadvantage immigrants experience in the labour market. The study analyzes the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics to determine how the growth of 'bad jobs' in Canada has led to new forms of inequality by nativity status, as well as at the intersection of nativity status and gender.

5. **Precarious Professionals: Industry, Occupation and The Feminization of Employment Norms**
Author(s): *Louise Birdsell Bauer, University of Toronto*
In this chapter, I examine how the feminization of employment norms in the professions contribute to precaritizing academic professionals. I argue that this occurs through the trend of women doing unpaid work, labour market differentiation, as shown by gender differences by field, and occupational differentiation, as shown by the feminization of teaching. I argue these three dimensions add to our understanding of precarious work in that they account for how professional motivations can further contribute to workers' precariousness in terms of a time and money tax that is gendered. Furthermore, analyzing the industrial and occupational differentiation within the academic profession contributes to the study of both precarious work the professions because it shows how professionals on temporary contracts

are differentially impacted by industrial and occupational differentiation, and elucidates how the latter forms of differentiation contribute to gender inequality in professional work.

CRITICAL ISSUES IN HEALTH SOCIOLOGY I

Session Code: HEA5A   Session Format: Regular Session

 How can sociology inform a critical understanding of health and illness in society? This session features papers that move beyond dominant understandings of health and illness – often encapsulated in a biomedical paradigm which focus on "lifestyle", "risk" or behaviour oriented interventions – to an understanding that looks at the social organization of society and how environments in which we live, learn, work and play affect our health.

Organizer and Chair: *Jennie Hornosty, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. **The universal woman at-risk: The CIBC Run for the Cure and the reconfiguration of the field of breast cancer risk**
Author(s): *Rachael Pack, The Western University*
The Canadian Breast Cancer Foundation (CBCF), created in 1986, is currently the largest charitable funder of breast cancer research in Canada. The CIBC Run for the Cure, the primary fundraising vehicle for the foundation was created in 1992 and has since become the largest, single-day, volunteer-run breast cancer fundraising event in Canada. The CBCF and the Run for the Cure are the most public and recognizable "face" of breast cancer in Canada. Their popularity and widely circulated promotional materials contribute to shaping public understandings of breast cancer, risk and survivorship, and as such, are important sites for critical sociological inquiry. Drawing on an in-depth critical discourse analysis, this paper will explore how particular constructions of breast cancer risk are communicated and circulated through the promotional materials for the CIBC Run for the Cure. This paper will trace how such representations of risk depart from dominant constructions of risk that emerge from the biomedical paradigm whereby constructions of risk are frequently coupled with individual lifestyle factors, choices, and responsibility. Contrary to these constructions, the CBCF positions exposure to breast cancer risk as a ubiquitous, inescapable aspect of modern Canadian life from which there can be no measure of protection. This configuration of risk is communicated through the figure of the universal woman at-risk, a figure that operates to challenge a number of cultural beliefs about health and disease. This reconfiguration of breast cancer risk ultimately functions to blur the lines between risk and disease, transforming breast cancer risk into a condition in and of itself, a condition that carries with it its own set of proscriptions and responsibilities.

2. **'Absence of Evidence is not Evidence of Absence': Absences in Processes of Occupational Disease Recognition**
Author(s): *Christine Pich, Carleton University*
The focus of this paper is on issues around occupational health, with a particular interest on occupational diseases in relation to Ontario's workers' compensation system. In decision-making processes around whether there is a connection between an occupation and a disease, the mobilization of knowledge and evidence (e.g., medical, scientific, testimonial) is pivotal in determining whether or not a linkage can reasonably be established. However, it is also important to critically consider the significance of how 'unknowns' complicate the recognition of occupational factors that contribute to ill health. In this paper, I therefore spotlight a particular type of unknown, i.e., 'absences', which I conceptualize as not simply as the binary of presence or as constituting "mere empty spaces" (Rappert, 2014:47). Rather, I shift focus to the social and political dimensions that contribute to how absences become constructed and taken up, as well as the significance of how diseases become categorized and classified in maintaining and reinforcing the meanings of such absences. The issue of absences in the context of occupational disease recognition is an important one, as claims to absences of knowledge and evidence create notable barriers and difficulties in linking occupational factors with diseases, especially in a context where the dominant medical-scientific paradigm is premised upon individualized understandings of disease etiology that center upon lifestyle and

genetic risk factors. Drawing from an analysis of in-depth interviews, government documents, workers' compensation policies and legislation, and archival records, I argue that there has been a tendency to problematically mobilize the notion of 'absences' as a tool to obscure the recognition of a connection between one's occupation and their disease. This has thereby resulted in an asymmetric swing towards the denial of compensation claims.

3. **The Incompatibility of Nutrition Regulation and Revenue Generation in Canadian School Food Environments**
Author(s): *Shawna Holmes, University of Guelph*
Policy interventions can be an effective way to address public health issues. In an effort to increase access to healthful foods in schools, each of the ten Canadian provinces and Yukon Territory developed and implemented regulations for the nutritional content of foods and beverages allowable for sale on school property. A qualitative content analysis of the relevant documents and semi-structured interviews with those involved with the development and/or implementation of the regulations revealed limitations to achieving this goal. This research revealed the regulatory levers in place are weakened because the market-based approach to food and beverage provision in Canadian school food environments has meant the policy interventions have to include accommodations to remain competitive with the spaces students access food and beverages off of school property. Exceptions to the regulations, lack of oversight, limited scope of the regulations accompanied by an absence of a public plate has meant the internal school food environment continues to permit the sale of less healthful food and beverage products.

4. **Reducing low-value healthcare practices: an examination of psychology, behaviour and socio-contextual forces**
Author(s): *Gillian Elliott, University of Toronto*
In recent years, a number of initiatives, such as Choosing Wisely, have targeted the reduction or elimination of low-value practices in healthcare. There is recognition that the overuse of procedures, testing and medications strains the healthcare system financially and can cause unnecessary stress and harm for patients and it is estimated that 30% of current US healthcare dollars are spent on these practices. Low-value practices are tests, treatments, pharmaceuticals or procedures which have been deemed, through evidence, to be ineffective, harmful or unnecessary. The reduction of low-value healthcare practices is an important endeavour that poses challenging conceptual and operational questions. The aim of this paper was to explore key aspects of the emerging field of de-adoption and add to the understanding of how it is conceptualized and operationalized. We have analyzed the Choosing Wisely Campaigns and investigated the impact of this international initiative on efforts to reduce medical overuse and waste. By synthesizing salient perspectives in this field, we aim to provide insight on divergent approaches of behaviour change theories and contextual analysis to understand the nuances of behaviour change and the peculiarities of reducing or eliminating low-value practices. We argue that a deeper understanding of the factors that affect behaviour change and the unique factors that impact de-adoption are needed to advance this field and support the healthcare system through this fundamental practice change. We take up the perennial psychology versus sociology debate and unpack the myriad forces which shape the promotion and sustainment of medical overuse. By making explicit the tensions that exist between the powerful socio-contextual forces and dominant psychological perspectives we aim to support an approach which incorporates both perspectives to facilitate a deeper understanding of this important topic. We also explore the promise of behavioural economic concepts for additional insights on healthcare provider behaviour.

CULTURAL PRODUCTION AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES

Session Code: SC1   Session Format: Regular session

 Despite the persistent ideology 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 organizational contexts. This session, organized on behalf of the Sociology of Culture Research Cluster, explores how cultural goods are made and circulate in society.

Organizer(s): *Benjamin Woo, Carleton University*
Chair: *Allyson Stokes, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:

1. Production and evaluation in writing practice

Author(s): *Will Keats-Osborn, University of British Columbia*
Dual process models of culture, which draw on research from cognitive science, often distinguish between automatic, unconscious processes and deliberate, discursive ones, suggesting that the kinds of embodied predispositions associated with culture generally inhere in the former type of process and can be overridden by conscious processes when the need arises. Drawing on data gathered for a social-worlds study of literary journalism, I suggest that deliberation might be more clearly discerned by considering it as a process of interaction between conscious and unconscious processes. Specifically, by examining the process of writing, which appears to involve a dialectical relationship between the production and the evaluation of text, I argue that deliberative resources like "reasons" and "motivations" only emerge in the context of evaluation, and cannot be used to explain the production of specific turns of phrase. However, discursive evaluations can allow the writer visual access to properties of their text whose revision might better prepare the text (and the writer) for the demands of interaction with their peers. In this view, texts that achieve consistency with social conventions can only be explained by the interaction of both types of process.

2. Cultural Chameleons: How Cultural Producers Adapt to Creative Economies

Author(s): *Allyson Stokes, University of Waterloo*
Cultural production and creative industries have long been characterized by nonstandard work, insecurity, uncertainty, and intense competition. Recently, they have also been the subject of government efforts to spur economic growth through creative economy initiatives and cultural planning. How do cultural producers respond to the conditions of creative economies and try to forge careers in these contexts? This question is examined using 56 in-depth interviews with musicians, filmmakers, and fashion designers in Austin, Texas. Interviews demonstrate that cultural producers see diverse cultural repertoires as valuable resources and cultivate them in three ways. First, workers diversify production by expanding skills, jobs, genres / styles, and even industries. Second, audience diversification entails seeking new audiences through innovative means and adapting to different needs and tastes. Third, producers broaden their orientations to cultural production by renegotiating traditional boundaries between art and money. Importantly, repertoire diversification seems most beneficial when producers are strategic and adaptable – when they know when and where particular parts of their repertoires are most usefully built and deployed. To survive in contemporary creative economies, these individuals operate as "cultural chameleons" who, like their lizard counterparts, possess a variety of "colors" which they can adapt appropriately to suit particular contexts.

3. "I don't even read reviews": Amateur music critics as mediators between creative producers

Author(s): *Diana Miller, University of Toronto*
Cultural critics are often thought to mediate the relationship between artist and audience, primarily by helping audiences interpret and understand cultural goods, and choose which of the available cultural goods to consume. Yet, in the extreme heavy metal scene critics play a different role. Although critics view themselves as helping audiences select music, metal fans are largely unaware of and indifferent to critics' opinions. In this scene, critics instead mediate the relationship between artists and ancillary creative workers, such as show promoters and label representatives who are attuned to critics' feedback in making decisions about which bands to book. This paper outlines two organizational features of extreme metal that reduce the importance of critics' opinions for fans, and increase their importance for ancillary creative workers: (1) the ease with which audiences can access and evaluate music for themselves, and (2) the lack of other signals that ancillary creative workers can use to predict success.

4. Timeless Style? - The Rejection of Fashion in Online Menswear Communities

Author(s): *Nathaniel Weiner, York University*
Members of online menswear communities spend their leisure time engaged in extensive textual discussions of menswear, contributing to discussion forums by reviewing garments, describing experiences

June 1, 2017

with tailors, recounting visits to specialist boutiques, comparing manufacturers, providing information on garments and sharing bargain-hunting tips. While a growing body of research has looked at fashion blogs (Luvaas, 2013; Rocamora, 2011), this aspect of online fashion culture remains a neglected area of study. This paper presents some of the findings from a study of these online communities. It is based on an online ethnography of five menswear forums and fifty in-depth interviews with men from Britain, Canada and the United States who use these forums. It looks at how the research participants, despite their passion for clothing, produced a rhetorical distance between themselves and what they saw as 'fashion'. They rejected fashion brands and the fashion press as inauthentic and manipulated, preferring instead what they saw as 'timeless style'. This paper argues that while these online communities promoted a more accessible and authentic form of men's fashion, the notion of 'timeless style' was an affectation that worked to erase the feminine connotations of 'fashion' in order to associate clothing with more traditionally masculine attributes.

ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM AND RESISTANCE: RESISTANCE

Session Code: ENV3B   Session Format: Roundtable

 In the face of environmental racism, indigenous communities and their allies have formulated various responses. From Aamjiwnawng and the Chippewas of the Thames in Ontario to Clyde River in Nunavut, from Fort Chipewyan in the Athabaska region to Standing Rock in North Dakota, and from Isles de Jean Charles in Louisiana to the Wet'suwet'en territory in the Peace River region, First Peoples are on the front lines, highlighting and resisting environmental racism. These case studies have a particular emphasis on practices of resistance .

Organizer(s): *Myeengun Henry, Conestoga College; Stephen Svenson, Wilfrid Laurier University*
Chair: *Stephen Svenson, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Presentations:

1. **Transformation Action Graffiti (TAG) Youth Led Healing Murals**
Author(s): *Kari Brozowski, Wilfrid Laurier University; Vanessa Oliver, Wilfrid Laurier University; Bonnie Whitlow, Wilfrid Laurier University; Kim Anderson, University of Guelph*
Youth from Six Nations and Brantford led the creation of the two murals painted by graffiti artists, the Alapinta of the Mapuche of Chile, in both Six Nations and Brantford in this decolonizing, participatory action research (PAR) through artistic practice project. Through a series of weekend workshops held on Six Nations, Elders and Knowledge Holders taught 20 Indigenous and 20 non-Indigenous youth the history and cultures of Haudenosaunee people to foster connections, friendship and cultural pride among the youth as they sketched artistic images of what would be included in the murals. The Alapinta artists worked with the youth during this decolonizing experience, and incorporated their ideas into the final graffiti paintings. Youth from the workshops, as well as youth from both communities participated in the graffiti art. Healing and   friendship   were   experienced   in   the   production   of   this   community   art. https://www.facebook.com/tagsix6/

2. **The Art of Resistance: Line 9 and Earthstock**
Author(s): *Myeengun Henry, Conestoga College; Alysha Brilla, Sunny Jam Records; Stephen Svenson, Wilfrid Laurier University*
Throughout 2016 and leading up to the Chippewas of the Thames Supreme Court challenge over the Federal governments lack of consultation over the Line pipeline reversal, a series of concerts and events took place in support of the Chippewas of the Thames First Nation. In the context of effective resistance to theline9 pipeline reversal, this case looks at the power of art and entertainment to educate and mobilize individuals and focuses in particular on the Earthstock concert held in November 2016 in Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario as an example of one such initiative.

3. **Turtle Island Solidarity Journey as Reconciliation and Resistance**

Author(s): *Stephen Svenson, Wilfrid Laurier University; Emma R. Smith, University of Waterloo*
This case explores the Turtle Island Solidarity journey of students and elders from Ontario, Canada to Isles de Jean Charles, Louisiana. In this journeying together, we collectively explored cases of environmental racism against indigenous people and people of colour on Turtle Island. The solidarity journey explores a way of doing reconciliation between indigenous and non-indigenous people and with Mother Earth. This way of doing reconciliation emphasizes the sharing and exchange of indigenous knowledge, the presence and emphasis on the wisdom of elders, and the importance of transmitting this knowledge to youth and acting to rehabilitate and protect the land. Reconciliation with the earth is understood to be integral to reconciling with each other, of overcoming exile. The solidarity journey highlights the deep problem of exile, an exile from the earth and from each other, and the pressing need to reconcile with both.

EXPLORING THE CONFIGURATIONS OF WHITENESS II

Session Code: RE2B   Session Format: Regular Session

 Critical Whiteness Studies is a growing, global and interdisciplinary field of scholarly inquiry. The field aims to expose whiteness' hidden dimensions. It seeks to challenge its everyday ideologies, practices, relationality, ways of being and knowing that sustain racial domination and privilege. The conceptual framework of whiteness raises questions of who gets to be white, when and under what conditions. Papers in this session contribute to developing a shared space for inter and transdisciplinary conversations on whiteness in Canada.

Organizer(s): *Katerina Deliovsky, Brock University; Tamari Kitossa, Brock University*
Chair: *Katerina Deliovsky, Brock University*

Presentations:

1. **The Great White North: Qualitative Interviews with Retired Professional Players on Race and Hockey in Canada**
Author(s): *Nathan Kalman-Lamb, Duke University*
In the last five decades, Canada has increasingly – and officially – come to perform a multicultural identity in large part because of the cultural capital this identity has engendered in an era of globalization and the legitimacy it confers to a nation founded on a colonial history and reliant upon a current political economy significantly underwritten by officially-sanctioned racialized migrant labour. Yet, at its core, Canadian identity remains hegemonically white. This is only laid bare in contexts where the stakes of identity are highest and most personal, such as the national pastime, hockey. In the world of professional and semi-professional hockey in Canada, there is little space multicultural discourse, because there is little space for non-white subjects of any kind. Canadian hockey is an arena for the unapologetically naked rehearsal of hegemonic whiteness that persists at the heart of Canadian national identity. In this presentation, I draw on interview testimony from a larger project in which I conducted semi-structured interviews with eight former professional hockey players who participated in a range of levels of professional hockey, from the U.K. to the North American minor leagues to the NHL. All identified as Canadian and currently reside in Canada. An examination of this testimony reveals that racism is both ubiquitous and unacknowledged in Canadian hockey culture, for in the Canadian national imaginary, hockey exists as an essentially white realm. Indeed, the putative racial purity of hockey metonymically comes to represent the pristine whiteness at the core of Canadian national identity itself, beneath the pragmatic veneer of multiculturalism. To acknowledge racism, then, would be to concede that heterogeneity and structural inequality exist within the Canadian nation, a concession that would compromise the legitimacy and sanctity of the nation as imagined.

2. **Who's not getting hired?: The role of employer gatekeeping in cultivating citizens, good workers and racial identities**
Author(s): *Sonia D'Angelo, York University*

The Canadian Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program marked its 50 th anniversary in 2016. The program developed in response to the crisis or deficiencies of the Canadian labour market. A crisis of Canadian identity also marked the historical climate of the programs institutionalization. The liberalizing of immigration and citizenship policies, together with the commitment to multiculturalism, arguably enshrined whiteness as a Canadian national ideal. Since the development of the program agricultural employers have enjoyed the privileges of assembling or 'picking their labour' (Preibisch, 2010). This paper will consider how the organization of migrant labour is in part shaped by and through the assemblage of potential 'Canadian' candidates as unbefitting workers. Thus I examine how employers make decisions about who not to hire. I survey discourses of deservingness and morality which infuse and cultivate meanings of citizenship, whiteness, and ideas about "good" workers. These discourses effectively authorize white racial domination over migrant workers in Canada. I investigate how differences between "good" and "bad" workers are socially produced and structured by race, class, nationality and gender. Specifically, I consider how this typology of good/bad workers sustains tensions between "bad" white Canadian workers and "good" temporary migrant workers. I argue that this tactic of differentiation is vital to sustaining the exceptional quality of the SAWP.

3. **Reinventing Empire: Citizenship Education in the Age of Internationalism and Racial liberalism**
Author(s): *Nancy Spina, University of Toronto*
In this paper I focus on the re-articulation of whiteness as a benevolent yet imperial agentic and affective self through an empirical analysis of the social studies curricula utilized in Ontario during the 1950s and 1960s. My analysis is framed by postcolonial, feminist and antiracist theories about whiteness, otherness and Canadian nationalism. Connecting curricular documents to hegemonic notions of liberal internationalism and racial liberalism that I emphasize how the innocent teaching and learning practices of progressive Education and its underlying notions of subject, community and democracy were instrumental in propelling into the present an imperial subject who through a moral concern for the Other both nationally and globally, was able to erase the other's political agency and thus re-acquire full and unrestrained imperil autonomy. I also consider t some of the implications of my findings for future reflections on the relationship between progressive education and multicultural and global citizenship education.

4. **Mainstreaming and normativity of dominant-group culture - a phenomenon particular to the Global North?**
Author(s): *Caroline Schoepf, Hong Kong Baptist University; Matthew Chew, Hong Kong Baptist University*
Whiteness researchers have observed that in many 'Western' society of the Global North, 'White' culture is mainstreamed, normative and its bearers feel a sense of culturelessness. However, the literature is inconclusive about whether this is a regional or global phenomenon and what mechanisms cause it. Drawing on in-depth interviews with different ethnic groups in Hong Kong, we argue that in Hong Kong, there is no single 'mainstreamed' or 'normative' culture. Instead, there is a cultural hierarchy which all ethnic groups tend to be conscious of. 'Western' 'Japanese' and 'Korean' culture tends to be positioned above 'Chinese' culture. Acculturation to some aspects of 'Western' culture is perceived as mandatory for natives and migrants in upper-middle class circles, but not in working class ones. Migrants or sojourners from highly ranked cultures are not expected to acculturate to 'Chinese' culture, but working-class individuals bearing low-ranked cultures are. We argue that the cultural mainstreaming and normativeness of 'Whiteness' is a phenomenon specific to 'White-majority' societies of the Global North and arises through an interplay of local and global power structures.

FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY: ANALYZING FEMINIST ACTIVISMS

Session Code: FEM2C   Session Format: Regular session

Each of these papers   explores a particular aspect of feminist activism. They include a gendered analysis of animal rights activism by women; the potentials for a non-totalizing feminism of using Instagrams; the complex relations between the social movement and 'bureaucratized service' dimensions of feminist organizations, and the potentials of how 'Earth Love' (i.e. sacred ecology) can provide an impetus for

women's environmental activism. We see how feminism continues to be a heterogeneous movement as well as how it is adapting to new media and new political situations.

Organizer(s): *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa; Michelle Ryan, University of Ottawa*
Chair: *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University*

Presentations:

1. **Animal Activism: Women's Use of Bodies and Affect Within a Distinctly Feminized Movement**
Author(s): *Allison Wallis, Carleton University*
In this essay, I argue that animal rights activism is a gendered space within the public sphere, distinctly feminized, by virtue of the emotional labour of care that characterizes the movement. I contend that the movement is reflective of a dominant patriarchal hierarchy of legitimate knowledges, which holds emotion and affect, typically associated with femaleness and femininity, as less legitimate than logic and rationality, typically associated with maleness and masculinity. Insofar as we are a society constrained by gender, my women participants use strategies of activism that draw on the capital that is culturally available to them as women: their bodies and emotions. By using their bodies and emotions as a tool in their activism, my women research participants' work within the gendered constraints of society by drawing on what are acceptably female forms of knowledge and expression. As such, women's participation in animal rights activism has corporeal effects, observable in high rates of burnout (compassion fatigue) and Post Traumatic Stress Disorders amongst activists, high moral standards of embodied practices for belonging (through the practice of veganism), and, in the case of nude activism (a heavily-used tactic), the inadvertent exclusion of bodies that do not fit the feminized ideal.

2. **#feminism: Mapping out 4th Wave Feminisms Through Instagram**
Author(s): *Daniela Zuzunaga, University of Victoria*
Currently it is debated that feminism(s) as a social movement is entering into a 4th wave. While '4 th wave feminisms' has a contested definition, it is generally thought to encompass an intersectional approach to feminism by de-essentializing the identity of 'woman'. Further, the deployment of 4 th wave feminisms is mostly done through the use of online mediums. This paper analyzed feminist Instagram accounts to map out what issues contemporary feminists are interested in. T he findings in this paper present us with two ideas: first, contemporary feminists are invested in a project of acceptance of people, of bodies, and of difference; and second, the idea is that social change is achieved through everyday practice, both through discursive and/or embodied means. Further, the findings show that while contemporary feminists do use an intersectional analysis, these analyses are tailored to their own reality. This mediation between theory and praxis produces a range of expression that allows for individuals to participate in feminist practice without having to acquire a totalizing view of 'feminism'. This paper explores the phenomenon of contemporary feminisms as they are happening, which provides us with analytical tools to understand how to social movements adapt to their times.

3. **Still "Doing the Work of the Movement"?: Conceptualizing Feminist Service Organizations**
Author(s): *Lisa Boucher, Independent scholar*
What characteristics qualify an organization as "feminist"? Writing about feminist organizations in the American context, Ferree and Martin (1995, pg. 13) define feminist organizations "…as the places in which and the means through which the work of the women's movement is done". This understanding of feminist organizations highlights the important social justice work that feminist organizations engage in through their relationship to social movements. However, it also raises questions about feminist service organizations. Feminist service organizations fulfill a variety of roles, balancing demands from multiple stakeholders including their service users, community partners and funding agencies. Their ability to engage in social justice efforts is at times undermined by their service provision mandates and their acceptance of state resources. This paper offers a framework for conceptualizing feminist service organizations through a recognition of their complex relationships to both social movements and the non-profit sector. It argues that acknowledging this dual positioning can provide a more nuanced understanding of the challenges that feminist service organizations face, as well as the contributions they make to their communities.

4. **Sacred Ecology and Climate Justice: Towards an Ecofeminist Paradigm of Earth Love**
Author(s): *Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University*
Goddess cultures offer an ancient holistic worldview, to challenge the dominant patriarchal systems of greed, violence and domination. Matriarchal goddess cultures invite us to imagine an alternative paradigm for a world based on peaceful and cooperative relations, balance and harmony, interconnectedness, and the sacredness of all life: a paradigm of "Earth Love.' These earth honouring values are closely aligned with cultural ecofeminism, deep ecology and many traditional Indigenous beliefs. Experiencing the Earth as alive and sacred encourages an ecofeminist ethic of caring and responsibility to protect what we love. This presentation explores how sacred ecology -- respect for the sacredness and interconnectedness of all life -- provides an impetus for women's environmental activism and climate justice.

SEASONAL SOCIOLOGY: SPRING AND SUMMER

Session Code: CAD1B   Session Format: Regular Session

 In these sessions we present contributions to an upcoming edited collection Seasonal Sociology. This volume uses the seasons as a way to introduce first-year students to Canadian sociology. The book is thematically arranged around seasons and the ritualized passage of time as platforms to explore other sociological issues as well as look more specifically at seasons themselves as sociological agents. Contributors analyze a number of social conventions, activities, and experiences associated with the seasons and seasonal change such as seasonal labour, holiday practices, seasonal consumption practices, leisure activities, childhood experiences of the seasons, and more.

Organizer(s): *Tonya Davidson, Carleton University; Ondine Park, MacEwan University*
Chair: *Tonya Davidson, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. **Spring Planting and Birthing: Critical Step in the Production, Distribution, and Consumption of Food**
Author(s): *Susan Machum, St. Thomas University*
In the world of agriculture, seasons matter. Seasons mark not only a change in climate but also a change in work activities. This paper starts with spring planting and birthing to examine the farmer's annual work cycle. What should emerge is an appreciation of how seasonal and precarious farming is as an occupation. This industry is susceptible to climate, market forces and changing consumer food interests. So the paper does not simply stay 'in the fields,' it also follows food from field and barn to the consumer's kitchen. In this way it is able to look at the relationship between food production and consumption, between productive and reproductive labour, and between rural-urban communities. Emphasis within the paper will be on small and medium sized farms rather than large-scale industrial agriculture. The relationship between growing and eating food within local market places will be highlighted within the paper, showing that all food consumers are active agents in the production and reproduction of food systems.

2. **Alternative Spring Break: Patterns of Help and Harm**
Author(s): *Nathaniel Laywine, McGill University; Alan Sears, Ryerson University*
This paper examines alternative spring break, where students from the Global North do volunteer work in the Global South for their spring break. Alternative spring break seems like a win/win/win solution: The students gain morally and educationally through experiential learning that ostensibly does well in the world. The people in the host communities get help they would not otherwise receive. And the college or university gains a reputation as a place that nurtures student engagement within and beyond the classroom. This paper will bring a critical perspective to alternative spring break, grounded in a research literature that raises important concerns about this kind of volunteerism, arguing that it "aestheticizes" global poverty, reinforces norms from the colonial center and frames development work into a commodity that can be purchased and consumed as recreation by the people from the Global North. At the same time, we will draw on the literature of critical pedagogy to consider the possibilities for a deeper education that can

take shape through international volunteer activities that might even challenge the relations of hemispheric, racial, class and gender privilege on which these programs tend to be based.

3. **Wedding Season**
Author(s): *Ondine Park, MacEwan University*
The wedding is the key ritual in contemporary Western consumer societies: So much so that in North America, summer is often understood as "wedding season." The most important, celebrated, and desired ritual is specifically the "white wedding": This is the kind of wedding that is associated with elaborate white bridal gowns, structured ceremonies, and luxurious wedding cakes. Although weddings can be enacted by heterosexual or same-sex couples, the white wedding as a specific type of wedding is ultimately heteronormative—it affirms the dominance and accompanying gender roles of heterosexuality. Although typically understood as solely about the celebration of love and commitment between the marrying couple, this ritual must be understood as being of significant social and cultural importance. Specifically, it expresses, affirms, and reproduces dominant society and its social norms, beliefs, and values. Importantly, it also helps to produce and define "society" and the characteristics of this society as a particularly imagined collection of people, places, histories and institutions. Summer, as wedding season, then, is the season of the production and reproduction of the social world.

SKILLS FOR RESEARCH IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONTEXTS

This roundtable session is organized in the spirit of professional development, mentorship, and sharing to support undergraduate and graduate students in developing skills required to conduct research on issues related to international development and within contexts of development. During this roundtable session, undergraduate and graduate students will have the opportunity to ask questions related to conducting research in international development contexts. Experienced academic researchers representing a range of areas of inquiry and with experience employing different research methods will share their ideas and strategies in response to student questions. Bring your questions, experiences and suggestions to this interactive roundtable session.

This session is organized by the Canadian Sociology Association's Sociology of Development Research cluster in collaboration with the Canadian Association for the Study of International Development.

Organizer(s): *Miriam Hird-Younger, University of Toronto; Gregory Hooks, MacMaster; Hasan Mahmud, Northwestern University in Qatar*
Chair: *Miriam Hird-Younger, University of Toronto*

SOCIOLOGY OF SECURITY, SAFETY, AND TERRORISM

Session Code: CRM2   Session Format: Regular Session

Terrorism is a global challenge that has been recognized by the United Nations as a crime against humanity. Although Canada is perceived as fundamentally safe and peaceful country, it is not immune to the threat of terrorism. According to the 2016 Public Report on the Terrorist Threat to Canada, Canada's national terrorism threat level has been unchanged since October 2014 (i.e., "medium"), indicating that a violent act of terrorism could occur in this country. This session focuses on papers that deal with individual and societal responses to the threat of terrorism in Canada based on empirical research.

Organizer and Chair: *Henry Chow, University of Regina*

Presentations:

1. **Immigration Security: security certificates as a response to the terrorist threat**

Author(s): *Shannon Speed, University of Waterloo*
This paper considers the infiltration of typical criminal justice risk management technologies in the context of non-citizen terrorism suspects, specifically under the Canadian Security Certificate Initiative (SCI). Under the auspices of lacking precedents in immigration legislation, terrorism suspects have been held in criminal detention centres and then subject to release conditions previously reserved for those charged with or convicted of criminal offences. A reliance on 'secret evidence' has created a new category of risk that does not have its offence known publicly. The conditional release of these individuals has Canada Border Services Officers acting as 'parole' officers who monitor electronic bracelets, surveillance cameras, and computer usage following unprecedented judicial rulings against those deemed a danger to Canadian security on grounds of terrorism. The necessity of sureties in these cases indicates the importance of trustworthiness while placing a heavy burden on family members. Examination of relevant court documents and interviews with individuals having varying roles under the SCI indicate that responding to the threat of terrorism in Canada requires ongoing and dynamic risk assessments. Such flexibility is necessary for security measures to remain both effective and constitutional.

2. **No Fly Lists, National Security, Citizenship and Race": The Experiences of Canadian Muslims with the Passenger Protect List**
Author(s): *Baljit Nagra, University of Ottawa*
In this article, I report the results of a year-long study, in which I investigated the response of Muslim Canadians to the Passenger Protect List by interviewing 95 Muslim Community Leaders living in five major Canadian cities. My findings suggest that Muslim citizens' main concerns with the PPL are three-fold: they believe that the list targets and thereby restricts the mobility rights of Canadian Muslims; they believe that it stigmatizes and undermines the rights of Canadian Muslims; and finally they believe that its operation in secrecy works to further undermine the citizenship of Canadian Muslims. Ultimately, the impact of the PPL in Canada is both legal and symbolic: Muslim citizens' rights are compromised and Muslim citizens are stigmatized as dangerous and thereby portrayed as meriting the rights restrictions to which they are subject.

3. **The Fear of Future Terrorist Attacks in a Sample of Canadian Undergraduate Students**
Author(s): *Xiashengyou Wang, University of Regina*
Terrorism has now become one of the major global issues. According to the Global Terrorism Index Report (2015), after the 911 event in the United States in 2001, 123 countries had experienced terrorist attacks, and the total number of deaths from terrorism increased from 3,329 in 2000 to 32,685 in 2014. As suggested by Goodwin (2006), people who perform terrorism belong to oppositional political groups which view terrorism as a strategy to achieve their political goals. These groups use violence actions against civilians or non-combatants in order to create fear among them, and the extreme fear or anxiety will destroy people's faith in their leaders or governments. Without doubt, civilians and non-combatants are becoming the major targets of terrorism groups to reshape the political order. Exploring the factors which may cause people's fear of terrorism would provide counter-measurements against terrorism actions. Based on a questionnaire survey of 300 university students in a Canadian prairie city, this paper will explore students' perceived risk and fear of terrorism. Multiple regression analysis will also be conducted to explore the major determinants of students' views on fear of terrorism. References Goodwin, J. (2006). A theory of categorical terrorism. Social Forces, 84(4), 2027-2046. Institute for Economics & Peace. (n.d.). Global Terrorism Index Report 2015 . Retrieved 21 May 2016.

4. **Crime Salience and Punitiveness: An Investigation of Punitive Attitudes toward Terrorists**
Author(s): *Henry Chow, University of Regina; Xiashengyou Wang, University of Regina*
Punitive attitudes toward crime and punishment are associated with crime salience, which takes into account important concepts such as fear of crime, vulnerability to crime, victimization experience, and a general concern about crime as a critical social problem. Terrorism is a heinous crime and is included in section 83.01 of the Criminal Code in Canada. Notably, according to the 2016 Public Report on the Terrorist Threat to Canada (Public Safety Canada, 2016), Canada's national terrorism threat level has been unchanged since October 2014 (i.e., "medium"), indicating that a violent act of terrorism could occur in this country. It is therefore vital to understand Canadians' perceptions of terrorism and punitive attitudes toward terrorists. Using data collected from undergraduate students in a western Canadian city, this paper will investigate respondents' perceptions of terrorism and punitive attitudes toward terrorists. As well,

multiple ordinary least-squares regression analysis will be employed to disentangle the key factors contributing to respondents' punitive attitudes. Reference Public Safety Canada (2016). 2016 Public Report on the Terrorist Threat to Canada. https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrcs/pblctns/2016-pblc-rpr-trrrst-thrt/2016-pblc-rpr-trrrst-thrt-en.pdf

THEORIZING CULTURE AND COLLECTIVE REPRESENTATIONS I

Session Code: THE10A   Session Format: Regular Session

Once a nebulous concept with little explanatory power, sociologists now understand culture in an analytically precise sense as the symbolic forms that people use to interpret and act in the world. Sociologists, in other words, no longer see culture as the soft, subjective stuff of social life to be explained via objective structures of power or interests. We now recognize culture and the symbolic forms of social life as analytically independent structuring powers that shape social life.

Organizer(s): *Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph; Peter Mallory, St. Francis Xavier University*
Chair: *Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph*

Presentations:

1. **Funerals and Beyond: Making Meaning of Loss**
Author(s): *Catherine Tuey, St. Thomas University*
Many sociological studies about death and dying focus on the funeral and its practices. The seemingly increasing movement towards personalizing funerals or celebrating a life rather than a loss suggests that people are giving new, and different, meanings to these acts. Drawing on qualitative interviews with 32 participants in Ontario, Canada, this paper investigates the meaning that people give to funerary practices. As the funeral industry scrambles to expand the range of funerary rituals, this study finds that people are drawing on their 'cultural tools' and shaping the meaning of such practices, not only to the funeral but beyond. This paper explores culture as a structuring force by highlighting the complexity and 'remains' of loss.

2. **Regimes of Belonging: Toward a Concept of Culture Regime**
Author(s): *Jean-Francois Dupre, University of Ottawa*
This paper critically reviews the literature on citizenship, language and ethnicity regimes, and proposes the adoption of a complementary concept of culture regime to bridge these notions. Defined as the sets of cultures that are officially recognized, promoted, or protected by states (or regions), together with related policies and practices on ethnocultural management, culture regimes usually centre on the cultures of ethnic majorities, ethnic minorities, or a combination of both. While some governments have also attempted to de-ethnicize national cultures either by promoting culturally neutral regimes, or at least by portraying them as such, culture regimes almost inevitably favour the interests of certain ethnocultural groups while marginalizing others. In addition to elaborating on the notion of culture regime and its uses, the paper tries to disentangle the concepts of citizenship, language, ethnicity and culture regimes, arguing that these regimes constitute interrelated dimensions of belonging, some of which may even be subordinate to others.

3. **Toward a Theory of Symbolic Forms: Goerge H. Mead, Ernst Cassirer and Lawrence Krader**
Author(s): *Sabine Sander, McMaster University*
This contribution is dedicated to reconstruct a theory of symbolic forms: In a comparative approach, this paper investigates the theories of George H. Mead, Ernst Cassirer and Lawrence Krader on the role of language and symbolic interaction for the constitution of the self. The paper puts its focus on the question how the three scholars distinguish between evolutionary processes in nature and historical developments in culture, and on the question of the juxtaposition between nature and culture: Mead proposed to study culture by applying Darwin's theory of adaption to cultural developments, claiming that the human kind represented a further development of a species of gregarious animal. Cassirer's "Philosophy of symbolic

Forms" emphasized the human ability to transcend their finiteness by means of their creativity, potentiality, and infinity of their meaning-making symbolic forms. Krader set forth an anthropology that describes the human being in its relation to three different orders of nature. They conjointly claimed that we can neither understand human being by stripping it from nature, nor by reducing it to biotic processes.

4. Translating Women's Worlds: On Language, Culture, and Representation
Author(s): *Rawan Abdelbaki, York University*
In this paper, I seek to present an analysis that stands in contradistinction to understanding translation as a mere metaphor – such is the way it is often treated in postcolonial and cultural studies. Rather, through a postcolonial feminist lens, I seek to survey and interrogate the complex relationship of racialized and gendered subjects to language, and the implications of translating these lives in a way that makes them intelligible to the West's hegemonic modernity. After providing an overview of the tensions between linguistic translation and cultural translation, I argue that the racialized gendered Third World subject experiences what I term a double ouster from modernity's frames of intelligibility. From there, I explore the potential for hybridity to transcend the problem of untranslatability, and conclude with some remarks on the ramifications that such translations have on doing cross-cultural feminist research.

THE VIABILITY OF COMMUNITIES II: A FOCUS ON FOOD, HUMAN, AND POLITICO-LEGAL RESOURCES

Session Code: RU1B   Session Format: Roundtable

This year's session and roundtable highlight the ways in which small towns and rural communities try to remain viable in the 21st century.   Many of these communities were dependent upon a single employer or industry.   When modern technology, economic uncertainty, globalization, and/or national state policy and law undermine the economic base of the community, what happens?   These papers explore new strategies to meet the basic challenge of survival.

Organizer(s): *Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University; Satenia Zimmerman, Lakehead University*

Presentations:

1. Exploring possibilities for economic and knowledge development in small university towns in Canada's Maritime provinces
Author(s): *Fabrizio Antonelli, Mount Allison University*
Canada's Maritime provinces are faced with the significant challenge of retaining populations with an aim toward regional growth and prosperity. In particular, the small communities in the Maritimes are shrinking as young people are choosing to move to large urban centres in the Maritimes and other parts of Canada. With a disconnect existing among young peoples' pursuits of higher education for work in the knowledge economy and the lack of knowledge work in small towns, what possibilities exist for small towns to retain its youth? This paper will present findings from an ethnography of small university towns in the Maritimes exploring the possibility for the retention of social science and humanities graduates from local undergraduate universities. In addition to the narratives of undergraduate students regarding career, community, and personal development, community employers and economic groups discuss possibilities for knowledge-based work that will attract and retain local graduates in the social sciences and humanities. The possibility to better understand the planned career trajectories for young people with the aim to retain human capital presents opportunities for economic growth and community development in Canada's Maritime region.

2. The State, Civil Society, and the Canadian Agricultural Biotechnology Industry
Author(s): *Robert Bridi, York University*
There are complex ways in which agricultural production, biotechnology, and the interventions by the state and civil society are interconnected. Advanced capitalism is characterized by a general (albeit temporally and spatially uneven) tendency towards technological change in its various forms. In contemporary times, biotechnology is one such form. As with all forms of technology, its emergence is a contradictory process.

As an industrial phenomenon, biotechnology may be seen as an opportunity for individual segments of the capitalist class for accumulation of exchange value as well as a capitalist growth strategy at the sectoral level. Its emergence is indicative of an instantiated counter-struggle on the part of specific capitals against impinging price competition in the agricultural industry and, at a macro-scale, of the intensifying decline in the rate of profit in advanced industrial economies. The emergence and utilization of biotechnology both as a means of production and as a means of increasing (monopolistic) profit is part of a wider process of market-oriented reforms in the agrarian sector occurring at national and international scales. However, interventions on the part of the state which generally tends to play an enabling role, and of civil society whose aim is to at least partly resist the expansion of the market for biotechnology, have not ceased, so the outcomes of market-based restructuring in general and the use and consequences of biotechnology in particular are anything but automatic. The argument is illustrated with empirical evidence from the development, adoption, and production of agricultural biotechnology in the Canadian context.

3. **Keewaytinook Okimakanak: Leading the way with clean-energy sources**
Author(s): *Roopa Rakshit, Lakehead University*
Nestled in the boreal landscape of northwestern Ontario are the Keewaytinook Okimakanak (KO) First Nation reserves that are dealing with energy insecurities for decades. Remote locations, the absence of all-season roads, off-grid status, and diesel dependency are adversely affecting their environment, individual health, socio-economic opportunities and overall well-being of these communities. As climate change is progressively and significantly affecting the weather patterns, these communities, over the last decade have experienced shorter winter road seasons and weaker ice conditions that have limited the amount of diesel fuel that are "trucked-in", subjecting these communities to the risk of insufficient supply unless supplied by air. This latter supply method is also extremely costly. Amidst a range of challenges from raising the initial investments, efficiency and reliability factors, building local capacities, keeping pace with emerging technologies, colonial federal policies, discordant and ambiguous federal-provincial policy overlaps, and finding the right partners, the communities are adopting clean sources of energy. The paper will elicit renewable energy development in the KO communities while identifying their desire to be self-suficient as a key motivation for engaging with energy projects and discussing the various implications of self-suficiency in the context of Indigenous power and self-determination.

4. **Class Spatialities of Rural Tourism: Substance Matters**
Author(s): *Alina Strugut, Leipzig University*
This paper examines how European Union (EU) rural tourism affects the well-being of local subsistence farmers as shown by the socio-spatial reconfigurations it imposes on their communities. The analysis draws on ethnographic research in Gura Riului (Romania) and Hoyos (Spain) – two villages that embraced tourism in the past two decades in response to similar socio-economic challenges, and where subsistence farmers constitute more than 80 percent of the population; but that differ in the duration and intensity of access to EU financial support for rural tourism, with Hoyos having had a longer and broader exposure than Gura Rîului. First, this paper contrasts the EU discourse per which rural tourism will economically advance and empower subsistence farmers who, seen as valuable suppliers of environmental benefits and cultural heritage, are left with little choice but to diversify their activities and embrace tourism; with the fact that these farmers, seen as uncompetitive and wasteful, are completely excluded from EU financial support for rural tourism. Then, the discussion turns towards the villages of Gura Rîului and Hoyos, and shows how, in the absence of access to EU funds, subsistence farmers position themselves in the struggle to unlock access to the income-generating opportunities and casual earnings brought by tourism developments in their communities. Drawing on Bourdieu's elements of social structuration, it uncovers the socio-spatial reconfigurations imposed by the recent tourism developments as inscribed in geographical proximities of wealth and power; the position-takings and struggles that different social groups engage in so that they can secure access to economic resources; the emerging social distances between a new 'leisure' class of tourist entrepreneurs and the subsidence farmers now rendered collectively weak; and the meanings attached to these distances.

5. **Conquering Colonial Law: First Nations unwavering allegiance to improving community viability in Ontario's remote north**
Author(s): *Satenia Zimmerman, Lakehead University*

This paper focuses on the determination of First Nation communities to improve viability through natural resource development in Ontario's remote north. A critical examination of the literature will show that colonial law continues to impede First Nation communities from obtaining levels of viability that would allow them to be independent. A historical account of the creation of the Indian reserve system, the implementation of the Indian Act , the division of Crown lands and mineral and timber rights in the province of Ontario will be conducted in order to put the current situation into its proper context. An examination Section 35(1) of the Constitution Act, 1982 and the Crown's duty to consult, and Ontario's Crown Forest Sustainability Act, 1994 , the Mining Act, 1990 and the Far North Act, 2010 , will show how colonial law has attempted to 'catch up' with the implementation of Aboriginal rights as guaranteed by the Charter . Landmark Supreme Court of Canada rulings will be used to support the argument that colonial law continued to obstruct Aboriginal peoples endeavours to improve community viability. This critical examination of how colonial law impedes the ways in which Aboriginal peoples have been able to improve viability shows that the law is a key component that cannot be overlooked.

6. **Grass Roots Politics, Sustainable Communities, and the Greening of the Right in Contemporary Hungary**
Author(s): *Steven Jobbitt, Lakehead University*
This paper examines the role that environmentalism and sustainable development has played in radical right-wing politics and community building in rural Hungary since 2004 (the year Hungary joined the EU). Focusing in particular on right-wing community organizers in small towns and villages in Eastern Hungary, the paper argues that the notions of environmental justice and sustainability that are key aspects of the anti-EU/anti-globalization politics of Hungary's radical right are of key importance to understanding the popular appeal of radical parties in rural Hungarian communities. Faced with significant changes as a result of the end of communism in 1989-1990, as well as significant political and economic shifts after Hungary's ascension to the EU in 2004, a retreat into right-wing but ecologically-informed grass roots organizing is one important way that people in rural communities have adapted to both regional and even global shifts over the last 25 years. Situating the analysis in historical context, the paper argues that what we are witnessing in Hungary today is by no means new, but shares much in common with the fascist and radical right wing populist movements of the interwar period.

7. **The interprovincial migration of international students in Canada after permanent residency**
Author(s): *Sonia Nguyen, Western University*
To maintain and grow the population and economies of smaller provinces, Canada's immigration policy is undergoing a shift to facilitate the regionalization of new immigrants—including international students. The rapid growth of Canada's international student population over the past decade has made them an increasingly important source of high-skilled labour for their provinces of study if they stay after graduation. Familiarity with the local community during their studies becomes an asset which improves their labour market opportunities and, in return, they contribute diverse skills and experiences to the local economy. With data from the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB)—a database which links temporary and permanent immigrants' administrative files with their annual income tax files—the research analyzes the interprovincial mobility of international students who landed as permanent residents. An event history analysis will be presented on the likelihood and timing of students' out-migration after graduation based on their demographic profile and pre-immigration experience. By illustrating which individuals are more likely to stay in their province of study, the research to be presented seeks to contribute a more nuanced understanding of each province's ability to attract high-skilled labour in the short- and long-term.

VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY: RESEARCHING VIOLENCE

Session Code: VLS3B   Session Format: Regular Session

This session takes a broad focus on researching violence, with topics ranging from the victim-offender overlap among homeless street youth, the impact of gendered friend groups on criminal leisure activities

among adolescents, and institutional responses to violence with respect to homicide clearance rates and the role of evidence in determining criminal justice outcomes of violent crime.

Organizer(s): *Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph; Danielle Sutton, University of Guelph*
Chair: *Danielle Sutton, University of Guelph*

Presentations:

1. **The Victim-Offender Overlap in the Context of Street-Involved Youth from Toronto**
Author(s): *Steven Cook, Cardiff University; Julian Tanner, University of Toronto; Scot Wortley, University of Toronto*
Criminologists have been aware of a link between victims and offenders for nearly seventy years, and the correlation between the two is so strong that some criminologists have concluded the victim-offender overlap is an incontrovertible criminological fact. Despite the strength of this relationship, however, the nature of the victim-offender overlap is still not well understood, and surprisingly little is known about the mechanisms responsible for it. Criminologists have recently begun to re-evaluate the universalism implicit in the victim-offender overlap in an attempt to understand the ways in which victims and offenders differ from one another. In this talk, we add to this growing literature by examining the variation in the victim-offender overlap among a population of homeless street youth who are both victims and perpetrators of violent crime at extremely high rates. The results reveal that while the dangerous social context of life on the streets creates an environment where violence and victimization frequently co-occur, a group of non-victimized offenders and another group of non-offending victims differ significantly from those who are both victims and offenders of violent crime. These results demonstrates that variation in the vicitm-offender overlap is generalizable to this at-risk population, and suggest that victimization and offending do often operate independently from one another.

2. **Gender Homophily, Routine Activities, and Adolescent Delinquency**
Author(s): *Timothy Kang, University of Toronto; Julian Tanner, University of Toronto*
Several scholars have demonstrated that unstructured and unsupervised leisure activities with friends influence the criminal behaviour of males and females differently. Yet, the mechanisms at play remain unclear. Recent research has found that there are important gender differences in the contexts of leisure activities, for instance whether they occur within or outside the home, that play an important role in explaining the gendered links between leisure activities and crime. Drawing from differential association theory, we will assess whether the gender composition, or homophily, of friend groups and attachment to those friendship networks condition the effects of leisure activities on crime for males and females differently. Using a sample of youths from Toronto, we examine the ways adolescents' friendship groups interact with leisure activities to influence the perpetration of violent crimes. The implications of our findings for routine activity theory and for gender-specific risk literatures will be discussed.

3. **Violence on Video: Accounting for a Police-Involved Shooting in Legal Settings**
Author(s): *Patrick Watson, McMaster University*
On July 27 th , 2013, Sammy Yatim was shot and killed aboard a street car by Toronto Police Services Constable James Forcillo. Forcillo was later found Not Guilty of Second Degree Murder, but somewhat paradoxically, Guilty of Attempted Murder. In his trial, Forcillo testified that, after an initial volley of three bullets (which lead to Yatim's death) he perceived Yatim to raise his body, reconstituting a new threat, which led to Forcillo to fire a second volley of six bullets (none of which contributed to Yatim's death, and for which he was convicted). Justice Edward Then determined the jury used a combination of video and medical evidence to conclude that Forcillo's testimony was unreliable; that it was impossible for Yatim to have moved as Forcillo suggested, and therefore no such threat could have been perceived. This paper examines the use of medical and video evidence used by the jury to convict Cstb. Focillo, with a particular focus on the issue of perceiving threats in situ , or accounting for testimony of perceived threats after the fact. More generally, the paper contributes to the sociology of perception and knowledge, and asks how we might begin to make sense of violent acts on video.

Session Code: WPO2B   Session Format: Regular Session

This session includes papers exploring the centrality of work to the reproduction of inequalities by class and gender. Papers draw on a variety of theoretical perspectives and workplace contexts to explore inequality and gender at work.

Organizer(s): *Tracey Adams, Western University; Karen Hughes, University of Alberta; Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta*
Chair: *Karen Hughes, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

1. The Development of a New White-Collar Service-Sector Job and Nascent Unionism in the Canadian Airline Industry

Author(s): *Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph*
This paper examines the historical transformation of the work of customer sales and service agents at Trans-Canada Airlines (now Air Canada) and the establishment and consolidation of the union representing these workers, analyzing changes beginning in 1937 at the time of the creation of the air carrier until the late 1960s. This transformation is set against the backdrop of the political economy of Canadian air transportation to demonstrate that the changing nature, conditions, and relations of work did not occur in isolation of broader institutional, political, and societal factors. The analysis draws on company and union archival material, and on in-depth qualitative interviews with workers and union officials. The paper makes a number of contributions to the literature on work. Indeed, while studies have been conducted on white-collar and service-sector work during the Second World War and the post-war years, there is nevertheless a dearth of research on such employment at a time when it started to play an important role in the development of the Canadian economy. As well, our knowledge of unionization in the expanding service sector during this historical period remains limited. It is therefore instructive to examine work transformation and class formation in the early years of the Canadian airline industry as these processes have not been the focus of much attention despite the centrality of civil aviation to Canada's economy during the war and post-war years. An investigation of work and unionism in the nascent airline industry also provides an opportunity to explore women's employment realities in the then rapidly-growing service sector and shed light on the feminization of certain occupations.

2. Gender blind women and gender deaf men: women's career development in an engineering organization is the same old story.

Author(s): *Victoria Osten, University of Ottawa*
This is a presentation of some results of a study that was conducted in 2016 in a large Canadian industrial company that employs engineers in traditionally male dominated branches: mechanical and electrical engineering. The organization's leaders were concerned about the lack of women engineers in their upper level management and the goals of the study, therefore, were to understand how women engineers make their career development decisions within the organization and why they are not progressing as fast in their careers as the management hoped. To achieve these goals, women engineers in their mid-career and who had been identified by the organization as women who were expected to move from senior non-managerial positions to a first management position were recruited and interviewed. Interviews were confidential, one to one, semi- structured with three main themes: professional identity, organizational practices and work-family balance. A feminist lens was applied to analyze the interviews. The findings of the study are consistent with the relevant feminist literature that points out the disadvantages of gendered occupational and organization practices, including structural barriers, for women's career development. However, the most important finding of the study, one that is often missing from the literature, is related to women's perceptions about gender issues within the organization. This aspect of women's career development experiences in a male dominated environment is often underestimated or disregarded by researchers especially in the light of gender equality and family friendly initiatives that have recently been implemented in many workplaces, including the one under investigation. The study demonstrates that women's perceptions of their situation regarding their career development and, more specifically, gender

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issues for engineers in the organization is a reflection of the gender power relations that exist in such workplaces. Moreover, these women's perceptions and their attitudes (that are shaped by these perceptions) are factors that, I argue, contribute to women's underrepresentation in the upper levels of management in engineering.

3. **Motherhood, Unemployment and Retraining.**
Author(s): *Leslie Nichols, Ryerson University*
Changes to Employment Insurance policies instituted in 1996 have led to more restrictive access to EI and reduced benefits. Although unemployment has increased, the number of people approved for EI benefits has dropped by half. These changes, along with inadequate access to health care and child care, are resulting in financial insecurity for unemployed Canadians, especially women as they are forced into precarious employment or unemployment in order to raise children or care for parents. Their insufficient work history makes them ineligible for EI or results in EI benefits that are too low for survival, penalizing them for work in the home that they are expected to do and that has important social and economic value. Further, the retraining supports through Second Career or Skills Development do not provide access to a range of retraining options. This qualitative study, based on interviews with thirty unemployed women in Toronto and Halifax in 2013, investigates the challenges that women face when they become unemployed and have a desire to complete retraining. The results of the study illuminate some of the invisible barriers that women face as caregivers and point to a need to increase support for women caring for dependents to allow them to fulfill their essential roles in both the labour market and their families.

4. **"Thank goodness you are a man!": troubling gender and principal leadership in elementary schools**
Author(s): *Ken MacKinnon, OISE, University of Toronto*
This paper is part of a larger dissertation which examines the extent to which gender affects leadership within the role of the elementary school principal. I take the position that gender and gender identity somehow affect the way principals lead their schools. Others with whom the principal works have preferences around whether their principal is a man or a woman. Current research does not address this issue head on. Rather it focuses on stereotypical notions of what it means to be a man or a woman (Kruger 2008; Eagly A., Karau, S, Johnson, B 1992) and highlights the differences in opportunities for, and expectations of men and women in the principalship. In this project, I take a post-structuralist approach, particularly through the work of Michel Foucault and the manner in which he conceptualizes disciplinary power. Power is utilized and experienced differently by male and female principals. I also use the work of Judith Butler in order to conceptualize gender as a performance and the manner in which women and men can find agency. By agency, I refer to Butler's use of the word as "the capacity for reflexive mediation". (143) Pierre Bourdieu's notion of "symbolic violence" acting upon both men and women reveals the manner in which masculine domination is continually reinforced and maintained within the principalship. I interviewed elementary school principals in the GTA and conducted a critical discourse analysis of their responses. I use the work of James Paul Gee to frame the discourse analysis around his "seven building tasks of language", in an attempt to discover how these principals conceptualize the manner in which gender affects or does not affect their leadership practice. Works Cited Bourdieu, Pierre. Trans. Richard Nice Masculine Domination . Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1998. Butler, Judith. Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity . New York:Routledge, 1990. Eagly, Alice H., Steven J. Karau., Blair T. Johnson. "Gender and Leadership Style Among School Principals: A Meta-Analysis." Educational Administration Quarterly . 28(1) (February 1992) 76 - 102. Foucault, Michel. The History of Sexuality: An Introduction Volume I . New York: Random House, Inc., 1978. Foucault, Michel. Discipline and Punish . New York: Pantheon Books, 1977. Gee, James Paul. An Introduction to Discourse Analysis: Theory and Method . 3rd Edition. New York: Routledge, 2011.

5. **The Gendered Structure of Professional Gaming: Applying Theory of Gendered Organizations to Content Providers on Twitch.tv**
Author(s): *Andrey Kasimov, McMaster University; Phil White, McMaster University*
Electronic gaming has rapidly become a hugely popular spectator sport within the past decade. With the advent of Twitch.tv, a platform that allows gamers to stream a live feed of their game-play, gaming has morphed from a recreational leisure activity to a viable, and lucrative, career option for those with the skills and/or the personality to exploit a nascent entrepreneurial niche. Millions of people across the world

currently tune in daily to watch professional game "streamers" broadcasting live video footage of their game-play whilst simultaneously interacting with their viewers via webcam. The rapid emergence of pro-gaming as a financially viable occupation in the contemporary milieu offers a unique context to interrogate concepts developed in the field of gendered organization studies. In this study we determine the extent to which gender remains a fundamental organizing feature of contemporary web-based organizations. Through a content analysis of videos and chat transcripts of popular male and female streamers, this study confirms ingrained and inequitable gendered processes within the occupation of professional gaming. This study also reveals that professional game streaming is a multi-organizational environment where explicit sexual harassment is endemic and normalized.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CAREERS: A MENTORING WORKSHOP FOR STUDENTS

Session Code: DEV1   Session Format: Workshop

This roundtable session is organized in the spirit of professional development, mentorship, and sharing to support undergraduate and graduate students who are preparing for a career in international development. During this panel, students will hear from early-career and experienced international development practitioners and academics in international development studies. The panelists will provide concrete advice on how to prepare for a career in international development, based on their own experiences on hiring committees or seeking employment. The panelists will also discuss employment outcomes for graduates of international development studies programs. Bring your questions, experiences and suggestions to this professional development panel.

This session is organized and hosted by the Canadian Association for the Study of International Development in collaboration with the Canadian Sociological Association.

Organizer(s): *Miriam Hird-Younger, University of Toronto; Gregory Hooks, McMaster University; Hasan Mahmud, Northwestern University in Qatar*

Date: June 1   Time: 12:00 PM – 1:15 PM

AGENDA

Refreshments – 12:00pm-12:15pm

Business Meeting – 12:15pm-1:15pm

1. Call to Order

2. Approval of Agenda

3. Adoption of the Minutes of the June 1, 2016 meeting held in Calgary, Alberta

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) 2016 Financial Reports

b) Appointment of a public accountant

9. CRS Managing Editor's Report

10. Other business – Q & A

11. Installation of new officers and Executive Committee members

12. Adjournment 1:15pm

Reports from the following Committees will be available on the website for member review beginning May 22, 2017:

- o   Communications Office
- o   Equity Issues
- o   Policy, Ethics and Professional Concerns
- o   Research Advisory
- o   Student Concerns
- o   Executive Administrator

Motions for discussion of new business must be submitted to the CSA Secretary at least 24 hours before the scheduled AGM. Questions regarding the AGM or review documents should be forwarded to our office at; office@csa-scs.ca.

Members of the Executive Committee: 2016 – 2017

President	Howard Ramos	Dalhousie University
President Elect	Rima Wilkes	University of British Columbia
Past President	Terry Wotherspoon	University of Saskatchewan
Treasurer	Jim Conley	Trent University
Secretary	Lori Wilkinson	University of Manitoba
CRS Managing Editor	Tracey Adams	University of Western Ontario
Chair - Equity	Min Zhou	University of Victoria
Chair - Policy, Ethics and Professional Concerns	Anita Datta	King's University College (UWO)
Chair - Research Advisory	Andrea Doucet	Brock University
Chair - Student Concerns	Rebeccah Nelems	University of Victoria
Communications Officer	John McLevey	University of Waterloo

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Session Code: CAD8   Session Format: Regular session

This session is devoted to a project, begun in 2016 by Stephen Harold Riggins and Neil McLaughlin, of creating and editing the first book of autobiographical chapters by Canadian sociologists. The project is still in the early stages. Riggins' presentation in this session is about the history of autobiographical statements by Canadian sociologists and the role of the editors in shaping the chapters by approximately 20 contributors.

Organizer(s): *Stephen Riggins, Memorial University; Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. **Self-reflections by Professional Sociologists**
Author(s): *Stephen Riggins, Memorial University*
The presentation is about the editors' experiences launching the first volume of autobiographies by Canadian sociologists. Although the editors chose the scholars who were asked to be contributors, their original plan was to have as little influence as possible on the submissions. The editors discovered that many contributors were self-reflective about their childhoods, the working-class background of their ancestors, and their university educations. But once the contributors succeeded in obtaining tenure-track positions, they tended to restrict their comments to discussions of their achievements. An important theme of the presentation is how the editors dealt with what they perceived as the reluctance of the contributors to be more consistently self-reflective.

2. **My Favorite Problems**
Author(s): *Metta Spencer, University of Toronto*
Canadian sociologists know me primarily as the author of one of the most popular introductory sociology textbooks, The Foundations of Modern Sociology. However, since 1981 my life has been about peace work. Although this presentation includes some brief autobiographical comments, it focuses on my activities as an activist in establishing the Canadian Disarmament Information Service, Science for Peace, Peace Magazine; the course I teach at the University of Toronto despite my retirement, Public Health in a Nuclear Age; and the research for my book The Russian Quest for Peace and Democracy.

3. **In a Strange Country in my Country Itself**
Author(s): *Jean-Phillippe, Concordia University*
Despite being an academic who specializes in the study of Quebec society and publishing mainly in French, my ancestry and adult life are quite different from the common image of Quebec Francophone sociologists. The theme of this autobiographical presentation is the relationship between creativity and marginality. I might describe myself as being a Jewish – Catholic – Palestinian – Hungarian – Czech-Slovak – French – British – Scottish – Francophone – English – Quebecer – Canadian. In the Montreal neighborhood where I live, which some people might call a "non-place," I can study Quebec without the risk of espousing its dominant vision. I thus avoid identifying myself with it, while fully inhabiting it. I have an immense confidence in Quebec society. I recognize that I have been welcomed everywhere like a guest, so to speak, instead of, like Bourdieu, striving to integrate myself while denouncing the conservatism of society's institutions.

4. **'I know you are, but what am I?': Race, nation, and the everyday**
Author(s): *Sarita Srivastava, Queen's University*
Beginning with excerpts from interviews with her grandmother who fought for India's independence in the 1930's, Sarita Srivastava explores how her family and personal history of activism, academic pursuit, writing, anti-racism, anti-colonialism and transnationality have been an on-going backdrop to her research on race, emotion and social movements. Srivastava explores how her own experiences of racism and activism have prompted her to inquire why it is that conversations and even organizations go awry when we begin to talk about 'diversity' and race. Growing up in the 1970's, an era that spawned both paki-bashing and official multiculturalism, Srivastava was inspired to find analytical and activist tools that could

go beyond the impotence of her schoolyard retorts. Beginning her research at a time when the "sociology of emotions" was still in its early days, her childhood and activist experiences led her to examine the psychic investments and histories of organizational efforts to challenge racism.

CYBER-CRIMINOLOGY: UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGIES ON DEVIANT BEHAVIOURS ONLINE AND OFFLINE

Session Code: CRM3   Session Format: Regular session

The emergence of the internet and other digital technologies has served as a new platform for experiencing criminal and deviant activities. Conditions of anonymity that exist online have obscured normative expectations in this social context and have complicated responses from police and the legal system.

Organizer(s): *Andrew Nevin, University of Toronto; Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University*
Chair: *Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University*

Presentations:

1. **"Support for sisters please": Comparing the Online Roles of al-Qaeda Women and their Islamic State Counterparts**
Author(s): *Hillary Peladeau, Western University*
This study evaluates female roles in pro-jihadist terrorism by examining online content. Data was collected from 36 Twitter accounts of women associated with al-Qaeda (AQ) affiliated groups for a period of six months. The purpose for collecting this data was to: 1) compare how traditional female roles, as constructed within a jihadi-Salafist ideology, are reproduced and challenged on social media; 2) and determine the extent that AQ-affiliated women conform to roles outlined in Huey's classification of females in pro-Islamic State (IS) Twitter networks. The results of this study reveal that women's traditional roles in pro-jihadist activities are reproduced on Twitter. Although the women appear to be empowered by the anonymity that Twitter provides, their roles remain largely constrained to those in supportive positions. AQ women mainly use Twitter to share the ideological beliefs of AQ and provide emotional support for fellow AQ members. In comparison with IS, AQ females subscribe to only a portion of the roles outlined in Huey's classification.

2. **Digital Dragnets: Corporate Surveillance and Threats to Canadians' Privacy**
Author(s): *Natasha Tusikov, Brock University*
The Snowden files focused public attention on state surveillance on the Internet, and awakened many to the key role of major Internet firms like Google and Twitter in facilitating online surveillance. Internet firms' regulatory efforts on behalf of other large corporations, however, have largely escaped the public spotlight. This paper examines the effects on Canadians' privacy of Internet firms' campaigns against the online trade in counterfeit goods, which the firms undertake for multinational rights holders like Nike, Gucci, and Proctor & Gamble. These campaigns are not based on legislation or court orders, but secretive, non-legally binding "voluntary" enforcement agreements. Consequently, there is little oversight or adherence to due-process measures. Internet firms' capacity for and interests in regulating information and behaviour, whether on behalf of states or other companies, are critical areas of inquiry. In their current incarnation, these practices have the potential to create surveillance dragnets that track millions of law-abiding Internet users. Further, as these firms work as regulators – for states and powerful companies – they are shaping ideas of online deviance, as well as normalizing corporate and state surveillance in ways that are undermining fundamental civil rights.

3. **Creep Catchers: The Moral Crusade of Technologically-Enabled Vigilante Performances**
Author(s): *Duncan Philpot, University of New Brunswick*
The spectacle of individuals and groups performing acts of crime and deviance (Yar, 2012) and vigilante justice (Trottier, 2016) in order to record, share, and upload them for audiences has increased with digital technologies. These performances, previously shown by earlier media to heterogeneous audiences and

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subject limited consumption, are accessed via new media by homogenous audiences and available on demand (Surette, 2015). Performance justice campaigns, in particular, are most well-known with regard to the activities of vigilante groups across Canada making use of digital technologies to name and shame pedophiles. One such group, Creep Catchers, has established chapters in various cities across Canada and used techniques observed by other pedophile hunter groups. In this paper, these technologically-enabled performances are conceptualized as moral crusades (Gusfield, 1963), social movements by members of a particular status group to preserve their styles of life against individuals or groups who differ. Critical discourse analysis is used to examine Creep Catcher's publicly available website, Facebook page, and associated videos to explore the rhetorical presentation of the group and their goals. This paper also considers how the increasing homogeneity of audiences enabled by digital technologies changes the dynamics of status protection. It theorizes that the echo chamber potential of digital media makes these movements, and others, products of the self-selection of content enabled by digital culture and the increase in single-issue movements which neglect/ignore the search to change legal solutions. References Gusfield, J. (1963). Symbolic Crusade: Status Politics and the American Temperance Movement . Urbana: University of Illinois Press. Surette, R. (2015). Performance Crime and Justice. Current Issues in Criminal Justice , 27(2): 195-216. Trottier, D. (2016). Digital Vigilantism as Weaponisation of Visibility. Philosophy and Technology . Yar, M. (2012). Crime, media and the will-to-representation: Reconsidering relationships in the new media age. Crime, Media, Culture , 8(3): 245-260.

4. **Examining Online Radicalization: Evidence from the Canadian Context**
Author(s): *Mehmet Bastug, University of Cincinnati; Davut Akca, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Aziz Douai, University of Ontario Institute of Technology*
We examine how the proliferation of new information and communication technologies creates new challenges to understanding extremism and radicalization. While these new communication technologies, particularly the Internet and social media, facilitate the lives of contemporary life, they also pose new risks about the spread of violent extremism, the adoption of new recruitment strategies, and the propagation of radical ideologies. In the new era of terrorism, violent extremist groups seem to have exploited the new information environment to their advantage by adopting readily accessible new information technologies and social media platforms in their efforts to expand their reach and recruit vulnerable individuals. Evidence suggests many young Westerners became radicalized while using social media and later joined the ranks of jihadists in extremist groups like the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS). For these reasons, online radicalization has become a major concern for both policy makers and scholars who have long sought to explain radicalization processes. In this study, we focus on the radicalization of Canadians who were reported to be involved in in terrorism related activities. We examined the radicalization process of these individuals and particularly investigated whether and how social media play a role in the process of radicalization. We also explored whether and for what purposes those individuals use social media after they became radicalized. In general, this study aims at exploring the role of social media in promoting radicalization.

5. **Testing Digital Drift: The relationship between Social Learning Theory and Digital Drift**
Author(s): *James Popham, University of Saskatchewan; Claudia Volpe, Wilfrid Laurier University*
In their recently published paper, Goldsmith and Brewer (2014) argue that digital deviance and cybercriminality are intrinsically linked through two processes: First, the loosely organized nature of internet communities simplifies "drift" (Matza, 1964) into and out of deviance; and second, the volume of information available online facilitates self-instruction on techniques of cybercrime. This presentation is concerned with the second point. Using a sample of 650 participants drawn from an online survey about music piracy, we compare individual proclivities for social learning with levels of moral disengagement. Our results indicate that individuals with strong positive responses for modelling/replication were most likely to strongly agree with each of the four main groupings of the moral disengagement theory. This presentation concludes with discussions about the current nature of the internet and the potential application of the digital drift theory to non-criminalized online behaviours like the spreading of so-called "fake news."

EARNING AND CARING: THE WORK OF MAKING AND SUSTAINING FAMILIES

Session Code: CSF4   Session Format: Regular session

The papers in this session examine the challenges of sustaining families -- especially of providing good childcare -- in a neoliberal context in which most families require two earners. The session also explores persistent, yet changing, gender ideals and ideologies.

Organizer and Chair: *Bonnie Fox, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. **Are early childhood education and care services in Québec universal?**
Author(s): *Sophie Mathieu, Université de Montréal*
This presentation reflects on the different meanings attributed to the concept of "universal services". In 1997, in the context of its second family policy, Québec began to offer high quality state-funded childcare services, mainly through the centres de la petite enfance (CPE) at the cost of $5/day (this amount was raised to $7/day in 2004). The number of spaces quickly became insufficient to meet the demand however, which made some commentators argue that the program was never universal in access. Ironically, access to childcare services has been easier since 2015, when the current government chose to change the fee structure by introducing costs on a sliding scale according to household income. The tension between 'cost' and 'access' to childcare services in the Québécois context is discussed.

2. **Is Changing Diapers Different than Doing the Dishes? A Theoretical Reconsideration of Child Care and Housework**
Author(s): *Dana Wray, McGill University*
Why has gender inequality persisted in the home as it has receded in the public sphere? The problem of the "stalled revolution" is often conceptualized and studied as divisions of unpaid household labour in opposite-sex couples. However, research on explanatory mechanisms for the persistence of this gap into the 21st century has reached somewhat of a stalemate. One proposed explanation is child care within the home, a task that proves stubbornly gendered. Researchers who theorize about or empirically test child care time often fold it into the general concept of "household labour." I argue that to adequately explain the persistence of gender inequality in the home, we must disentangle care for children within the home from the rest of household labour. This research has three main objectives. First, I explore theoretical contributions by feminist scholars, who are often excluded from demographic studies, to establish how, if at all, child care is different from housework. Second, with this theoretical reorientation in mind, I explore whether existing individual-level and institutionalist theories in the literature can explain gender differences in child care time. Finally, I conclude with several theoretical and data-driven recommendations for future research on gender inequality within the home.

3. **Sharing Time and Money: How Precarious Jobs and Gender Norms Shape Families' Choices**
Author(s): *Annabelle Seery, Université de Montréal*
How do labour markets' inequalities (employment segregation between men and women, poor working conditions) and gender norms (differences between being a "good" mother and being a "good" father, amongst others) impact low-income couples' various arrangements? Based on 30 semi-directed interviews with heterosexual low-income parents in Québec, the researcher considers their work -payed or not- and monetary exchanges. Through a feminist perspective, it will be demonstrated that the "choices" made by those couples are intimately bound to the context in which they are performed. As labour markets are getting more precarious and where the sexual division of labour is still prominent, low-income women are facing more challenges then man regarding work-family balance. The way partners represent and manage money is a way to observe how they navigate in the complexity of romantic, economic, and parental bounds.

4. **Mobile Masculinities, Care, and Work**
Author(s): *Sara Dorrow, University of Alberta*
Breadwinning or providing for family is a core component of mobile masculinities (Nonini 1997, Hanlon 2009), e.g. of being a man who goes "on the move" for paid work. For the last fifteen years, the oil sands of

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northern Alberta have attracted men from all over Canada and the globe, many of whom have families 'back home.' Such mobility allows the fulfillment of the masculinized caring role of providing for family. At the same time, the conditions and experiences of mobile employment undermine particular facets of masculinity. For example, distance from home and family for weeks at a time (alomg with circulating between work to home on a regular basis) can erode the close association of financial provision with other masculine practices such as household decision-making and outdoor reproductive labour. Qualitative fieldwork conducted in oil sands work camps – which house tens of thousands of mobile construction and operations workers from across Canada – demonstrates how the asynchronies and distances of mobile work variously undermine, reproduce, and revise masculinities of earning and caring. The intersections of gender, race, and class that constitute mobile masculinities in this context are also considered.

FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY: GENDER AND ...: EXPLORING CHALLENGES TO PATRIARCHY

Session Code: FEM2B   Session Format: Regular session

This session showcases the diversity of ways gender interacts with other variables. Each author addresses challenges to patriarchy by considering both gender (or women) and one or more socio-demographic or class variables. Two papers address whiteness – from quite different perspectives, and two examine women and Islam, also in very different ways. Inequalities based on 'race' or religion is a theme cutting across several of the papers, and gender is a common theme in all.

Organizer(s): *Linda Christansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa; Michelle Ryan, University of Ottawa*
Chair: *Ann Denis, University of Ottawa*

Presentations:

1. **Is Marxist Feminism only for Western White Women? Towards a Postcolonial Marxist Feminist Perspective**
Author(s): *Jade Da Costa, York University*
This article starts by revealing the Westocentric impulses behind much of Marxist feminist literature and asks whether or not Marxist Feminism inevitably engenders orientalist discourses of Western superiority. The first section illustrates that notions of Westocentric "biological determinism" have been inappropriately interwoven throughout the fabric of much of Marxist feminist frameworks. The second section of this article will compare the works of traditional and contemporary Marxist feminist theorists to reveal that the tendency of mainstream Marxist feminists to lapse into Westocentric narratives of gender reflects not a conceptual deficit of historical materialism, but a racial and cultural blindness attributable to the writers themselves. The final section of this article projects a movement towards a postcolonial Marxist feminist perspective.

2. **White Femininity, Sex Tourism and the Politics of Feminist Theory**
Author(s): *Katerina Deliovsky, Brock University*
Drawing on Critical Race Feminism, this paper explores the literature on white women's sexual behaviour in transnational tourism. A growing body of documentary film and scholarly work have emerged to explore this issue. Terms used to describe this behaviour include "cross border sex" (Frohlick 2010), "sexual tourism" (Sanchez Taylor 2006) and "romance tourism" (Pruitt and Lafront 1995). Primarily ethnographic, these scholarly works rest on either gender/feminist or feminist political economy analytics. This research opens "new" vistas to recognize: a) emerging raced, gendered and classed configurations of white femininity, whiteness and Otherness and b) possibilities for rethinking how white femininity's sexual autonomy moves globally on the wings of white patriarchal neoliberalism and the dynamics of empire, while simultaneously reifying and transforming colonialist tropes. Despite these exciting analytic possibilities, most of the white women's sex tourism scholarship grants both a kind of 'moral innocence' and 'positional superiority' of white femininity. The literature, therefore, fails to grasp how race and whiteness thoroughly saturate gender, femininity and class to produce complex and paradoxical forms of

oppression and privilege. This critique suggests third-wave feminism still "has not sufficiently shifted the...feminist project to ensure...[that]...racial difference [and privilege]...[are] fundamentally transformative" of feminist theorization (Clark Mane, 2012:72)

3. **Veiled Meanings: Gender, Race and Islam**
Author(s): *Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto*
(Veiled) Muslim women are faced with patriarchy, racism and Islamophobia in North American societies and within their own Muslim diaspora communities. Media outlets and general public discourse, have ascribed meanings to the hijab. The hijab has been portrayed as a gender oppressive symbol, a threat to secularism and national security, a symbol of racialized difference and anti-integration into mainstream society. Congruently, within their own diaspora communities, the hijab also gets assigned a number of different meanings. Muslim women who wear the hijab are seen as 'pure women', women that are committed to faith, as well as visible representations of Islam. Yet, what meanings do Muslim women assign to the hijab if they do or do not wear it? How do these women navigate the dominant narratives assigned to hijab in their daily lives? Using semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 22 Muslim women, one focus group interview, and participant observation at Friday weekly prayer sessions at the McGill Muslim Student Association, I examine the meanings of hijab in the perspective of Muslim women. I find that women reconstruct meanings of hijab to navigate the racialized and gendered structures that they are embedded within.

INTERSECTIONALITY OF HEALTH AND POPULATION

Session Code: HEA1   Session Format: Regular session

The session aims to assess the effects of population factors on the health status and health experiences of groups, by applying sociological theories to understand the health experiences of peoples in Canada and across the world. This session highlights the application of social theory for understanding health issues facing diverse groups across ethnicity, race, gender, social class etc; how we can apply the knowledge to advance health access and inequity issues in Canada and elsewhere.

Organizer and Chair: *Nelson Oranye, University of Manitoba*

Presentations:
1. **Complete health, Incomplete health, and Complete ill-health of Canadian workers: The importance of having flourishing employees**
Author(s): *Steven Yurkowski, University of Manitoba*
According to Keyes, mental health and mental illness can be regarded as two separate but correlated continuums where mental health is more than the absence of mental illness. Moreover, the same aspect may be applied to overall health where health is regarded as more than the absence of illness. Previous research tends to focus on the distinct causes of illnesses in relation to workplace environments and employee health whereas positive mental health provides a useful alternative framework to understanding and treating mental health problems. This paper presentation addresses the distinct dimensions of health through three variables that measure complete health, incomplete health, and complete ill health in relation to an employee's workplace productivity and stress. Previous research has shown that employees who have flourishing health experience higher rates of work productivity, are less likely to experience substantial impairment, have lower rates of chronic conditions, and have higher rates of psychosocial functioning than employees who experience poor health or languishing mental health. Workplace stressors have also been shown to lead to negative consequences for employees resulting in lower rates of job satisfaction and psychological well-being. Using Statistics Canada's 'Canadian Community Health SUrvey' (2012), a sample of 11,717 valid interviews were conducted on Canadian employees. A bivariate anlysis was conducted to assess the dual-continua model between overall stress and positive mental health. The multivariate anlysis was based on a hierachical ordinary least-squares regression (OLS) to describe the strength and direction of the multiple independent variables. This presentation addresses the effects of workplace productivity and stress on employees' overall health status and will test whether these

relationships hold true when various socio-demographics such as education level, income, and gender are controlled. The author hypothesizes that employees that meet the criteria of complete health will have the highest rates of workplace productivity and the lowest rates of overall stress. The author expects the results to show support for the Keyes' dual continua model of mental health where majority of Canadian workers do not have a mental illness and are flourishing in their mental health. The author also expects the results to show employees that are flourishing in their mental health will experience less overall stress. Finally, the benefits of positive mental health as an avenue of health promotion for workplace initiatives will be explored.

2. **Predictors of drug use during pregnancy: A population-based sample from Southwestern Ontario**
Author(s): *Rachel Brown, Brescia University College; Jason Gilliland, Western University; Hana Dakkak, Brescia University; Jamie Seabrook, Western University*
There is limited research examining predictors of drug use during pregnancy in Canadian populations. Our objective was to assess the effects of socioeconomic, demographic and medical risk factors associated with drug use during pregnancy in Southwestern Ontario. Our sample consisted of 26,654 pregnancies from the perinatal database at London Health Sciences Centre between 2009 and 2014. Improved identification of risk factors associated with drug use will allow healthcare providers to develop strategies for effective interventions for at-risk women.

3. **Health Care Access Inequalities among Pregnant HIV Positive Women: Contribution of an Intersectional Analysis**
Author(s): *Estelle Carde, Université de Montréal*
The HIV epidemic is particularly active in French Guiana, where it affects many foreigners and more women than men. For those women who are pregnant, regular intake of antiretroviral drugs drastically reduces the risk of transmission of the virus to the child. However, despite coverage of the cost of medication by the French public health insurance for any HIV positive pregnant woman, women's adherence to the medication is lower in Guyana than elsewhere in France. The objective of this paper is to identify the various unequal social relationships that hinder women's access to medication, thereby affecting their health and that of their children. The paper is based on the qualitative analysis of semi-directive interviews conducted in 2009 with: - 10 women living with HIV, pregnant or having had a child within two years - 33 professionals involved in their care (social workers and caregivers). This analysis reveals the impact of unequal social relationships on women's access to care. These women often are: - undocumented foreigners: for fear of identity checks, they avoid any travel, including to a healthcare establishment - economically poor: care is relegated behind other priorities such as food and accommodation - carriers of a stigmatized disease: the concern to hide their infection from their environment compels them to avoid any care (pills and hospital follow-up) likely to reveal the disease to the community - from cultural minorities: they misunderstand the principles of biomedical care An intersectional analysis is useful here, as it reveals that these different social inequalities do not only add one to each other to produce obstacles to women's access to medication: social inequalities compose complex combinations in which a usually "privileged" social position might turn into an obstacle to access to medication when it is articulated to a less privileged one.

4. **A comparative analysis of the trends in infant and child mortality in West African States of Liberia and Ghana.**
Author(s): *Steven Yurkowski, University of Manitoba; Nelson Oranye, University of Manitoba*
The risk of infant and child mortality in the West African regions remains unacceptably high. According to the WHO, 81 out of 1000 live births in Africa were likely to die before age five, with much higher rate in the Western African region, and what is generally known as the Sub Sahara Africa. This rate is estimated to be 7 times higher than the rate in Europre and North America. This huge gap in infant and child mortality between developed and underdeveloped countries, remains a huge challenge to the global millennium development goal. In this comparative study, we used secondary household level data to compare trends to compare trends in infant and child mortality of two West African countries of Ghana and Liberia. Of the two countries, one has had two successive wars in recent decades, while the former has had a relative stable political system over the last 3 to 4 decades. Against this historical background, we compared trends in child mortality in the two countries, controlling for a number of family socioeconomic variables.

Preliminary results suggest significant differences in access to social resources and rate of infant and child mortality.

5. **Social capital and HIV-serodiscordance: Disparities in access to personal and professional resources for HIV-positive and HIV-negative partners**

Author(s): *James Iveniuk, University of Toronto; Liviana Calzavara, University of Toronto; Sandra Bullock, University of Toronto; Joshua Mendelsohn, Pace University; Dan Allman, University of Toronto; Ann Burchell, University of Toronto; Laura Bisaillon, University of Toronto; Amrita Daftary, University of Toronto; Bertrand Lebouche, McGill University; Renee Masching, The Canadian Aboriginal AIDS Network; Tamara Thompson, Western University; Jocelyn Watchorn, AIDS Committee of Toronto; Positive Plus One Team, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto*

As many as 23% of people living with HIV in Canada may be in serodiscordant relationships (where one partner is HIV-positive, and the other is not). Stigma surrounding HIV may limit access to social capital for persons in these relationships. Furthermore, having different HIV statuses may shape each partner's social connectedness. To address this topic, we investigated social capital in a national Canadian study of people in HIV-serodiscordant relationships (N=331; 138 HIV-negative, 193 HIV-positive). We hypothesized that compared to HIV-negative partners, HIV-positive partners would have lower levels of 'personal' social capital (resources from friends and family) due to HIV stigma, but higher levels of 'professional' social capital (resources from doctors and other service providers) due to high rates of HIV treatment/care in Canada. Results from actor-partner interdependence models supported our hypotheses. Additionally, heterosexual-identified men also reported significantly lower levels of personal social capital compared to men who have sex with men. Our findings show that in serodiscordant relationships, the HIV-positive partner may bridge the couple to sources of professional knowledge about HIV, connecting both people in the relationship to HIV-related care. We discuss the implications of our findings for responding to HIV stigma, and its impact on social relationships.

OMNIBUS: SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE / CULTURAL SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: SC4   Session Format: Regular session

This session features papers on topics relating to the sociology of culture and/or cultural sociology.

Organizer and Chair: *Benjamin Woo, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. **"You Can't Really Turn it Off": The Police "Sixth Sense" as Cultural Schema**
Author(s): *Holly Campeau, University of Toronto*
A wide variety of concepts can be found in the police literature to denote a so-called "sixth sense" that police officers are believed to possess while carrying out their work. "Intuition" (Bittner 1972; Pinizzotto et al 2004), "suspicion" (Crank 1998; Skolnick 1994), or "common sense" (McNulty 1994; Van Maanen 1973) represent just a few terms used to specify a form of "tacit knowledge" which is said to heighten an officer's sensitivity to danger and strenghten his or her ability to identify wrong-doers. This paper argues that this particular type of knowledge exemplifies the application of cultural schema (DiMaggio 1997; Vaisey 2009); it allows a person to respond to environmental stimuli in ways that render their occupational lives more predictable, and therefore safer. Drawing on 100 interviews and observations collected over the course of 18 months in the police department of medium-sized Canadian city, the analysis advances two primary aims: 1) to coalesce these many concepts by reconsidering the police "sixth sense" in light of theoretical developments in the area of cultural sociology, and 2) to assess this theoretical advantage emprically. The article further discusses the benefit of studying the police "sixth sense" itself as a form of cultural knowledge - that is, as "police culture" - in order to improve our understanding of which cultural resources are most compatible with emerging strategies to reduce police use of force and improve community relations.

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2. **Renovating the Colosseum: Neo-liberalism, Heritage Discourses, and the Cultural Politics of Heritage in Italy**

Author(s): *Joseph Galbo, University of New Brunswick, Saint John*

The public debates about the modernization of the Colosseum in 2015, as well as criticisms and discussions made during an earlier renovation sponsored by the shoe company Tod in 2012, provide an opportunity to examine some of the challenges Italy faces with regard to the protection and use of its cultural heritage, and the politics and heritage in Italy more broadly. Such examinations are useful because they help to build a critical understanding of how heritage is entangled with politics and the market, how heritage knowledge and education are interwoven with preservation, and how our conceptions of identity and citizenship are reflected by our definitions of heritage. But beyond that, given the current European political situation and the emergence of new nationalisms, it brings into focus how antiquities are implicated in a contested struggle over the meanings about the past and the political visions of the future.

3. **Lost in Translation: (re)Defining East Asia in the Midst of Globalization**

Author(s): *Ye-Na Lee, University of Ottawa*

The representation and social construction of foreign culture have been a focus examined by numerous researchers in past decades. However, ambiguous terms such as the "West," as well as the idea of "East Asia" (or more specifically North East Asia and the tendency to focus solely on countries like China, Korea, and Japan), need further examination. To better understand flow of media inside and outside the region, we must examine perceptions of Confucian values and their influence on "East Asian culture." Despite numerous studies about East Asia and the influence of Confucianism, the specific influence Confucian values in translation – especially by non-East Asian viewers that are responsible for amateur translation – remain unexamined. The goal of this research is to examine how Confucian values influence the process of translation and their role in limiting accurate translation of East Asian media content. In order to answer the proposed research questions, it examines Korean TV drama that is also popular abroad for dialectical differences, uses of honorifics, and characterization in relation to Confucian values. This research allows further examination of how the new industry of amateur/fan translation is changing the way of production and consumption of foreign media contents. Keywords: East Asia, Translation, Globalization, Confucianism, Korean TV drama, Culture, East Asian Culture.

4. **Subjective Inequality and Social Class: Evidence from 28 Countries**

Author(s): *Edward Haddon, University of British Columbia*

Income inequality has increased substantially within the last three decades. Indeed, throughout the OECD it has reached levels not seen in the past fifty years, including in Canada. It is well known that expanding income inequalities between those at the top and bottom of society have consequences on social cohesion, economic prosperity, and subjective well-being. Less is known, however, about whether this growth in the statistical realities of income inequality is matched with a corresponding increase in subjective perceptions of inequality. Further, much work on perceptions of inequality in North America tends to harness a one-dimensional measure of socioeconomic status or use education, income, or occupation as ad hoc measures of class. As a result, the distinction between class and status with regards to perceptions of inequality has often been ignored by sociologists. To my knowledge there are few studies that have dealt with the growing politicisation around social class. Indeed, if anything, scholars have instead focused on the lack of class politicisation. This paper addresses this lacuna in the literature quantitatively; by using regression estimators to analyse data from the Social Inequality Module of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). Preliminary results show that social class continues to have purchase in shaping people's perceptions of inequality in light of other aspects at the individual-level which may affect these perceptions. The evidence shows that the objective constraints and opportunities typical of the different class positions—especially with regards to how they relate to economic stability, security, and prospects—have an impact on subjective inequality.

ROUNDTABLE: SPACE, PLACE, AND POLITICS

Session Code: PSM3   Session Format: Roundtable

There is an enduring tension in the social sciences studies between approaches that focus on spatial context as constitutive of action and those that focus on individual characteristics and psychology. This roundtable brings together political scientists and sociologists to discuss whether, and how, spatial contexts and relations matter. They will discuss various approaches to studying the spatiality of social and political behaviour and the potential and limits of contextual analysis.

This session is hosted by the Canadian Political Science Association.

Participants;
- Zack Taylor, Dept. of Political Science, Western University
- Dan Silver, Dept. of Sociology, University of Toronto
- Tim Gravelle, Dept. of Political Science, Wilfrid Laurier University
- Geoff Wodtke, Dept. of Sociology, University of Toronto

Organizer(s): *Zack Taylor, Western University; Dan Silver, University of Toronto*

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT: ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION OF VOLUNTEERISM, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER

Session Code: DEV3B   Session Format: Roundtable

This roundtable discussion examines issues of community development, gender and volunteerism through papers that engage with the methodologies, policies and structures of volunteer sending, community-oriented development efforts and gender-focused policies. The themes of this roundtable discussion provide a critical and sociological engagement with the structures of international development projects, approaches and policies. Broadly, the papers examine the technological, cultural, political and economic dimensions of development, effects of the interplay of local and global processes and actors, the significance of class, gender, and race/ethnicity in the causes and consequences of development, alternative projects, and new theoretical approaches.

Organizer(s): *Miriam Hird-Younger, University of Toronto; Gregory Hooks, MacMaster University; Hasan Mahmud, Northwestern University in Qatar*
Chair: *Jasmin Hristov, York University*

Presentations:

1. **Altruism, Ethnicity, and Community Development: Results of Field Experiments in Four Honduran Barrios.**
Author(s): *Timothy MacNeill, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; David Wozniak, Eastern Michigan University*
The importance of pro-social behaviors, such as altruism and reciprocity, have been recognized in studies of community development. In such studies, pro-sociality is thought to be constitutive of social capital and an important community asset that contributes to the maintenance of informal safety nets and the management of common-pool resources. Although research in economic sociology and heterodox economics has established that pro-social motives often drive behavior, debates over the role that culture, ethnicity, and community have in promoting or dissuading pro-social behavior remain unsettled. In a contribution to these debates, we perform an economic experiment in four Honduran communities to measure the relation of altruistic behavior to cultural, community, and economic characteristics. We find no ethnic discrimination in altruistic giving behaviors, but that indigenous Garifuna people tend to give less than Mestizos, people from homogenous communities give less than those from heterogeneous ones, and

that altruism is unrelated to established cooperative institutions or to the extent to which communities are integrated in markets. Implications of these findings to the theory and practice of community development are discussed.

2. **Creating the Space to Learn: The Work and Space of Host Families in Volunteer Abroad**
Author(s): *Katie MacDonald, Intercordia Canada; Jessica Vorstermans, York University*
This presentation draws on data from a multi-country study with host families who work with volunteer abroad organization. In the presentation, we discuss the ways that host families describe the everyday labour required of them when hosting students, their interest and committment in volunteer abroad and some of the challenges involved. Taking a critical perspective, influenced by transnational feminism and critical disability studies, we analyse these responses in relation to global economies of labour and care, and consider the amount and kind of labour required to facilitate what volunteer abroad programs purport to be transformational. Starting from the perspective of hosts, this presentation recenters volunteer abroad conversations to consider host families as central.

3. **Married women's sexual negotiation ability and female genital mutilation in Kenya**
Author(s): *Xiangnan Chai, Western University; Yujiro Sano, Western University; Jemima Baada, Western University; Moses Kansanga, Western University; Roger Antabe, Western University*
Although married women's ability to negotiate for safer sex has been widely explored in sub-Saharan Africa including Kenya, its relationship with experience of female genital mutilation (FGM) is rarely examined in the literature. Drawing data from the 2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey and employing the binominal logistic regression technique, our research aimed to fill this void. Findings revealed that circumcised women are less likely to report that they can refuse sex against their husbands (OR = 0.867; p < 0.05) and ask for condom use during sexual intercourse (OR = 0.618; p < 0.001) than their uncircumcised counterparts, while controlling for theoretically relevant variables. Based on these findings, we recommend that more intervention efforts are needed to eradicate FGM as well as provide culturally sensitive education that targets circumcised married women for increasing sexual empowerment.

4. **The Marginality Advantage: Networks, Gender, and Public Sector Performance in Nigeria**
Author(s): *Michael Roll, University of Wisconsin-Madison*
Many of Nigeria's non-corrupt government agencies or 'pockets of effectiveness' are led by women. Instead of arguing that women are the fairer or less risk-prone sex, my fieldwork in Nigeria suggests that the structural position of women in patrimonial states is crucial. I argue that most women who have been appointed to head government agencies that subsequently became effective, were in a position of network marginality in a state run by patrimonial male elite networks. When qualified and experienced female candidates were appointed, this position often worked to their advantage because—together with the head of state's support—it protected them against patrimonial demands and pressures. Moreover, because of their elite network marginality, they tended to adopt integrity- and performance-based over patrimonial strategies for staffing and running their agencies. Using data from more than 130 interviews with Nigerian officials, I illustrate these network marginality-appointment and -leadership mechanisms. Finally, I argue that the network marginality mechanism is a more general mechanism and that the gender-based marginality advantage is only one variant. Other members of groups in positions of elite network marginality (based on ethnicity, education, etc.) can also play key roles in reducing corruption and improving agency performance in patrimonial states.

THE EQUITY MYTH: RACIALIZATION AND INDIGENEITY AT CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

Session Code: RE7   Session Format: Panel

This session features authors of the Equity Myth, which is the first comprehensive, data-based study of racialized and Indigenous faculty members' experiences in Canadian universities. The university is often regarded as a bastion of liberal democracy where equity and diversity are promoted and racism doesn't exist. In reality, the university still excludes many people and is a site of racialization that is subtle, complex, and sophisticated. The session presents a rich body of survey data and interviews on the experiences of

racialized faculty members across Canada. It also will share recommendations on how universities can address racialization and fulfill the promise of equity in higher education.

Organizer(s): *Carl James, York University; Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*

Panelists:
- Frances Henry, York University
- Audrey Kobayashi, Queens University
- Rochelle Wijesingha, McMaster University
- Selom Chapman Nyaho, York University/Centennial College
- Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University

THE PRACTICE OF TEACHING SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: TP6   Session Format: Roundtable

This roundtable will provide the opportunity for discussion and debate about practices of teaching sociology. Presentations will include examples of teaching tactics, research about teaching practice more generally, and research about the value of tactics used.

Organizer(s): *Heidi Bickis, University of Alberta; Tonya Davidson, Carleton University*
Chair: *Heidi Bickis, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

1. **On the Educational Value of Lynch Mobs: Using Werewolves to Approach Teaching Fieldwork**
Author(s): *Anastasia Kulpa, University of Alberta, MacEwan University*
In a game of Werewolves, villagers try to identify and lynch the small number of werewolves among them terrorising the village. What's this got to do with sociology? In a classroom context, the game can provide a practical introduction to the challenges of completing fieldwork (What's the relationship between observations and what people's intentions are inferred to be? How does one manage both the process of taking notes and participating in a social situation? What kinds of evidence do you need to claim that particular concepts are apparent?). The process of participating in the game, and then working through both scaffolded and independent assignments asking students to treat this game as fieldwork data introduces much of the inherent messiness of research work. This exposure tends to keep students interested in discussions of methods and epistemology by exposing them to the choices researchers make. I will discuss the practical questions of using this game in social psychology and deviance classes, including how to scaffold this kind of exploration.

2. **Incorporating Guest Speakers: Successes, Failures, and Teachable Moments**
Author(s): *Rochelle Stevenson, University of Windsor*
Incorporating guest speakers in a course design sounds like a great idea. A guest speaker offers a unique perspective and expertise which adds to the student experience. It's another voice in the room to engage student interest. But what about the practicalities of a guest speaker? How do you find one if you don't have an established network? Should you provide a script of ideas to be discussed, or give them a topic and let them run with it? What happens when the speaker makes a statement or expresses a view that is problematic? How do you, as the teacher, address it without undermining the speaker's other contributions? Drawing from experience incorporating guest speakers in the classroom, this discussion centres around the benefits that a guest speaker can add to student learning, the landmines that guest speakers sometimes create, the strategies used to dismantle the landmines, and the teachable moments that result.

3. **Exploring effective supports for student learning in the context of large introductory courses**

Author(s): *Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto Mississauga; Jayne Baker, University of Toronto Mississauga; Aarfa Kichlu, University of Toronto Mississauga*
Social forces creating demand for access to postsecondary education have catalyzed rapid increases in undergraduate enrolment and intensified the effects of financial strains and cutbacks to support. The resulting increases in class size often constrain opportunities for interaction with peers or instructors, and it challenges instructors to find ways to deliver foundational content in engaging ways. We strive to engage and support students within a challenging Introduction to Sociology context through the provision of optional test preparation strategies. These strategies are designed to assist transitions into university by acclimatizing students to the rigors of university test taking. To this end, we employ practice tests, online platforms, and test preparation tutorials to help prepare students for their test. Using a mixed method study, we considered the value of these strategies both in terms of student perceptions of the value of their effectiveness and their actual value in terms of their influence on test outcomes. While we found that these strategies provide no additional benefit to test performance, we do find that students value any kind of support offered in their first year courses because they otherwise did not expect any. This has implications for all instructors of larger classes in terms of how they structure a course, and may be particularly pertinent to those for whom the allocation of resources is significantly constrained.

4. Exploring the Impact of Graduate Student Teaching Assistantships on First-Time Teaching Experiences

Author(s): *Kelsi Barkway, University of Alberta; Jana Grekul, University of Alberta*
In this presentation we will explore the impact that teaching assistantships have on first-time teaching experiences for graduate students. Graduate students are frequently encouraged and expected to gain teaching experience early in their academic careers. Often these early experiences take the form of graduate student teaching assistantships. In some cases, these assistantships are graduate students' only teaching-related training, and they often occur within the context of large introductory classes that preclude the opportunity to actually "teach" a class, or even interact with undergraduate students in a classroom context. We interviewed graduate students in one Canadian sociology department to get a sense of their experiences with teaching assistantships and first time teaching. Specifically, our underlying research question is: "What factors in an instructor's prior experiences as a TA have the most significant and positive impacts on practice once these former assistants become principle instructors?" Responses to semi-structured interviews exploring this question will be discussed in this presentation.

THE VIABILITY OF COMMUNITIES I

Session Code: RU1A   Session Format: Regular session

This year's session and roundtable highlight the ways in which small towns and rural communities try to remain viable in the 21st century.   Many of these communities were dependent upon a single employer or industry.   When modern technology, economic uncertainty, globalization, and/or national state policy and law undermine the economic base of the community, what happens?   These papers explore new strategies to meet the basic challenge of survival.

Organizer(s): *Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University; Satenia Zimmerman, Lakehead University*

Presentations:

1. The Ethics of Work in Rural Atlantic Canada
Author(s): *Karen Foster, Dalhousie University*
This paper draws on focus group data from an ongoing sociological study of rural economic development to consider if/how ordinary people living in rural communities think about (rationalize, make sense of, struggle with) their responsibilities vis-a-vis maintaining their community in the face of the well-known threats to rural life--outmigration, population ageing, shrinking tax bases and loss of services and infrastructure. Specifically, I analyse the extent to which people make connections between their work (paid and unpaid) and consumption and the viability of their communities into the future. For example,

how do people navigate the choice of where to buy certain products, what to do for a job/career, what to study, etc., when all of these choices ostensibly have implications for the short- and long-term viability of the place they live?

2. **Untangling community resilience through a comparative case study of rural Australia**
Author(s): *Pamela Irwin, Independent Scholar*
While social-ecological resilience encompasses three capacities: to absorb perturbations and retain a similar function; to self-organise; and to adapt and transform through learning, a consensual definition of community resilience remains elusive. The literature broadly supports Wilson's (2010) notion of multifunctionality, and Forgette and Van Boening's (2010) proposition that community resilience is a collective assessment of various attributes (political, economic, environmental, cultural, social, and personal) that are dynamically incorporated into a vertical structure. Community resilience is also associated with the existence, development, and engagement of networked resources that shape a community's response to change, uncertainty, and unpredictability in the natural or social environment. This paper explores the differential impact of structural changes and community adaptation (resilience) in rural Australia. It is based on an analysis of empirical data captured during an ethnographic study conducted in 2012. Compared to the proactive civic engagement initiated by the surrounding much smaller (and more vulnerable) towns, the study found that a regional centre demonstrated impoverished mitigation strategies, less adaptation, reduced sustainability, and lower resilience to the challenges of global neoliberalisation, climate change, and a downward spiral of rural depopulation.

3. **Job-Related Community Quality of Life in Oshawa, Canada**
Author(s): *Toba Bryant, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Scott Aquanno, University of Ontario Institute of Technology*
The purpose of this research was to assess job-related community quality of life in Oshawa. Community quality of life is concerned with how living and working conditions affect the health and well-being of community members. Oshawa was chosen because it has experienced significant economic restructuring as a result of intensifying global economic competition. The automobile industry has been a major employer in Oshawa for over 100 years, a source of good jobs with good pay and benefits. Yet, work in the automobile industry consists increasingly of workers with no job security. We consider how work is being redefined through a complex and layered process of corporate restructuring. This restructuring includes, but it not limited to, the proliferation of nonstandard – and insecure -- employment in the automobile and other sectors in the economy. We examine the political and economic context that has led to the proliferation of precarious work.

4. **New linkages (and leakages) in northern resource development**
Author(s): *Chris Southcott, Lakehead University*
In Northern Canada over the past 30 years the establishment of new comprehensive land claim agreements, devolution, and new self-government initiatives have meant a change in the way that extractive industries operate in the region. Many of what were considered the standard forward, backward, and final demand leakages of the mid-20 th century continue to exist. Indeed, the movement to increased reliance on fly in fly out (FIFO) types of employment arrangements can be seen to increase some of the leakages. At the same time, we are seeing increased fiscal linkages in certain cases and Indigenous communities are using Impact Benefit Agreements to try and increase other types of linkages. Based on research gathered through the Resources and Sustainable Development in the Arctic (ReSDA) project this paper will examine the degree to which communities in Canada's Territorial North are dealing with new leakages and attempting to increase existing and new linkages.

THEORIZING CULTURE AND COLLECTIVE REPRESENTATIONS II: ROUNDTABLE

Session Code: THE10B   Session Format: Roundtable

Once a nebulous concept with little explanatory power, sociologists now understand culture in an analytically precise sense as the symbolic forms that people use to interpret and act in the world.

Sociologists, in other words, no longer see culture as the soft, subjective stuff of social life to be explained via objective structures of power or interests. We now recognize culture and the symbolic forms of social life as analytically independent structuring powers that shape social life.

Organizer(s): *Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph; Peter Mallory, St. Francis Xavier University*
Chair: *Peter Mallory, St. Francis Xavier University*

Presentations:

1. **Batman, Myth, and the Spector of Neoliberal Ideology**
Author(s): *Aidan Lockhart, University of Guelph*
The proposition that popular culture plays a significant role in the formation of our beliefs and the contours of our perceived realities has long held intuitive purchase. In this paper, I will explore reasons and approaches for studying the comic book film as a vehicle of neoliberal ideology. In particular I will deploy Althusser's theory of the stateâŽ�‐specifically the distinction between the ideological state apparatus and the repressive state apparatus, and Gramsci's notion of hegemony. These theories are especially useful for theorizing the current neoliberal social formation, contextualizing the location of ideology in that arrangement, as well as the presence of ideology in popular culture and film. Further, I will explore some of the structures and mechanisms by which that ideology actually has an effect on the film audience. In particular, I will consider how ideology gains expression in the semiotic structure of mythology.

2. **How Mario Gave Me Meaning and Skyrim Gave Me Structure: Exploring the Resolution of Trauma and Alienation through Participation in Video Game Culture**
Author(s): *Sonja Sapach, University of Alberta*
How can we cope with, understand, and develop strategies for resolving trauma and alienation in society through participation in video game culture? My current dissertation research seeks to answer this question through an active and retrospective autoethnography. Having experienced long-term, childhood trauma, I have spent my life struggling to find meaning in the things that I went through, to develop an identity outside of trauma, and to feel a sense of belonging. The symptoms of complex PTSD, from which I continue to suffer, bear a striking resemblance to sociological descriptions of alienation (Seeman, 1959, Jaeggi, 2014). Participation in video game culture continues to be a structural force in my transformation from isolated, alienated victim to empowered collective agent. This paper briefly introduces my research questions and methodologies before turning to a subjective and objective analysis of video game culture as an alienation resolving structural power. Objectively, I provide a literature review exploring video game culture, social interactions, and meaning creation. Subjectively, I utilize the autoethnographic research conducted thus far to paint an intimate picture of how video games, play, and gaming culture have allowed me to cope and survive. As part of a dissertation still in progress, this paper aims to encourage discussion and feedback. References: Jaeggi, Rahel. Alienation: New Directions in Critical Theory . Frederick Neuhouser & Alan E. Smith Trans. Frederick Neuhouser ed. New York: Columbia University Press, 2014. Seeman, Melvin. "On the Meaning of Alienation." American Sociological Review . 24.6 (1959): 783-791.

3. **The Social Semiotics of Sacred Tattooing: An Analysis of Body Art in Liquid Modern Times**
Author(s): *Chris Martin, Algonquin College*
This presentation will discuss some cultural and personal meanings behind research respondent tattoos and through social semiotic analysis will demonstrate how the symbolic meanings of tattoo art are important because they retain principles that are undoubtedly influenced, but not determined, by the swift-paced liquid culture all around us. Throughout the presentation I will be highlighting the connection between tattooing and self-identity and by doing so I will be delving into topics such as new religious movements and the phenomenological perspective of tattooed individuals in a world which is seeing inked bodies become much more common and associated with the mainstream.

4. **On Deal-Making & Diplomacy: Emerging & Persisting Social Forms**
Author(s): *Mike Follert, University of Guelph; Jesse Carlson, Acadia University*
In the opening to his autohagiography, The Art of the Deal (1987), Donald Trump remarks on his penchant for deal-making: "I don't do it for the money… I do it to do it." Tony Schwartz, Trump's ghostwriter, has since noted in a mea culpa to the New Yorker that his depiction of Trump was aggrandizing, even

apocryphal. In effect, less the artisan, Trump is "a transactional man—it was all about what you could do for him". A product of the imagination, then, but one with legs, as the now-US president touts his deal-making acumen for negotiating trade deals with China, or a better nuclear deal with Iran. If there is something to be gained from reading this 'manual' on the art of deal-making, it's in the distillation of a social form or type. The deal-maker assumes a set of characterological features, which alternately bring into relief the parallel figure of the political realm: the diplomat. As Western leaders steadily retreat from cosmopolitanism, diplomacy as a social form takes on renewed significance, and, we argue, a demand for clarity. For while the deal-maker plays a game buoyed by the institutional safety net of bailouts and bankruptcy protection, the diplomat negotiates without a net, through the figurative void between nations. In the early modern period, Cardinal Richelieu enjoined diplomats "to negotiate without ceasing...in all places," for the welfare of states, even when "no present benefit should accrue from it, nor a prospect of future advantage present itself." The horizon of diplomacy, in effect, lies far beyond any present dealings. Situating The Art of the Deal against the classic early modern manual by François de Callières, translated into English as The Art of Diplomacy (1716), we offer a formal sociological account of deal-making and diplomacy.

5. **Reconstructing Lost Cultural Memory from a Void**
Author(s): *Sheldon Richmond, Independent Scholar*
I explore the problem of reconstructing cultural memory from a void by reviewing my own trials and errors, in my research and in my travels in Poland to my ancestral home. The first error I made involves focusing on inherited myths. After I realized the error of focusing on family legend and inherited myths, I adopted an intellectualist approach focusing on supposedly authoritative historical, ethnographic, and cultural studies as well as focusing on official agencies. I realized that this notion of the objective, impartial intellectualist approach, was my second error. Intellectualist approaches are too remote and too general, and so, intellectualism misses the concrete lives of particular individuals, families and communities. Intellectualism produces an abstract memory that is distant from real life situations. Moreover, official agencies as the apparently practical arm of intellectualism, also focus exclusively on the abstract and remote. So, official agencies also produce a memory that does not touch the ground of reality. As a last attempt, I used the help of self-driven researchers and seekers. Self-driven researchers and seekers for regaining the memory of a lost culture and community produce a scaffolding of histories, stories, and documents for the construction of cultural memory through personal memories. The composite personal and cultural memory reconstructed using a memory scaffolding of histories, stories, documents, though not absolute, can be a living memory, open to organic development. Though one must realize that constructed composite cultural memory is made up of the false, the half true, and scattered bits of the simply true. The memory construct is a viable, and dynamic form that replaces a void. The floating, vaporous mirage of a lost family become a visible dynamic form that develops and grows in memory with increasing knowledge and life experience.

VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY: THEORIZING VIOLENCE

Session Code: VLS3C   Session Format: Roundtable

Papers included in this session cover a range of substantive topics related to violence in society; the common thread being the importance of enmeshing the topic within sociological theory. Beginning at the macro level, presentations will focus on the interplay of institutional factors that facilitate systemic violence, which may silence but subsequently empower individuals. Empowerment and human compassion has the ability to undermine violence in society through pluralism. Moving to a more individualistic theory of violence, the session concludes with a discussion of advancing our understanding the sounds of the dead.

Organizer(s): *Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph; Danielle Sutton, University of Guelph*
Chair: *Emeka Dim, University of Saskatchewan*

Presentations:

1. **Wicked Questions for Wicked Problems: Interrogating Violence**
Author(s): *Joan Simalchik, University of Toronto Mississauga*

The seeming intractability and prevalence of violence exemplifies the concept of Wicked Problems (Churchman; Rittel and Webber). Not merely denoting their often heinous nature, Wicked Problems are those that defy easy or mechanistic solution. Employing Ursula Franklin's invocation of the "Wicked Question" as remedy to reach beyond the discernable, this paper will interrogate a wider social interpretation of the nature of violence. While necessary responses to violence and its impact engage multiple spheres including health, law, policing, academic theory, and frontline service, an analysis of the underlying perpetrating factors is required. Utilising Martin Baro's concept of psychosocial trauma and violence (1994; 1989) this paper will analyze the interplay of its constituent components of systemic violence, social polarization, and institutional denial. It will discuss how the function of violence creates circles of silence for individuals, families, and communities and how the potential to transform them into circles of support and solidarity may be undertaken.

2. No Plurality without Compassion
Author(s): *Ladan Adhami-Dorrani, York University*
The xenophobic violence post 9/11 that permeates the social and the cultural landscape undermines Western liberal democratic values, in particular pluralism, the promise of diversity within society. In The Human Condition, and The Origins of Totalitarianism, Hannah Arendt speaks of plurality as the human condition which has been assaulted by the totalitarian perceptions and practices. In a complementary train of thought, Zygmunt Bauman in Liquid Love speaks of the inherent violence within the current phase of modernity. "The uncanny frailty of human bonds, the feeling of insecurity that frailty inspires," breeds violence in society as Bauman explicates. Through an eclectic approach, the aim of this paper is to show the importance of the emotive side of the human condition, namely compassion, in undermining violence, building social trust and embracing fusion of horizons, pluralism.

3. Violence, Healing, and the Dead
Author(s): *Mark Ayyash, Mount Royal University*
Through an engagement with the theories of Elaine Scarry (1985) and Giorgio Agamben (2005 [1999]), this paper explores how a politico-ethical commitment to the dead in the study of violence must ultimately learn how to hear the sounds of the dead. These sounds do not only refer to the literal sounds of dying and killing, but also include the continuation of these sounds in mourning rituals, memories, severed relationships and so on. While such sounds are continuously unheard and misheard in scholarly work, the paper argues that the sounds of the dead, of the loss of life that takes place in multiple forms, cannot ultimately be silenced. Thus a politico-ethical commitment must always begin with how the dead body itself opens up a different kind of language and speech that does not end with the silence of death. Opening up the analysis to this speech can lead scholarly work towards a unique perspective on violence and death, which offers a counter-narrative that, while it cannot speak on behalf of the dead (since nothing can), can avoid betraying the sounds of the dead and instead offers an opportunity to move towards a certain kind of healing. The paper draws on the work of the Iraqi writer, Hassan Blasim (2009), in order to illuminate these points.

4. 'Mapping' institutionalized responses to violence, literally and conceptually
Author(s): *Steve Durant, University of Toronto*
In this paper I reflect on some methodological, theoretical and political issues that arose as I tried to define an approach to studying mental health policy with a focus on institutionalized responses to violence. In particular, I discuss my confusion about claims, in government and corporate public-relations campaigns, and also in critical scholarship, that it is a "false" and "harmful" stereotype to "associate" mental illness and violence. I also present my work toward creating a (literal) map of contemporary and historical places of confinement operated by the federal and provincial government in Ontario, including images from the map itself. This is not, of course, a call to re-conceptualize 'the mentally ill' as violent – but rather to lament that the notion of a monolithic entity called 'mental illness' is so often accepted rather challenged in critical analyses, while real people whom we know are confined to institutions are reconfigured as an inconvenient counter-factual – a statistical aberration (many thousands of times over) upon which we shouldn't dwell, lest attention be drawn away from the (notional, statistically constituted) majority who suffer in silence.

Session Code: WPO2C   Session Format: Regular session

This session explores work with respect to meaning and satisfaction.

Organizer(s): *Tracey Adams, Western University; Karen Hughes, University of Alberta; Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta*
Chair: *Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph*

Presentations:

1. **'Commoditized Knowledge': Expertise and Meaning in Management Consulting**
Author(s): *Yvonne Daoleuxay, University of Guelph*
The use of management consulting services by all levels of Canadian government is a major area of government spending and an under-investigated area of social research. Management consultants are hired to provide expert advice when governments are unable to fill knowledge or capacity gaps using internal resources. Areas for which consultants are hired include healthcare, social assistance and police force reorganization, potentially influencing public policies and services. How do management consultants define and justify their claims to expertise in these fields? What meanings do they attach to their work and its place in society? Data collected through in-depth interviews (n=16) with consultants in several provinces are examined. Boltanski and Thévenot's orders of worth framework is used to explore various aspects of the management consulting profession.

2. **The Relationship between Age and Job Satisfaction in the Canadian Context**
Author(s): *Jason Settels, University of Toronto; Michelle Silver, University of Toronto Scarborough Campus; Markus Schafer, University of Toronto*
This study investigates how age and job satisfaction are linked within the Canadian context. Employing data from the 2015 CAN-WSH, a representative sample of Canadian workers, we ask: 1) how does job satisfaction vary with age?; 2) what factors explain the relationship between job satisfaction and age?; and 3) which factors are particularly important for the job satisfaction of older workers? Our expectation, based on socioemotional selectivity theory, that job satisfaction improves with age is confirmed by our analysis. Employing multivariate regression analyses, we find that a set of variables identifying key features of paid work are able to explain the association between age and job satisfaction. Among our results are the findings that being in an executive or professional position and working the night shift are detrimental for older workers, that working fewer hours, working for the government, and being a self-employed worker are beneficial for older workers, and that positive relations with coworkers are more beneficial for older than for younger workers. As the Canadian context is marked by a growing gap between the average age at retirement and life expectancy, our findings emphasize the importance of questioning factors that may foreshorten the working lives of older persons.

3. **Exploring the needs and recommendations made by youth with physical disabilities for a proposed employment readiness e-mentoring intervention**
Author(s): *Celia Cassiani, University of Toronto, Holland Bloorview Kid's Rehabilitation Hospital; Jennifer Stinson, Sick Kids Hospital, University of Toronto; Emily Nalder, University of Toronto, March of Dimes; Sally Lindsay, Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital & University of Toronto*

Youth with physical disabilities are under-represented in the workforce compared to their typically developing peers. Current employment readiness interventions typically exclude this population and lack components of social support. To address these issues, peer e-mentoring is a promising and accessible approach to improve employment readiness. Little research has been conducted to understand the experiences of youth and the types of social support they may require in this context. This is important to explore because the potential support provided may address the lack of tailored psychosocial components within current employment readiness interventions. Also, according to the peer support literature, as an avenue for learning and behaviour change, the exchange of social support is a main component of the e-mentoring process. Therefore, this study will explore the recommendations made by youth with physical

disabilities for the development of e-mentoring modules of a proposed 12-week long intervention. Eight youth with physical disabilities that were successfully employed participated in the focus group. Two overarching themes were recommendations and positive feedback". The electronic socioemotional support conceptual framework aligned with the themes identified, where youth recommended and verified the need for mostly social and tangible support, with less importance focused on informational and emotional support.

AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS SESSION - "SCENESCAPES"

Session Code: SC3   Session Format: Panel

Authors: Daniel A. Silver and Terry N. Clark, Scenescapes: How Qualities of Place Shape Social Life

Silver and Clark's Scenescapes examines how communities and experiences are enabled by the local 'scene', or style of life. They articulate the core dimensions of the theatricality, legitimacy, and authenticity of local scenes, as well as combinations of amenities that make up different kinds of scenes, including coffeeshops, schools, sports arenas, museums, bowling alleys, and more. Scenescapes links scenes to economic, social, political, and demographic outcomes, and outlines new ways of thinking about local spaces. In this invited session, Silver, Clark and critics discuss the conceptual possibilities and challenges that this book opens up.

Organizer(s): *Diana Miller, University of Toronto; Benjamin Woo, Carleton University*

Panelists:
- Daniel A. Silver, University of Toronto
- Miranda Campbell, Ryerson University
- Will Straw, McGill University
- Benjamin Woo, Carleton University

Moderator: Diana Miller, University of Toronto

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THEORETICAL CRIMINOLOGY

Session Code: CRM4   Session Format: Regular session

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 perspectives. 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.

Organizer(s): *Steven Hayle, University of Toronto; Timothy Kang, University of Toronto; Daniel Kudla, University of Guelph*

Presentations:

1. **Depictions of Police Interrogations in Crime Dramas**
Author(s): *Gary David, Bentley University*
The interrogation room confrontation is the pivotal scene in many crime dramas. It is portrayed as the triumph of truth, where the police use their cunning and wits to overcome attempts to cover up the crimes

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in question. A suspect is challenged and comes to terms with the crime that s/he has committed. No longer is a prolonged trial needed, and no public defender or private attorney can get the person free. It is presented as the embodiment of a belief in 'the system' and its ability to serve and protect the public. Using content and conversation analysis, this paper will explore portrayals of police interrogations in popular culture, focusing on the participants, the processes, and the outcomes. I will my own consulting on actual interrogations carried out in the United States, as well as police interrogation trainings that I have attended, to compare these dramatic renderings to actual interrogations. The paper also will explore how police interrogations between the US and Canada differ, and whether that has an impact on television portrayals. Finally, the paper will explore how such depictions can impact the viewers' perspectives on interrogations, juxtaposing that to the increased distrust of police through shows like Making a Murderer and Serial .

2. **Media Portrayals of Police Misconduct: A Thematic Analysis of the RCMP Sexual Harassment Allegations in Canadian Newspapers**
Author(s): *Tara Hendy, University of Guelph*
Previous research has suggested that the media is a major and ideological force that is able to define social and political issues within society. This is particularly true of issues involving crime and criminal justice policy. Ultimately, media depictions can contribute to or produce particular social norms and value judgements about crime and policing. However, it is unclear how police error is portrayed by the Canadian media. To address this limitation, this study involves a thematic qualitative analysis of Canadian newspaper reports about the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) sexual harassment allegations that were published between 2011 and 2016. The purpose of this research is to identify common themes in the reports to draw conclusions about how allegations of misconduct against Canadian police officers are framed in the media – to determine whether they are portrayed as "good cops", "bad cops", or alternatively, pictured in a neutral light that presents the facts of the allegations without value judgements. This study delivers a key foundational understanding of the police-media relationship and provides implications to inform policy and training initiatives that would improve the transparency of police in Canada.

3. **Governing South Asian Gangs in Canada: Neoliberalism, discipline and Police**
Author(s): *Manjit Pabla, University of Waterloo*
In the last three decades, over 100 young South Asian men have been murdered in gang-related violence in the region of Lower Mainland British Columbia. While the problem of South Asian gangs has received substantial public attention in the media, particularly in western Canada, scholarly research has been limited. Despite the scarcity of research, growing concerns from the South Asian community and several key stakeholders has resulted in a comprehensive gang strategy that focuses on prevention, intervention and suppression. This paper contributes to a growing body of literature on South Asian gangs in Canada by addressing a fundamental theoretical question, which is: how are these unique, and perhaps even contradictory, gang strategies reflective of various thoughts of governance? Precisely, contemporary gang strategies that target vulnerable South Asians or gang-involved individuals are best understood through the genealogy of governmental rationality developed by Michel Foucault in his lectures on Security, Territory and Population (2007). Analyzing 34 in-depth interviews conducted with the police, school officials and community organizations, I argue that the governance of South Asian gangs in western Canada involves a complex and paradoxical assemblage of neoliberal practices, policing and regulation, and disciplinary procedures. The findings of this study make an important contribution to scholarly research on South Asian gangs and governance theory.

4. **Law enforcement and public perception**
Author(s): *Tyler Hutchinson, University of Regina*
Extensive amounts of quality research have been done in Canada and abroad on public perceptions of law enforcement. However, most of this research can be seen as demographic in nature, examining how different groups vary in their perception of law enforcement personnel. This demographic information is important, but does not always lead to generalized theory based strategies through which law enforcement agencies may improve overall public perceptions. The relative scarcity of such strategies is troubling as research suggests that the degree of civilian faith in law enforcement is directly linked to their wiliness to assist and cooperate with law enforcement agents. It is the goal of this presentation to review the literature supporting the creation of such public relation strategies and to offer some potential avenues of research on the topic.

5. **How does experience of credit/debit card fraud victimisation affect fear of future credit/debit card fraud victimisation among university students?**
Author(s): *Mohammed Abdulai, University of Saskatchewan*
Fear of crime research tends to focus disproportionately on physical or place-based crimes to the exclusion of cybercrimes, which has been increasing over the past two decades. Drawing on Beck's theory of a Risk Society, this paper examines the impact of past victimisation experiences on fear of future encounters with cybercrime. Beck asserts that given the various unintended consequences of the numerous techno-scientific innovations, risks and hazards have become a permanent feature of the modern time (Beck, 1992). The sample consists of students at the University of Saskatchewan, who participated in an online survey. Binary Logistic Regression and Cross tabulation were used to predict both fear and risk of cybercrime victimisation. The findings indicate that prior experience of victimisation and internet use are both positively associated with students' fear and their perceived risk of becoming victims of credit/debit card fraud. On the other hand, socio-demographic factors and knowledge of cybercrime were not significant predictors of students fear and their perceived risk of becoming victims of credit/debit card fraud. The study highlights the need to rethink risks and to examine reflexivity further as it relates to how people modify their behaviours.

ERICH FROMM TODAY: CONTEMPORARY APPLICATIONS OF ERICH FROMM'S WORK TO THEORY AND PRACTICE

Session Code: THE2   Session Format: Roundtable

Despite Erich Fromm's time as a 'forgotten intellectual', there has recently been a resurgence of interest in his work across multiple disciplines. From a handbook, to a new biography, to theoretical works on Fromm's humanism, the prolific sociologist and psychoanalyst has returned from the margins. Erich Fromm makes a compelling case for the connection between the psychological, the social, and the moral, a connection that finds increasing resonance not only across the social sciences, but in everyday life. This session offers a platform for scholars to engage with Fromm's resurgence, and to present their theoretical, empirical and clinical applications of Fromm's ideas.

Organizer(s): *Aliya Amarshi, York University; Carmen Grillo, York University; Dean Ray, York University*
Chair: *Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. **Erich Fromm and Intellectual History: A new approach**
Author(s): *Dean Ray, York University*
The resilience of Erich Fromm's career has been widely reported. Numerous scholarly articles, monographs, and biographies have appeared extolling the virtues of Fromm's career. Each provides detailed insight into a man with a peculiar trajectory and involvements in various worlds: the academy, Freudian psychoanalysis, socialism, and public consciousness. However, rarely have any of these works identified the central moral and spiritual goods running like a thread through these worlds and across his career. Therefore, drawing on the work of Charles Taylor and Pitirim Sorokin, this paper proposes to examine the central moral and spiritual good behind many of the intuitions that guided Fromm's career. A synthesis of the work of Sorokin and Taylor is offered as an alternative to intellectual histories examined through the network analysis approach exemplified by Randall Collins or the field analysis that has grown out of Bourdieu. Central to Taylor's project is encoding, through thick description, how cultural backgrounds inform moral and spiritual goods and how these can be used to better understand individuals, collectives, as well as works of art and literature. Therefore, how can thinking about the moral or spiritual good guiding Fromm help us to understand his oeuvre?

2. **Fromm, Archer and the Sources of Emotions: Structure, Culture and the (un)Conscious**
Author(s): *Carmen Grillo, York University*

The sociology of emotion is a flourishing field, with scholars from cognitive sociology, social psychology and social theory taking up emotion as a motivational force, a key component of identity, and as the product of social structure and culture. Much of the scholarship on emotion has hitherto focused on emotion as the conscious awareness of particular concerns related to identity, as well as cultural and structural constraints. In this paper, the author explores the intersection between Margaret Archer's conception of emotion and Erich Fromm's social theory. Archer considers emotions as emerging from concerns in three orders of reality – the natural, the practical and the discursive – that are consciously perceived by the subject. The author argues here that Fromm's conception of character sheds light on the unconscious, yet social and cultural emotions, that motivate human action.

3. **Anti-Racist Feminist Ressentiment and the Radical Humanism of Erich Fromm**
Author(s): *Aliya Amarshi, York University*
In this presentation, I discuss the problem of ressentiment as it applies to anti-racist feminism in the North American context. I argue that while ressentiment might be an accurate term in capturing some of the problems of current anti-racist feminism, the critics who have applied it fall short of considering how we might overcome it. Erich Fromm's concept of "radical humanism" offers us a useful framework with which we might begin to open our political movement toward a productive future beyond the grasp of ressentiment.

4. **Artsies are who we hate: STEM, class trauma, and the disavowal of resistance**
Author(s): *Alex Bing, Carleton University*
My study aims to create an account of the experiences of "model minorities" in STEM (science, tech, engineering, and math) education. It seeks to critique the racialized streaming in schools, the depoliticizing social functions of STEM, and the resultant racing of politicization. My main target demographic is the East or South Asian children of skilled immigrants in urban Ontario, whose families have come to Canada during the 1990s, who have STEM-employed parents, and are themselves committed to STEM-related streams at the secondary and undergraduate levels of schooling. As hypotheses, I suggest that: [1] discriminatory standards of distinction in the arts have pushed model minority students to acts of disavowal in which they join STEM; [2] STEM provides an alternative value system in which the signs of distinction in the arts no longer matter; [3] for these students political consciousness remain anathema as long as they connote the objects of disavowal; [4] the STEM curriculum in its current state encourages authoritarianism and automatism; [5] the symbolic meaning of STEM and the authoritarianism in STEM respectively constitute the synchronic and diachronic aspects of a STEM habitus; [6] it is unlikely for such a habitus to embrace progressive politics.

5. **Investigating Moral Reasoning and Attitudes Toward Private Property: Implications for Fromm's theory of "Having" and "Being"**
Author(s): *Robert Nonomura, Western University*
Among its many intellectual contributions, Erich Fromm's body of work provides a rich social-psychological elaboration of Marx's critique of bourgeois society. Through the theoretical construction of such typologies as the "having" and "being" orientations and the "marketing character," Fromm develops a prolific moral critique of capitalism's pathological effects on such productive human faculties as autonomy, sociocentricity, reason, and love. The empirical research I am currently conducting investigates possible relationships between people's moral cognition and their orientations toward property ownership, and draws upon several of the themes in Fromm's theoretical work. In particular, it takes up Fromm's criticism of private property ownership as an alienating and morally deleterious force in Western society by investigating correlations between autonomous/heteronomous moral reasoning and such psychosocial orientations as possessiveness, (non)generosity, and affinity for private versus communal ownership norms. In the proposed presentation, I hope to share the findings of this research and suggest their implications both for Fromm's conception of the "having" orientation as well as for his broader moral theory.

Session Code: CSF1   Session Format: Regular Session

Fatherhood studies continue to be an important and prolific subfield of the sociology of families. In our current epoch marked by shifts in gender, economic instability, and technological advances, the time is ripe for continuing critical investigations of fatherhood in Canada and around the world. This session aims to contribute to timely sociological debates about changes and stability in many aspects of fatherhood. We feature papers that address the social construction of fatherhood, lived experiences of fathering, and structural forces affecting fathers today.

Organizer and Chair: *Casey Scheibling, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. Long days: The effects of overtime and commuting on emotional and physical care work in Canadian fathers
Author(s): *Madeline Bury, Memorial University of Newfoundland*
Using the 2011 General Social Survey provided by Statistics Canada (2015), I operationalize border theory and relative resource acquisition theory to analyze differences in physical and emotional care work provided by fathers. An Ordinary Least Squares regression is performed through three models, utilizing time at work, time spent commuting and the presence of overtime, controlling for several socio-demographic and economic factors. This regression suggests that as time spent at work increases, fathers become more willing to give up physical care of children (likely to the spouse) but are reluctant to give up emotional or interactive care of children. These findings are relatively consistent with theories of paid and unpaid work specialization, and build on such fundamental family sociology theories such as those of Kamo (1988) and Hochschild (1989) concerning the gendering of domestic labor. This regression also addresses more recent scholarship concerning the globalization of the workforce and the gendered nature of globalization.

2. Fathers at work: How workplaces shape fathers' care
Author(s): *Natasha Stecy-Hildebrandt, UBC*
Workplace norms present a significant barrier to fathers' participation in child care, even while dads are increasingly measured against norms of 'involved' or 'participant' fathering. And while much research has explored how women's care is shaped by the workplace, little has examined how it affects men. My research addresses this gap by examining fathers and their care experiences in the context of two Canadian workplaces – a manufacturing firm and a credit union. I conducted 74 interviews with men and women (both parents and childless) working in these organizations to examine how fathers' care is constructed and constrained by work context. I find that despite cultural expectations of increased involvement in family life, fathers at both organizations continued to espouse ideal worker norms. Most took little parental leave, worked full-time hours, and avoided use of available telecommuting and flexible scheduling policies. The themes of provision, the primacy of paid employment, and the taken-for-grantedness of standard-hours work schedules were all highly salient amongst interviewees. Although fathers who worked at the credit union (which had a more developed cultural ethos around work-family balance) took greater advantage of the available policies, their father roles were still constructed as work-first, care-second.

3. New Frontiers in Fatherhood? Observations from Annual Dadblogger Conferences in North America
Author(s): *Casey Scheibling, McMaster University*
In North America today, one can find a growing number of men who identify as involved fathers, primary caregivers, or stay-at-home dads. While becoming more common, these familial roles remain at odds with some of our most entrenched expectations of men and masculinity. In navigating a perceived lack of social support, many of these fathers turn to online blogging websites as a platform to connect with other caregiving men, form localized groups, and rework definitions of fatherhood. What is more, "dadbloggers" convene annually at a national meeting designed to facilitate conversation of the myriad issues currently affecting fathers. The purpose of this paper is to describe and discuss observations based on approximately

thirty-five hours of fieldwork conducted at two annual dadblogger conferences. First, I review social science literature on fatherhood and men's movements in order to contextualize my findings. Then, I outline salient themes based on speeches, workshops, and written documents from the meetings. I argue that these conferences are focused toward: challenging media representations of fathers and masculinity; exposing diversity in fatherhood; encouraging emotional involvement or expression; and problematizing workplace structure and culture. Last, I reflect upon my findings and discuss broader social implications. In particular, I emphasize that although dadbloggers are forging new frontiers in fatherhood, certain gender and class-based contradictions are likely to endure.

FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY ROUNDTABLE: NEOLIBERALISM AND ITS IMPACTS

Session Code: FEM2D   Session Format: Roundtable

In each of these papers a contemporary issue of interest to feminist sociologists is discussed empirically, drawing on and demonstrating the constraints of the dominant neo-liberal model, which informs experiences of both Canadian and American women in a variety of situations. The session explores this from both ends of the economic spectrum with one panelist looking at the impacts of neoliberalism on economically disadvantaged women while the other looks at women as leaders and entrepreneurs.

Organizer(s): *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ann Denis, University of Ottawa; Michelle Ryan, University of Ottawa*
Chair: *Ann Denis, University of Ottawa*

Presentations:

1. **Gender, Race and Transient Servitude: 'Locating' Fort McMurray's Foreign Domestic Workers**
Author(s): *Emma Jackson, University of Alberta*
This paper explores how Social Reproduction Feminism might better account for political and social subjectivity, and thus issues of race and racialization. Responding to the critiques of Susan Ferguson (2008) and Himani Bannerji (1991), I consider both the social and geo-physical location of the labouring body in order to better account for everyday experience. In attending to this socio-spatial dimension, I argue that we must theorize beyond nation-state borders if we are to fully grasp how society's social reproductive needs are met, and how neoliberal capitalism is mediated in an increasingly global context. Drawing on Marx's concept of enclosures , I explore how neoliberalism has colonized new 'life spheres' both in Canada and abroad, thus driving migration to fill gaps left by state retrenchment. I look specifically to the case of Live-In-Caregivers in Fort McMurray to demonstrate how our analytical lenses would be strengthened by the incorporation of both the socio-spatial location of the labouring body, and the concept of enclosures. I argue that this case demonstrates how neoliberal restructuring abroad has spurred an increasingly gendered process of migration that has been strategically absorbed to fill social reproductive gaps left by Canadian state retrenchment.

2. **Finding the Right Balance in Neoliberal Feminism**
Author(s): *Stephanie Koop, University of the Fraser Valley*
Many feminist scholars, who've examined the entanglement between neoliberalism and feminism, suggest that an economic imperative is at the root of the individualistic solutions offered to combat gender oppression. This study is an attempt to further the discussion by bringing to light how the rhetoric of women's empowerment reintroduces traditional gender norms. Businesswomen such as Oprah Winfrey and Sheryl Samberg are examples of neoliberal women who offer advice and strategies to other women to be successful in all areas of their lives. This study will analyze social media such as blogs, Ted Talks, and self-help books by neoliberal feminists as they seek to create and assist women as leaders and entrepreneurs, while simultaneously encouraging domesticity.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY FOR GENDER JUSTICE: IMAGING THE NEXT FIFTY YEARS

Session Code: CAD5   Session Format: Regular Session

In 1967 the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada began a two year investigation. Combining extensive formal public consultations, major research projects, and hundreds of individual submissions, the Report documented the status of women and laid out 167 recommendations for policy changes intended to promote greater equality for women. This session explores the current status of women. What has changed in the intervening fifty years and what policy changes might promote greater gender justice over the coming fifty years?

This session is co-sponsored by the Society for Socialist Studies.

Organizer and Chair: *Meg Luxton, York University*

Presentations:

1. **The Royal Commission on the Status of Women and Women's Organizing: Leadership, Equality, Collective Agency and Canadian Unions**
Author(s): *Linda Briskin, York University*
One aspect of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women (RCSW) which has garnered little attention is its views on women's organizing for social justice, and strategies to this end. This paper makes visible the somewhat buried comments on the role of Canadian unions, the importance of demographic representation of women in positions of power, the lobbying work of professional women's organizations, and the advocacy of the emerging community-based women's movement. This examination of the RCSW is framed by four proposals for elaborating new feminist paradigms. The first underscores the importance of connecting policy frames to collective organizing; the second suggests rethinking gender equality measurement to shift focus from gender gaps to those factors that enhance women's status, rights and voice and help progress women's equality; the third calls for resisting representation as a proxy for equality; and the fourth argues for integrating collective agency into all feminist policy paradigms. The focus on collective agency shifts strategic attention from political representation, individual agency and 'choice' to economic representation and collective empowerment, and offers a more fully realized understanding of agency itself. The second section of this paper examines the prescient findings of the RCSW on women and Canadian unions in light of these paradigm recommendations. It concludes with an argument that unions are institutional vehicles for advancing women's equality and supporting women's collective agency and voice, despite continuing struggles with patriarchal union cultures.

2. **Why Is It So Hard?: Implementation of United Nations Treaty Body Recommendations on Women's Human Rights**
Author(s): *Shelagh Day, Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action*
This presentation is focused on the efforts of Canadian women and women's organizations to secure implementation of the latest recommendations from the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee), issued on November 28, 2016. Implementation of these recommendations, which are urged on Canada as necessary to fulfill state obligations to women's human rights, would set in place some fundamentals for equality that women in Canada still do not enjoy. The CEDAW Committee has taken note of the "persistent structural inequality" of women in Canada, and points to inadequacies of social assistance, housing, access to justice, child care, pay, and justice system response to violence against women as elements that construct and hold women's inequality in place. The Committee recommends a national gender equality plan for Canada. What would such a plan look like? How would it be designed?

3. **Removing Indian Act Sex Discrimination: Canada's Glacially Slow Approach**
Author(s): *Gwen Brodsky, The Poverty and Human Rights Centre*
Almost 50 years after the Royal Commission on the Status of Women recommended that the sex discrimination be removed from the status registration provisions of the Indian Act, Indigenous women and their descendants are still being denied Indian status or assigned a lesser status, because of their

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female sex or the female sex of their Indigenous ancestor. This presentation will update conference participants on the latest efforts by courts and UN treaty bodies to see the discrimination removed completely, as well as the latest effort by federal legislators to continue the long-standing practice of piecemeal amendment, letting in some Indigenous women and their descendants, while continuing to exclude many more. What can explain the glacially slow approach of Canada's leaders to removing the last overt legislated sex discrimination on the nation's books? What does this intransigence reveal about Canada's institutions? What can we expect now?

4. Fifty Years for Farm Women: Gender and the Shifting Agricultural Policy Paradigm in Canada
Author(s): *Amber Fletcher, University of Regina*
The 1970 Report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women was one of the first publications to acknowledge farm women's work in Canada while drawing attention to the unique challenges farm women faced. Despite these important contributions, the Commission's analysis of farm women's work focused mostly on the micro level and thus fell short of acknowledging the broader political and economic paradigms affecting their lives. Major structural changes have occurred in Canadian agriculture since 1960s and 70s—for example, the onset of plant breeders rights, large-scale industrialized agriculture, trade agreements, and the loss of small farms. In this paper I present a comparative analysis of agricultural policy paradigms at two distinct points in time, almost 50 years apart: during the Royal Commission (1968 to 1970) and today (2017). Drawing on the Commission's original survey data of 865 Canadian farm women, data from Censuses of Agriculture, and recent research on Canadian farm women, I examine the gendered implications of agricultural policy in both periods. Using a feminist political economy approach, I discuss the gender implications of the shift from Keynesian to neoliberal policy paradigms, highlighting what has been achieved and new problems that have emerged. The presentation concludes with recommendations for future agricultural policy through a gender lens.

SOCIAL NETWORKS

Session Code: SS1   Session Format: Regular session

This session concerns research on social networks, whether personal networks or whole networks.

Organizer and Chair: *Bonnie Erickson, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. Social Mobility in China: the Use of Social Networks in Different Age Cohorts
Author(s): *Tianyang Hu, University of Victoria*
China has been witnessing tremendous transformations in socioeconomic domains since 1978, producing a unique capitalist and neoliberal development pattern and new social classes. After the market privatization and college enrollment expansion in last three decades, China is emerging to a nascent capitalist society where social classes start forming and solidifying. Occupation, as one of the significant contributors to Chinese social openness, has been functioning an irreplaceable segment of class mobility upward and downward. G uanxi networks as a special type of social networks in China have been found to facilitate labour market and job seeking in case of instability and risk of the market (Bian 1997; Walder 1988; Yang 1994). The consequence of privatization in China labour market may necessitate social/ guanxi networks in job seeking process, creating more social inequalities under the uneven distribution of social capital and resource. This research proposes to unravel the social mobility in China in recent years under the perspective of social networks regarding the labour market is more privatized and social classes are more solidified. I shall focus on the use of social networks on first job attainment in different age cohorts specifically, in order to verify which age cohorts have the higher frequency of social networks use.

2. Examining the Role of Institutional Prestige in Academic Hiring Networks for Sociology PhDs in Canada
Author(s): *Andrew Nevin, University of Toronto*

This study examines the network structure of doctoral graduates who have been hired into full-time faculty positions in Canadian sociology departments. I focus on how hiring patterns are influenced by cultural capital, operationalized as the social status or prestige of one's graduating institution and measured using the World University Rankings (2015-16). Researchers have previously suggested that academic hiring is largely a product of strict status hierarchies, creating "a caste system" based on institutional prestige (Burris, 2004; Oprisko, 2012). I test this assertion within the Canadian context, where there is a social structure of "institutional flatness" in higher education (McLaughlin, 2005), as well as within the discipline of sociology which has a rich tradition of addressing social stratification. Social Network Analysis is used to map the institutional hiring patterns of sociologists in the Canadian academic job market based on data collected from faculty profiles on department websites in 2015. My findings are that much of this network flows downward from higher prestige doctoral programs to lower prestige employment institutions, with universities in the top prestige tier (i.e., Toronto, UBC, McGill) supplying 32% of all domestic graduates employed as academic sociologists in Canada. Hiring also frequently occurs between institutions of the same tier, indicative of status-based homophily, which is most common among schools in the highest tier.

3. **Transnational Social Networks and International Students Migration Decisions**
Author(s): *Oral Robinson, University of British Columbia; Kara Somerville, University of Saskatchewan*
Among the issues that international students contemplating studies in Canada face are: worries about social integration, social adaptability, eventual migration possibilities and the nature of schooling experiences. To overcome these uncertainties, they often resort to their own personal and family networks to gather information, to obtain support and to facilitate initial adjustments in Canada. This process reflects the mobilization of transnational networks. However, how these networks develop, are sustained and their usefulness in students' migratory decision making are under-researched topics in social networking and migration scholarships. Using an online survey and interviews with international students at the University of Saskatchewan, we aim to provide some preliminary answers to these questions. We discovered that the social capital of international students and their families are significant to the accessing of these networks. We also find that these networks are sustained by the development of long term bonds and friendships. International students themselves become important nodes in the transmission of information, and the provision of support and adjustments to other students. Nonetheless, students lament that these networks tend are unorganized, un-developed, informal, under-utilized and lack crucial resources to ensure that they meet their potentials. It is suggested that formalization of these networks through partnerships with Canadian universities and community-based organizations could simplify the migratory decision and strengthen their effectiveness and sustainability.

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT: EXAMINING CONFLICT, REMITTANCES, AND PRECARIOUS LABOUR

Session Code: DEV3A   Session Format: Regular session

This session engages with changes to important areas of analysis within the sociology of development, specifically looking at issues of violence, agrarian conflict, remittances and labour and industry. The papers study transformations in labour, industry, rural land conflict and family as well as how governments, movements and individuals respond to violence, precarity, migration and industry neoliberalisation. Broadly, the papers examine the technological, cultural, political and economic dimensions of development, effects of the interplay of local and global processes and actors, the significance of class, gender, and race/ethnicity in the causes and consequences of development, alternative projects, and new theoretical approaches.

Organizer(s): *Miriam Hird-Younger, University of Toronto; Gregory Hooks, MacMaster University; Hasan Mahmud, Northwestern University in Qatar*
Chair: *Gregory Hooks, MacMaster University*

Presentations:

1. **Sociology of Development and Terrorism**

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Author(s): *Samuel Cohn, Texas A and M University*
This paper discusses the link between the sociology of development and terrorism. The public underrespects both social science in general and the sociology of development in particular because we do not speak to the fundamental concerns of the general public. Our relative silence on the question of terrorism is not helpful here. This paper argues that much of the violent instability in the Middle East comes from the desertification of the semi-arid areas of Northern Sub-Saharan Africa, the Horn of Africa, Yemen, Eastern Syria, Western Iraq, Kurdland, and Western Afghanistan. Unchecked population growth has led to increased flock size –which has led to overgrazing and the destruction of ground cover – which has led to loss of water retention and desertification. This has led to economic destitution for residents of these areas – with warlordism, crime and fulltime enrolment in religious schools being substitutes for normal economic production. The paper then reviews traditional and largely correct explanations of terrorism as being responses to youth unemployment and a rentier state. This in turn was caused by a legacy of underdevelopment. I review the Crusades, the nineteenth century destruction of the Egyptian economy, and the oil conflicts in Iran in the light of underdevelopment theory – and link them to growing Anti-Westernism today.

2. Agrarian Conflicts and Resistance in Brazil: Legal and Violent Mechanisms in the Revival of the Iron-Fist Approach

Author(s): *Jasmin Hristov, York University*
Brazil is one of the most unequal countries in the world. Demand for land is high and landownership inequality is profound. The total area of the 50 percent smallest rural landholdings is two percent of all farmland, while that of the largest 5 percent add up to over 70 percent. Strong political mobilization on one hand and human rights violations perpetrated by illegal armed actors and state forces on the other have typically characterized the Brazilian countryside over the past 30 years. Under the administrations of former presidents Lula da Silva and Dilma Rousseff, the market-oriented agrarian restructuring accompanied by rural land-related conflicts continued, although there had been a notable decrease in human rights violations. In 2015 however, there was an upsurge in rural violence, characterized by a 38% increase in the number of assassinations, with the highest concentrations in the states of Para, Maranhao, and Rondonia, where the victims have been rural workers, enslaved labourers, members of the Landless People's Movement (Movimento Sem Terra , or MST), indigenous people, environmentalists, and activists. In 2016 assassinations of rural movements members and leaders increased by another 18 percent. This paper traces: a) the parallel progression of a series of draconian neoliberal measures pursued by acting president Michel Temer, a large number of which directly support the agri-business elite while abolishing institutional mechanisms that were in place to address agrarian issues; and b) the increasing repression and criminalization of social movements.

3. Labor and gender in the globalisation of production: A tale of two export industries in Bangladesh

Author(s): *Md Islam, Nanyang Technological University Singapore*
Readymade garments (RMG) and shrimp aquaculture are two major export industries in Bangladesh linking the nation with the buyers in the European Union and the North America. While these industries are making significant contributions to the local economy—a foreign exchange of about US$ 2.5 billion together—they are facing significant challenges with regard to labor and gender issues. Because of a huge foreign exchange, the growth of these industries over the years has been exponential. In terms of operational flexibility and reduction of labor costs—two major considerations for neoliberal flexible accumulation—Bangladesh remains an ideal place for global capitalists. Despite different operational dynamics and various historical and cultural trajectories, feminization of labor and low standards of labor rights and benefits are among the challenges both these industries are facing today. Two recent RMG industrial disasters in Dhaka (fire breakout killing over a hundred, and a factory collapse killing over a thousand) highlight the precarious working conditions and significance of these issues. Using a conceptual framework comprised of neoliberal flexible accumulation and global commodity chain (GCC) and empirical evidences from Bangladesh RMG and shrimp aquaculture, this paper will examine precariousness, possibilities, and policy options with regard to labor and gender relations in these two export industries in Bangladesh and beyond.

Session Code: RU2   Session Format: Regular session

This session gathers papers that investigate home as a built and socially constructed phenomenon.

Organizer(s): *Joseph Moore, Douglas College*
Chair: *Marni Westerman, Douglas College*

Presentations:

1. **Motel Families: Reconceptualizing Domesticity?**
Author(s): *Melinda Vandenbeld Giles, University of Toronto*
In American Kinship , David Schneider revealed American kinship as a cultural construction, exposing the degree to which its naturalization within a biological paradigm had prevented its previous critical evaluation. In terms of my own research, what is particularly relevant is Schneider's central positioning of the "family home" as a core and implicit symbol within American culture. As Schneider writes, "A family is a mated pair raising its offspring in a home of its own. A family without a home, a husband, a wife, or a child is not complete" (Schneider 1980: 50). Schneider reveals the extent to which this unification of the "family" and the "home" has been an implicit and naturalized assumption in Euro-American thought. But what happens when the symbolic association between the "family" and the "home" becomes disarticulated? My research involves working with families who are living up to two years or longer within motel rooms being utilized by the City of Toronto as transitional housing. Given the dichotomous imagery associated with the "motel" (liminal, marginal, transient, criminal) and the "home" (stable, private, refuge), what are the long-term consequences for utilizing motels as transitional housing for families? If we consider mothers living with their children in motels, in what ways do their lives traverse these dichotomies? If the motel is conceptualized as a transitory space divergent from the maternal place of the "home", how are mothers in motels to be understood? Do these mothers position themselves within such a dichotomous narrative, or do they present alternative imaginaries? To what extent are public policies regarding homeless mothers predicated upon this Euro-American "nuclear family" conceptualization? Schneider, David. 1980 (1968). American Kinship: A Cultural Account, 2 nd edition. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

2. **Home in Public**
Author(s): *Adam Vanzella-Yang, University of British Columbia; Nathanael Lauster, University of British Columbia*
The concept of 'home' has often been relegated to a private sphere, equated with and contained by the material infrastructure of housing. Our investigation into the lives of older adults in Vancouver suggests that the experience of home regularly spills over into public places in a wide-ranging and comprehensive manner. Both the feeling of home and the motivations associated with it are often attached to public spaces. We describe how people carry out homemaking as an activity related in to public space by remaking themselves into a being at home with their surroundings. We draw upon embodied accounts of home as activities people engage in, many of which are incompatible with private space. In line with feminist research, we also reveal instances where the privatization of home fails people. We argue this has important implications for thinking the place of home, both within sociology and within our cities.

3. **Shifting Landscapes: Community and Care in Vancouver's Chinatown**
Author(s): *Kacey Ng, University of British Columbia*
The landscape is ever shifting in Vancouver's Chinatown as gentrification is continuously encroaching on a historically low-income neighbourhood. (Anderson, 2014) As housing prices rise and new commercial real estate is introduced, there is a slow process of degradation of the built and social environment that comprises this historic neighbourhood. I will be analyzing the evolution of signage within Vancouver's Chinatown as an indicator space and place, using them as indicators of collective identity. This paper provides an example of the promotion and the celebration of cultural and generational diversity, and a means for which to use skills acquired at an institute of higher learning and apply them for further community empowerment. Within this paper, I focus primarily on the elders of Chinatown and the barriers they face. Language barriers often prevent non-English speaking elders from accessing government-

provided services to their fullest extent. One project that is highlighted through this process is the development of "Project You", a youth led initiative, which provides an in depth, focus on intergenerational community building.

4. Through the kitchen window and out onto the street: home making, home feeling and the politics of scale.

Author(s): *Joseph Moore, Douglas College*
This paper traces a line from the rediscovery of sociologies of place and space earlier in this century to the more recent explicit centring of 'home' by sociologists in N.A. and Europe. In this history home is announced as a subject of enquiry, an organizational concept for the discipline and as a theoretical intervention. While there is much to celebrate here there remains significant challenges most notably the scalability of the concept of home making and home feeling. Where is it appropriate to feel at home and at what consequence? Are extensions of home into streets and pubs an enactment of a right to the city or a pacification of the public realm? Unpacking such questions may just solidify a place for home in sociology.

STRUCTURAL STIGMA

Session Code: HEA3   Session Format: Regular session

Hatzenbuehler and Link (2014) propose the term 'structural stigma' to speak of disadvantages enacted through relations other than face-to-face, interactional mechanisms. This session focuses on studies of structural forms of stigma, including empirical descriptions, theoretical explorations, intersectional analyses, and applied intervention studies in a range of settings.
> *Hatzenbuehler ML, Link BG. Introduction to the special issue on structural stigma and health. Social Science & Medicine. 2014;103:1-6.*

Organizer(s): *Yani Hamdani, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Patricia Thille, University of Toronto/University Health Network*
Chair: *Patricia Thille, University of Toronto/University Health Network*

Presentations:

1. Examining structural stigma in a population mental health strategy: Effects on people with co-occurring intellectual and developmental disabilities and mental illness

Author(s): *Yani Hamdani, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Ayelet Ary, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Yona Lunsky, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health*
Stigma is widely recognized as a barrier to health and social equity for people with mental illness. People with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) have also been identified as a highly stigmatized population. Both groups experience social exclusion and health disparities due, in part, to such stigma. To address this issue, the provincial government of Ontario, Canada launched a population mental health strategy in 2011, which includes a focus on reducing stigma and discrimination. People with IDD are identified as a particularly vulnerable population in this strategy. Drawing on a critical approach to policy analysis informed by social theory (Bacchi, 2009), we examine how stigma is constituted as problem, and the implications for people with co-occurring IDD and mental illness. Our analysis reveals that structural stigma in the form of implicit understandings of "normal" ways of being and conducting one's self in society is embedded in the strategy. These understandings shaped courses of action that can have beneficial effects (e.g., access to mental health services and supports), but can also have inadvertent harmful effects (e.g., social disadvantage, feeling devalued for being and doing differently from the norm) for people with co-occurring IDD and mental illness.

2. "We already have enough schizophrenics on our street!": Strategic Territorial Destigmatization in Gentrifying Parkdale (Toronto), 1997-2011.

Author(s): *Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph*

In his 2008 book, Urban Outcasts , Loïc Wacquant proposed the term 'territorial stigmatization' as a tool for making conceptual linkages between forms of social and spatial taint. For Wacquant, inhabitants of areas of the city that are symbolically defamed become stigmatized by virtue of their association with such stigmatized territories, and simultaneously, the presence of stigmatized persons can taint a neighbourhood. The term 'territorial stigmatization' is now in widespread usage amongst urban geographers and urban sociologists in the US, UK, Australia and mainland Europe. Surprisingly, little of this work takes seriously recent research in the sociology and social psychology of stigma more generally. In this paper I begins to address this blindspot by offering a new concept, 'territorial destigmatization' To do so I use a detailed case study of Parkdale, a Toronto neighbourhood that has historically been stigmatized, in part, because of its association with stigmatized identities (psychiatric consumer/survivors and rooming house residents). I show how Parkdale's gentrification involved oscillation between processes of territorial stigmatization and destigmatization. While gentrification-led displacement may be offered by some as destigmatizing for the neighbourhood, a potential effect is magnifying the stigmatization and further marginalization of some inhabitants. I show how psychiatric consumer/survivors and housing advocates in Parkdale symbolically reinscribed formerly stigmatized persons into the neighbourhood and might consequently be seen to have strategically deployed territorial destigmatization.

3. "Comorbid" stigma: An exploration of mental illness and the intersectionality of gender among youth in the Canadian justice system

Author(s): *Adrienne Peters, Memorial University of Newfoundland*
Research on youth involved in the justice system in Canada has repeatedly shown that these young people are diagnosed with mental health conditions at higher rates than youth in the general population. Evidently, this raises the issue of the stigma attached to not only being formally labelled as delinquent/criminal, but also having a mental illness. This can have serious implications for the young person related to their experiences within the justice system, and presenting potential barriers as they reintegrate into their communities following the completion of their sentence. This research therefore explores the prevalence of various mental health diagnoses within a sample of youth on probation (N=192) in British Columbia, Canada. It further reveals important differences in the relationship between specific mental health diagnoses and gender in the youth justice system. Framed using the "structural stigma" literature that emphasizes the impact of institutional practices on stigmatized groups, the results of this research can be used to inform criminal justice policies and interventions that seek to support male and female court-involved youth with identified mental illness(es).

4. Mobilizing theatre to challenge dementia stigma and enable a more inclusive society

Author(s): *Pia Kontos, University of Toronto; Alisa Grigorovich, University of Toronto; Sherry Dupuis, University of Waterloo; Christine Jonas-Simpson, York University; Gail Mitchell, York University; Julia Gray, Bloorview Research Institute*
Persons living with dementia are highly stigmatized in society. Dementia stigma is based on assumptions that neurological impairment leads to a total erasure of the self. This leads to avoidance of social interactions, isolation, feelings of shame and inadequacy, depression, anxiety, and suicide. It also deters help-seeking, deprives them of their dignity and human rights, and threatens health, well-being, and quality of life. Research-based drama is an effective public health strategy for reducing stigma and for enabling resilience and social inclusion. In this presentation we focus on survey data from research with health care providers, persons with dementia, families and the general public (n = 205) in an evaluation of a research-based drama called Cracked: New Light on Dementia. Cracked is a 1-hour dramatic production that highlights experiences of two families living with dementia, their struggles with accessing community supports, and how dementia diagnosis affects familial roles and relationships. It further captures how these families resist structural stigma through individual and collective actions that challenge discriminatory practices and institutional policies. Our thematic analysis illustrates the effectiveness of Cracked in reducing prejudice and negative stereotypes and fostering critical reflection about the importance of relational practices for social belonging and engagement.

TRANSITIONS TO TEACHING: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Session Code: TP7   Session Format: Roundtable

This session is intended to be an open discussion between graduate students starting their careers and two seasoned faculty members who have been working at Canadian universities for over 15 years. The session will go where the participants want to take it but previous sessions have explored such questions as: What is it like to transition from being a TA (or not) to teaching your own course? Are there any proven techniques for teaching large classes? What are the first few years of a university career like? And, what is tenure and how do you get it?

Organizer(s): *Bruce Ravelli, University of Victoria; Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University*

WAGES OF WHITENESS AND PENALTIES OF COLOUR SINCE CONFEDERATION: 'CRIME', MYTH AND RACIALIZATION IN CANADA

Session Code: RE3   Session Format: Regular session

This session features presentations situated in the perspectives of anti-criminology, counter-colonial criminology, critical criminology, queer criminology and Critical Race Feminist Theory to map the empirical, theoretical and philosophical terrain on which the racialization of crime enables the obfuscation of the 'wage of whiteness' in offending and the normalization of systemic racism.

Organizer(s): *Wesley Crichlow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Tamari Kitossa, Brock University*
Chair: *Wesley Crichlow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

Presentations:

1. **Interrogating Whiteness and Enrichment: Exploring access to enrichment programming for Black students in the Greater Toronto Area**
Author(s): *R.C. George, York University*
African Canadian learners are visibly underrepresented in gifted programs and academic streams in GTA schools. Using Critical Race Theory as a conceptual frame, this paper will explore the ways in which historical and current educational policies in Ontario limit the ways in which Black students can access enriched learning opportunities and therefore, contributes to the stifling of their academic success, possibilities and trajectories, and thus, maintains the Whiteness of enriched educational spaces. We will also explore the history and background of educational policies that marginalize Black students, address issues around the lack of collection of race data, explore the ways in which the geography of enrichment acts as an access barrier for Black students and then discuss the real-life experiences and implications for Black students and their families. This research contributes to a body of knowledge that is critical of the differential treatment that Black students often face in the Ontario schooling system, but focuses more specifically on the ways in which institutional practices and policies act to limit the opportunities and outcomes for Black learners, especially those who are high-achieving. This research critically interrogates the intersecting, overlapping and problematic relationships between race, class, space, geography and education.

2. **Policing and Racial Profiling in Montreal: Findings from a Participatory Action Research Project with Youth**
Author(s): *Anne-Marie Livingstone, Johns Hopkins University*
Racial profiling by the police has long been a significant problem in Montreal, prompting the city's police service to launch an action plan against racial and social profiling in 2014. Yet, empirical studies of the phenomenon remain surprisingly sparse. One investigation showed that between 2001 and 2007, black youth in Montreal were four times more likely than white youth to be stopped by the police and 2.5 times more likely to be arrested. The presentation will discuss the results of the first-ever qualitative study on

racial profiling and its impact on young people in Montreal. It was implemented in a neighborhood of the city where racial profiling has been documented before, though only anecdotally. The study was undertaken using a participatory methodology, so as to fully engage a group of racial minority youth in the study's design and implementation. From January 2015 to the present, a team of three academic researchers and five young people from the neighborhood has led the study and completed 46 interviews with participants aged 15 to 28 years. The team read and coded the interview transcripts line-by-line and settled on four major themes that will be covered in the presentation. These are: police methods of intercepting youth, social constructions of youth deviance, forms of police abuse, and reactions of youth. The findings illustrate that racial profiling remains common in the neighborhood and takes on many different forms, including: random stops of youth on the street, controls on young people's use of public spaces, racial insults, and punishments for minor infractions. The study further reveals the harmful effects of these practices on young people's sense of their rights as citizens, racial identities, feelings of safety, and trust in the police.

3. **Economic and cultural deviance: Unraveling 'criminalization of poverty' discourse in Canada**
Author(s): *Deirdre McDonald, Carleton University; Marcella Siqueira Cassiano, University of Alberta*
Social scientists in Canada invariably categorize by-laws regulating behaviours associated with poverty, including enforcement and effects, under the umbrella term 'criminalization of poverty.' The life-sustaining activities of the poor in urban spaces (e.g. panhandling, squeeging, and sleeping in public areas) are usually seen as public menaces. Yet, despite the increasing popularization of such regulatory mechanisms across the country, the literature assigned in Canadian undergraduate teaching eludes a decisive definition of 'poverty' as a subject of punishment. Furthermore, this term is often equated to 'police bias' in arrests, seeing it as the root cause explanation for potentially strong inverse correlations between income and criminality. Driven to better understand poverty as an analytical category relevant to Canadian society, we confront the notion of 'poverty' as 'economic and cultural' deviance, arguing that the real subject of criminalization involves beliefs, behaviours, attitudes, and habits that are simply beyond the pale, especially those associated with Indigeneity, because they pose a risk to the insidious modern capitalist maxim: "if we simply work hard enough we will get ahead." We carried out evaluative research of historical documents of the Department of Indian Affairs reporting on the government's progress in assimilating Indigenous populations into the modern economic logic. By problematizing the notion of poverty and society's current responses to it, our efforts are intended to assist the design of crime control solutions that have a clear agenda; solutions that effectively distinguish criminal behaviour from life-sustaining activities and, more importantly, that can be transparently and objectively assessed. We hope this instructive analysis equips readers with insights to critique discourses that blame 'police bias' for the social problem of the overrepresentation of low-income populations in Canada's criminal justice system.

WORK, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS ROUNDTABLE: UNIVERSITIES AND CAREERS

Session Code: WPO2D   Session Format: Roundtable

This roundtable contains papers looking at the careers of academics and post-secondary school graduates. The papers explore academic integrity, as well as the role of youth volunteering, and the labour market experiences of undergraduate and graduate students from sociology and other disciplines.

Organizer(s): *Tracey Adams, Western University; Karen Hughes, University of Alberta; Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta*
Chair: *Tracey Adams, Western University*

Presentations:

1. **The Voice of Ethics: Academic Integrity in Everyday Practice**
Author(s): *Suzanne Wood, University of Victoria; Garry Gray, University of Victoria*
Inside universities, individuals are encouraged to think critically and raise concerns when observing unethical behaviour. Drawing on interview data from in-depth interviews conducted with university

professors and scientists, we examine the social and organizational factors behind an individual's academic decision to voice concerns about breaches of academic integrity. During the presentation, we will focus on three key areas: 1) institutional culture including networks of interaction, social relationships, and organizational hierarchical; 2) the push-pull relationship between industry privatization and academic research and 3) the shift towards the responsibilization of academic scientists to voice ethical concerns. We will also consider potential steps toward fostering an academic environment where more than just the strongest of personality types feel comfortable giving voice to ethical concerns.

2. **Community and Career: Assessing the Role of Youth Volunteering in Neoliberal Times**
Author(s): *Christian Down, Mount Allison University*
Drawing on data collected for my undergraduate thesis, this study explores the role of youth volunteering in the context of neoliberalism. Using semi-structured interviews with student and teacher participants involved in volunteer groups, I develop an understanding of volunteering as it relates to three broad themes: Community, Career, and Personal Identity. Theoretically, I draw primarily on the work of Gramsci and Freire to frame this activity within broader political and economic trends, and assess its potential to be understood through a lens of Critical Pedagogy and Reflective Praxis. I find that while in many ways volunteering is understood through common-sense human capital approaches, there are moments that provide potential for transformative moments.

3. **Where Are They Now? Preparing Sociology Students For a 21st Century Labour Market**
Author(s): *Kara Brisson-Boivin, Carleton University; J.Z. Garrod, Carleton University*
This presentation is based on our research and experience in newly (2016) created student service positions for both undergraduate and graduate students in the Sociology Department at Carleton University. Kara's position as the Graduate Student Transitions Mentor provides support for students making the transition from graduate studies to the world of work (in both academic and alternative-to-academic fields) and J.Z's position as the Undergraduate Recruitment Officer tracks the success of sociology majors for recruitment and retention purposes. We will speak to how both of these positions help students see the value in a Sociology degree given today's flexible and diverse job market; enhance dialogue between students (and alumni) and the department or faculty; assist students with communication tools that are meaningful to employers (such as Facebook, E-Portfolios, Linked-in, and academia.edu); provide students with valuable professional development and employability skills; and better prepares our students for the world of work post graduation. We will demonstrate that a primary value of offering these student (career) services at the department level is that they can be made disciplinary specific which can result in improvements to rates of student retention and student employability.

4. **Overqualification among Postsecondary Graduates in Canada: What Measure for what Results?**
Author(s): *Amélie Groleau, McGill University*
In the last decade, interest in the phenomenon of overqualification has grown among Canadian researchers. In a society where the rates of higher education completion continue to increase (Statistic Canada, 2016), this is no trivial issue. It questions the capacity of Canada's labor force to absorb newly qualified workers, as well as the real benefits Canadian graduates draw from their educational attainment. So far, studies suggest that approximately a third of Canada's workers are overqualified for their job (for example, La Rochelle-Côté & Hango, 2016). Multiple factors, such as age, level of education, immigrant status and field of study, seem to be correlated with the probability of overqualification (Kilolo Malambwe 2014; Li, Gervais and Duval, 2006). But results also reveal important variations depending on the data used, the methodology employed, and the way overqualification is defined and operationalized. To address these issues, in this paper I present preliminary results of our study on determinants of overqualification among Canadian college and university graduates. Using data from the National Graduates Survey (2000, 2005 and 2010), three different measures were employed to estimate amounts of overqualification and the effects of sociodemographic and academic factors on its likelihood. Implications of our findings will be discussed. References Kilolo Malambwe, J.-M. (2014). La surqualification des travailleurs québécois selon l'industrie: portait évolutif selon le genre et effets sur la rémunération. In M. Vultur (Ed.), La surqualification au Québec et au Canada (pp. 21-48). Québec: Presses de l'Université Laval. LaRochelle-Côté, Sébastien et Darcy Hango. 2016. « La surqualification, les compétences et la satisfaction au travail ». Regard sur la société canadienne . En ligne : http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/75-006-x/2016001/article/14655-fra.pdf Li, C., Gervais, G., & Duval, A. (2006). The Dynamics of Overqualification: Canada's Underemployment of University Garduates .

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5. **Re-imagining Mentoring Perspectives for Graduate Students in the 21st Century Workplace**
Author(s): *Cindy Sinclair, University of Toronto*
Are today's graduate students prepared to face the challenges of the 21st century globalized world and workplaces? The "traditional" industrialized world is rapidly becoming a vision of the past. New technological innovations through the eyes of globalized and diversified planning in all aspects of society are sprinting towards a new construct in the workplace. Universities seeks to deliver educational programs comprised of a sound knowledge-base degree program with critical, explorative and think-outside-of-the-box skills, problem-solving, analytical thinking, time management and communication skills to name a few, but are universities' doctoral mentoring and supervision keeping pace with the 21st century workforce expectations? A non-published 2011 survey of graduates from the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, shows that two-thirds of graduates chose to pursue higher education degrees with a career and future employment plan in mind. It further shows that fewer doctoral stream graduates end up fulfilling their preconceived career trajectories. Considerable foci are placed on supervising and preparing graduate students to reach academic excellence after graduation. Attempts are made to include intersectionality, diversity, women and students from all socio-economic backgrounds in graduate schools. However, with workplaces moving away from traditional to non-traditional jobs, and as fewer academic university jobs become available for graduates, re-imagining mentoring perspectives to prepare doctoral students for beyond academic careers has become critically important. This presentation describes existing mentoring perspectives in Canadian universities and suggests some explorative imaginations for mentoring graduate students for future employment opportunities beyond university graduation.